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Recent Unemployment Trends—Part I

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1949

Older Workers—Industrial Aspects of Aging

Workmen's Compensation Conference

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief . . .

SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT over the last year, following a long period of low unemployment, has given rise to widespread public concern. RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS, PART I (p. 485), appraises the level and structure of unemployment in the early postwar years, set against a background of unemployment trends in the preceding two decades. The analysis indicates that unemployment in the early postwar years was near the practical minimum for a peacetime economy undergoing rapid readjustment. However, certain groups of workers and particular areas had special employment problems. These suggest a need for expanded and improved programs for training, counseling, and placement of workers, and for other measures that would increase the mobility and vocational fitness of the working population. Part II of the article will deal with unemployment changes since 1948.

The economic and social problems of aging workers are the subject of OLDER WORKERS: INDUSTRIAL ASPECTS OF AGING (p. 506). An increasing life expectancy with a resultant rise in the number of persons over 45 years of age combined with the narrowing scope of employment for this group present a unique industrial problem. The question is how best to utilize the potential productivity of all those aging workers who prefer employment to retirement. Their economic position is complicated by the increased cost of consumer goods, the inadequacy of present Federal Social Security benefits, and low retirement pay, which make retirement economically undesirable. Research should provide a starting point toward a comprehensive national program of developing and placing older people in jobs suited to their capabilities.

Significant features and issues involved in strikes which occurred last year are pointed up in ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES DURING 1949 (p. 497). The article indicates that the downward trend in work stoppages which prevailed in 1947 and 1948 was reversed in 1949, though the number of strikes last year was substantially below the 1946 reconversion peak. Strike idleness in 1949 was the second highest recorded, yet less than half that for 1946. Issues involved in the year's work stoppages were of mixed economic and noneconomic character, with demands for pensions and social-insurance plans increasingly widespread in labor-management negotiations. Generally, strikes involving more than 10,000 workers averaged slightly longer in duration than in 1948, but not as long as those occurring in 1946 and 1947.

The recommendations of a 2-day conference designed to insure greater utilization of rehabilitation techniques and facilities in returning injured workers to health and productive efficiency are presented in WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION CONFERENCE, 1950 (p. 511). Requisites for greater use of existing facilities and provision of more adequate rehabilitation are closer cooperation between State workmen's compensation agencies, State rehabilitation personnel, private physicians, insurance carriers, labor unions, and employers. Equally imperative is education of labor, employers, and physicians in the availability of existing services.

Information obtained from 25 companies which produced over 47 percent of the home radio receivers built in 1947 provides the basis for UNIT MAN-HOUR REQUIREMENTS: HOME RADIO RECEIVERS, 1939–47 (p. 517). That article indicates improved efficiency in the production of radio receivers in 1947, following a 1946 reconversion high. Complexity of circuits, quality, variation in design, end-use, and size of plant influenced labor time per unit.

The tenth in a series of wage chronologies is presented in this issue. Tracing the changes in wages and related wage practices since 1934, WAGE CHRONOLOGY NO. 10: PACIFIC LONGSHORE INDUSTRY, 1934–50 (p. 521), covers those wages provided in collective agreements for longshoremen in Pacific Coast ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Francisco, the Puget Sound area (excluding ILA ports) and Portland, Oreg.

The Labor Month in Review

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION improved further during April and a substantial decline in unemployment resulted. Economic conditions and unemployment were generally more favorable and there was a growing consensus that such conditions would continue for some time. Industrial production was higher than in March, with such industries as construction, steel, and automobiles (even with Chrysler out of production) at peak levels. Prices of many important industrial commodities, particularly metals, advanced significantly during the latter part of the month.

A strike of railroad firemen on May 10 was the only work stoppage of national importance after the 99-day Chrysler shut-down was settled earlier in the month. Other labor-management agreements and near-agreements during April had averted threatened strikes in the telephone and shipping industries. Important decisions by the National Labor Relations Board issued in May related to the modification of union contracts, craft units in the aluminum industry, and union membership in good standing.

Decline in Unemployment

The decrease in unemployment this spring appears to have been greater than a normal seasonal change. A corresponding rise in nonagricultural employment also exceeded the usual seasonal movement. According to the monthly labor force statistics of the Census Bureau, a decline of 560,000 in the number of unemployed between February and March was followed by a further drop of 600,000 between March and April. The number of unemployed in April was 3.5 million, about 500,000 more than a year ago.

Total nonagricultural employment rose by about 600,000 between March and April, to 51.5 million. Most of the gain was in construction and trade, with some increase in Government owing to the temporary employment of 100,000 decennial Census enumerators. Agricultural employment also showed a seasonal increase, rising about 500,000 to 7.2 million. Total farm employment, however, remained substantially below the spring level in other recent years.

Long-term unemployment has increased since the first of the year notwithstanding the improvement in the general unemployment situation. Persons without jobs for 15 weeks and over numbered 938,000, or 21 percent of the total unemployed, in January. The number unemployed 15 or more weeks rose to 1,200,000 by April and made up 34 percent of the jobless.

The inadequacy of coverage, amounts, and duration of unemployment compensation benefits was the subject of President Truman's special message to Congress on April 6. He recommended the extension of coverage to about 6,000,000 more workers: 3,500,000 employees of small firms; another 500,000 workers paid on a commission basis; 1,700,000 Federal Government employees; and about 200,000 workers in jobs of an industrial nature connected with agriculture. If the President's recommendations are adopted, benefits would be increased for single workers to approximately 50 percent of earnings and additional allowances granted for dependents. All covered workers would receive benefits for a uniform duration of 26 weeks a year.

Railroad Strike—Chrysler Agreement

A strike involving four railroads, previously postponed for 2 weeks, was called by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on May 10. The strike immediately made idle about 100,000 employees of the 4 railroads and threatened to tie up other railroads and industries, such as coal mining, dependent on continuous railroad operation.

The BLFE has sought the assignment of an additional fireman-helper on multiple-unit Diesel locomotives, and at least one fireman on switch engines and electrically operated engines. The request has been twice rejected by Presidential Emergency Boards.

Agreement ending the long strike of Chrysler workers was reached on May 4. The new contract runs 3 years, with each party having the right to reopen on economic issues after July 1, 1951, and again after July 1, 1952.

The basic issue of the dispute—the question of how to implement a pension plan—was settled by the adoption of a funded scheme. Pensions of $100 a month, including social-security benefits, were agreed upon for workers aged 65 who have 25 years of credited service. Proportionate benefits will be paid workers who retire at younger ages or with fewer years of service. The company will

pay all costs except employee contributions to social security.

Some wage differentials were eliminated and vacation allowances increased in the new agreement. Contributory health and hospitalization insurance plans and company agreement to check-off union dues are also provided.

Other Agreements

Prospects for settlement of the disputes between the Communications Workers of America (CIO) and various Bell System affiliates appeared more favorable by early May. A Nation-wide telephone strike, set for April 26 when a 60-day truce was due to expire, had been called off by the union.

The walk-out on April 21 of about 10,000 installation men employed by Western Electric Co., a Bell System affiliate, was ended on May 1 and negotiations were again begun.

An agreement between the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping operators ended a threat of a shipping tie-up on these coasts which has continued since the previous contract expired last September 30.

Another threatened Nation-wide strike was averted by a special agreement on May 9 between the Continental Baking Co. and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America (AFL), at the request of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The dispute centered on whether bargaining should be conducted on a Nation-wide or local basis. The agreement provides for orderly resort to the NLRB for a determination of the appropriate unit for bargaining and for a procedure for continuing bargaining until final settlement.

IUE–UE Elections

In the representation elections conducted by the NLRB among employees of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) and the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) each won a majority in 20 plants of the company. The IUE, however, won most of the larger plants, polling about twice as many votes in the aggregate as its rival. A number of challenged ballots has held up final determination of the election in the company's largest plant, at East Pittsburgh, where the IUE is leading. Another important election among electrical workers has been scheduled for the 57 plants of the General Electric Co., employing a total of about 100,000 workers.

Significant NLRB Decisions

In its first direct interpretation of section 8 (d) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, the NLRB ruled that a union (United Packinghouse Workers (CIO)) has a right to strike for a modification of a work contract before the expiration date of the agreement, provided that a "no-strike" clause is not included in the contract and the union gives the company 60 days' notice. Section 8 (d) requires, among other conditions, that such notice be given by either party before a contract may be modified. The Board stated:

> It is apparent that the prime purpose of Section 8 (d) was to prevent so-called "quickie" strikes designed to secure termination or modification of collective bargaining agreements. To accomplish this purpose, Congress in section 8 (d) provided for a mandatory 60-day "cooling off" period, during which a labor organization that is a party to a collective bargaining agreement is forbidden to strike to enforce its demands to modify or terminate the contract. * * * the statements quoted (from Congressional Committee reports), in our opinion, serve to emphasize that once the 60-day period has elapsed, so far as the statutory requirements are concerned, unions and employers are free to take economic action.

Dismissing petitions of 4 unions seeking craft units in two plants of the Permanente Metals Corp., the Board announced that, as a general policy, it will not carve out separate collective bargaining units by crafts in the aluminum processing industry. This decision reversed the Board's policy stated in the Reynolds Metals Co. case. Similar decisions were made by the Board in the basic steel producing industry and the lumber industry.

It had reached its opinion, the Board stated, because "there exists in this industry a degree of integration and interdependence of maintenance employees with the production process that is not customarily found in other industries."

In another case, the Board found that the complainant, a dismissed employee, was not a member in good standing in the union as required by the contract, and dismissed a complaint of discriminatory discharge against the Pressed Steel Car Co. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). The Board concluded, on the facts presented, that the employee had not asked or received exoneration for not paying dues, as required by the union bylaws, during a 4-month period when he had been laid off.

Recent Unemployment Trends[1]

Historical Changes, Sources of Unemployment in 1946-48, Characteristics of the Unemployed, and Geographic Differentials

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*After an extended period of low unemployment, the increase in the number of job seekers since 1948 has led to growing public concern. Particular areas, industries, and population groups have been especially hard hit. In order to appraise the recent changes in unemployment and its differential effect upon the working population, a two-part article has been prepared, of which the first follows and the second will appear in the June 1950 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Part I traces developments through 1948 and describes the structure of unemployment in the early postwar years. Part II will cover the developments between 1948 and early 1950.*

Part I—Early Postwar Years

ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT during the early postwar years confirms the general conclusion that unemployment in this period was close to the practical minimum in a peacetime economy undergoing rapid readjustment.[2] A significant portion of the unemployment was directly attributable to the frictions resulting from the entry of workers into the labor force, and to the relatively large volume of job shifting. Displacements or short-term lay-offs of workers due to seasonal fluctuations, work stoppages, business turn-over and other frictional factors probably accounted for the bulk of the remaining unemployment. Postwar adjustments under way in a number of industries also contributed, but in a period of generally rising employment the labor force displayed a high degree of mobility, and large numbers of workers shifted their occupation, industry, and residence to accommodate themselves to the emerging peacetime pattern of labor demand.

At the same time, there were certain significant differentials in unemployment among various groups of workers and among different areas, which underscored structural or long-term employment problems. Relatively high unemployment rates among youth and the unskilled, although largely due to direct frictional factors (such as turn-over and seasonality), were probably aggravated by the fundamental handicaps arising from inadequate training and lack of guidance. The higher unemployment rates among Negroes were related, too, to their restricted opportunities for occupational advancement. Among older workers, a

[1] By Harold Wool and Calman Winegarden of the Bureau's Branch of Manpower Studies.

[2] The labor force, employment, and unemployment concepts used in this article, except where otherwise specified, are those currently used by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The Census data refer to the noninstitutional population, 14 years of age and over.

Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, either (a) did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business, or (b) did not work and were not looking for work, but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Also included are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons working on public emergency relief projects during the 1930's and the early 1940's were also classified as unemployed.

The civilian labor force includes all civilians classified as employed or unemployed. The total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

longer average duration of unemployment and slightly higher unemployment rates also revealed the persistence of basic employment handicaps. Finally, although geographical differentials in unemployment were generally moderate, there were some areas where relatively high unemployment rates were due to a chronic weakness in the local economy. The existence of these problem groups and areas suggested the need for strengthening long-range programs for training, counseling, and placement of workers, and for other measures which would enhance the mobility and vocational fitness of the working population.

Unemployment Movements, 1929–48

Over a long period, there have been wide variations in the volume of unemployment in the United States. In normal times, the labor force has grown steadily and at a relatively even annual rate. However, there have been pronounced short-term fluctuations in the demand for labor coinciding with the ups and downs of the business cycle and with the economic changes resulting from war. These movements were probably never more violent than during the decades of the 1930's and the 1940's.

Experience in the 1930's. Beginning with a low level of 1½ million unemployed (or slightly over 3 percent of the labor force) in the "boom" year of 1929, unemployment rose to almost 13 million (or 25 percent of the labor force) at the depth of the depression, in 1933 (chart 1). Between 1933 and 1937, a moderate recovery set in and employment rose by 7½ million. However, with continuing growth in the labor force, 7¾ million persons were still unemployed in 1937. A sharp recession the following year again raised the unemployed total to over 10 million; but with the outbreak of the war in Europe and the subsequent expansion of munitions production, this total was reduced to less than 4 million by November 1941, just prior to the United States entry into the war.

The national totals of unemployment during the 1930's, striking though they were, scarcely suggest the full impact of unemployment upon the American working population. In the spring of 1940, a third of the experienced wage and salary workers who were seeking work had been unemployed for 1 year or more, and an additional fifth had been out of work continuously for 6 to 11 months.[3] Moreover, as contrasted to an over-all unemployment rate of 15 percent, about 30 percent of the teenage youth in the labor force were reported as unemployed, reflecting the handicaps of inexperience and lack of job tenure in an intensely competitive labor market. Workers past their mid-forties, who, when once laid off, found it especially difficult to secure reemployment, also had relatively high unemployment rates. Over two-fifths of the job seekers, aged 45 years and over, had been unemployed for 1 year or more. Moreover, many older men and women, after repeated rebuffs, had by 1940 withdrawn from the labor force.

Significant geographical differences in unemployment were also evident. In some areas, the effects of depression had been superimposed upon a long-term declining trend in the local economy. Among these chronically depressed areas were numerous mining and lumber communities, such as Scranton, Pa., and the cut-over timber region of Michigan. Also included in this group were "one-industry" manufacturing centers, such as New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., which had suffered a long-term decline due to unfavorable locational factors. When job opportunities were generally limited, unemployed workers had little incentive to move away from areas of concentrated unemployment. As a result, large pools of "hard-core" unemployment developed during the 1930's which were only siphoned off by the overwhelming demands of a wartime economy.

In addition to the visible total of unemployed workers, a large volume of partial unemployment added to the toll of the depression. Moreover, large numbers of workers were employed in jobs far below their highest skill. Among the nearly 11 million self-employed in 1940, in particular, many operated submarginal farms and small urban businesses at extremely low income levels, because of the lack of other employment opportunity.

The estimated economic loss arising out of the depression is staggering in monetary terms. But no estimate can be made of the human loss, in terms of wasted skills, the loss of self-respect, and the other social ills which accompanied protracted idleness.

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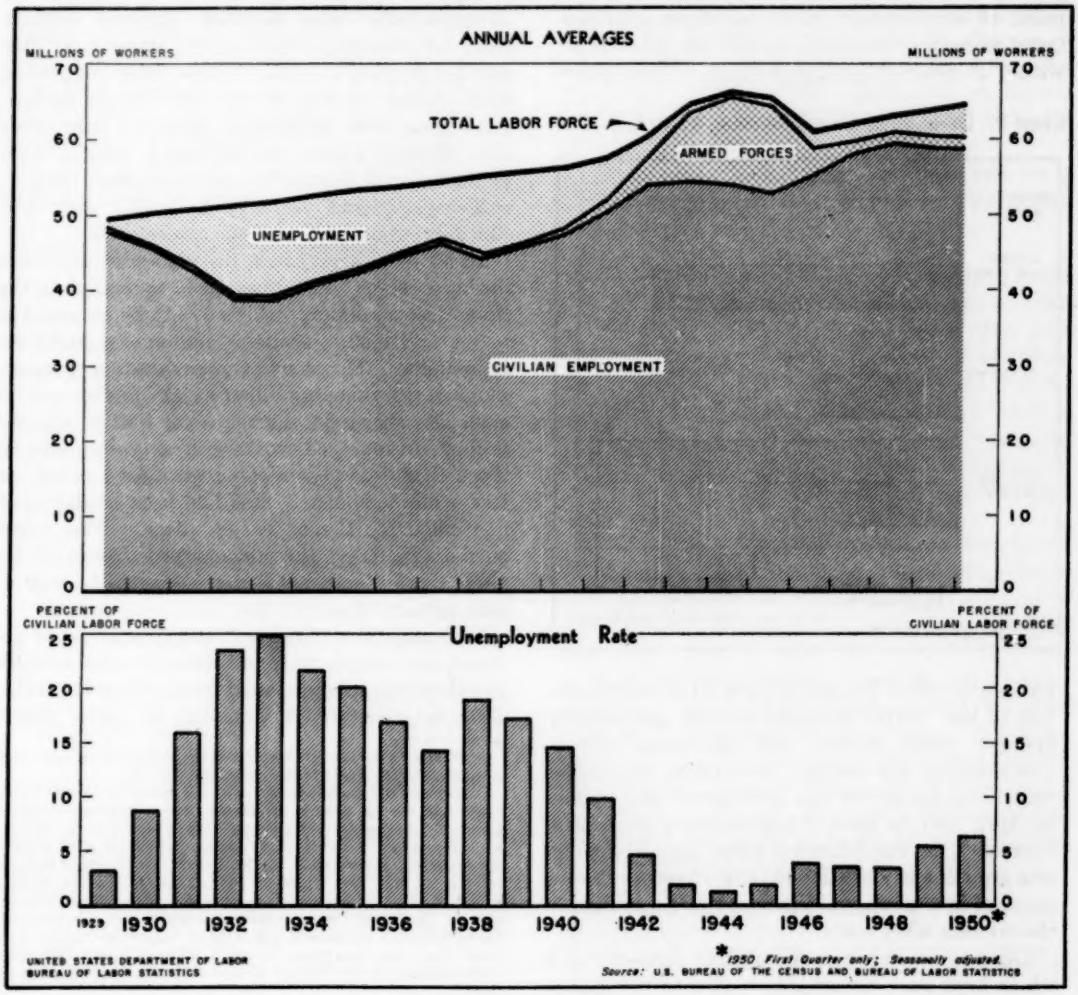
[3] Data from 1940 Census of Population. Figures exclude persons on emergency work relief and those not reporting duration of unemployment.

Wartime and Postwar Period. The Nation's entry into World War II brought a rapid transformation in the character of the American labor market. The net inflow of 12 million men and women into the armed services, between 1940 and 1945, and of millions of other workers into civilian war jobs, rapidly depleted the ranks of the unemployed and attracted many "extra" workers into the labor force. Unemployment dropped from over 8 million in early 1940 to a low of only a half million at VE-day, consisting almost entirely of workers in transit between jobs. In this period, the total labor force (including the armed forces) increased by 11 million—or about 8 million more than would have been expected from prewar trends—as students, housewives, and retired workers moved into the wartime labor market.

As the war came to an end, the possible return of mass unemployment became a matter of widespread public concern. Past experience provided no accurate guide for determining the effects of the rapid demobilization of millions of servicemen and the simultaneous cancellation of war contracts. Expert opinion differed as to the probable magni-

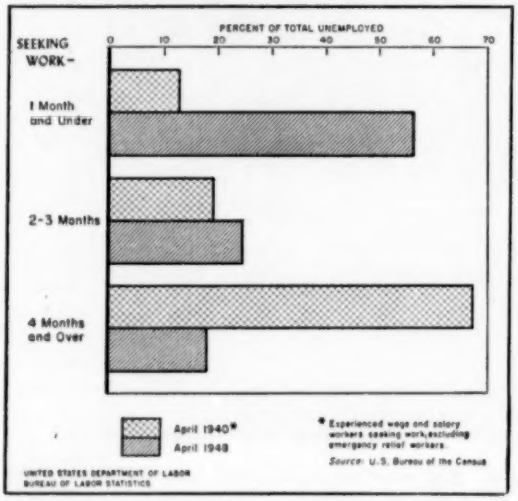
Chart 1. Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment



tude of reconversion unemployment, but agreement was widespread that the Nation would not again tolerate a return to the chronic depression of the preceding decade. This consensus found expression in the Employment Act of 1946, in which Congress declared it to be the continuing policy of the Federal Government to promote conditions under which there would be afforded "useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

The transition to a peacetime economy in fact proceeded much more smoothly, from the standpoint of employment, than had been expected. Over 10 million veterans entered the job market within 2 years following VE-day. This inflow

Chart 2. Duration of Unemployment, 1940 and 1948



was partly offset by the withdrawal of large numbers of the "extra" wartime workers, particularly younger adult women and school-age youth. Nevertheless, the civilian labor force, which had contracted during the war, had risen to 59.1 million by April 1947, or about 5 million above April 1945. Moreover, in the following year, normal population growth and a continued return flow of veterans resulted in a further net increase of 1.4 million in the civilian labor force.

Demand for labor in the civilian economy as a whole kept pace remarkably well with the expansion in labor supply. The backlogs of demand for many types of consumer and producer goods, both at home and abroad, depleted business inventories, the huge wartime accumulation of spending power in the hands of consumers and business, and the record flow of consumer income, all were major factors in the rapid expansion of virtually all sectors of the civilian economy during 1946–48. As a result, total civilian employment rose by about 4½ million between April 1945 and April 1948, while the number unemployed, after an initial increase, remained stable at an annual average slightly over 2 million. In relation to the growing civilian labor force, the unemployment rate actually declined slightly from 3.9 percent in 1946 to 3.6 percent in 1947 and 3.4 percent in 1948. These rates contrasted with almost 10 percent in 1941 (when defense production was expanding rapidly); they were only slightly above the estimated rate in 1929 and compared favorably with estimated rates in earlier prosperous years, such as 1923 and 1926 (3.9 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively).[4]

In terms of aggregates, the unemployment rate during 1946–48 thus appeared to approximate the "practical minimum" which was to be expected in a free and mobile economy undergoing rapid readjustment. The short average duration of unemployment in this period lent weight to this conclusion. As shown in chart 2, over half of the 2.2 million unemployed workers in a typical month, April 1948, had been seeking work for 1 month or less, while less than a fifth had been unemployed continuously 4 months or more. The rapid turn-over among the unemployed, indicated by these figures, contrasted sharply with the depression pattern of early 1940.

This general conclusion that aggregate labor demand and supply were in relatively even balance in this period was presented by the President in his Economic Reports to Congress for these years.[5]

[4] Estimates for 1923 and 1926 from Nature and Extent of Frictional Unemployment, Monthly Labor Review, January 1947 (p. 10).

[5] The opinion that unemployment was at or close to a "minimum" or "frictional" level was not, however, unanimously held by observers during this period. Some economists regarded the transitional years as a period of "overfull employment", in the light of the inflationary pressures which persisted throughout most of this period. (See Bertil Ohlin, The Problem of Economic Stabilization, New York University Press, 1949.) An opposing school of thought, by adopting a more inclusive definition of unemployment than that used in the official Census estimates, suggested that unemployment during this period was actually well above an "irreducible frictional minimum" level. (See Russ Nixon, Correction of Census Bureau Estimates of Unemployment, in The Review of Economics and Statistics, February 1950.)

Since the employment situation was viewed as generally satisfactory, these reports focused largely on the immediate problems of price stabilization and the long-range need for economic expansion.

Although an average level of 2 million unemployed was thus regarded as consistent with "full employment," the fact that it persisted, even under conditions of unparalleled peacetime prosperity, of itself warrants some investigation. Moreover, considerable numbers of employed workers were working less than full-time or were temporarily off the job because of slack work, materials shortages, or other economic factors.[6]

Even more significant were the variations in unemployment during the early postwar years among workers in different population groups, occupations, industries, and areas. Clearly, the conclusion that employment conditions were generally good, in the Nation as a whole, might require some modification if any significant groups of workers in the working population were experiencing serious difficulty in their search for employment.

Sources of Early Postwar Unemployment

In order to evaluate the significance of the "minimum" unemployment of the years 1946–48, it is necessary to identify the major sources of unemployment in this period. The relative importance of the different causes of unemployment cannot be determined directly from available statistics, since it is not practicable to classify individual unemployed workers by the reasons for their unemployment.[7] However, a variety of indirect sources provide some insight into the origins of unemployment during these years.

In a period of peak economic activity, the bulk of the existing unemployment can be attributed to frictional and seasonal factors. Frictional unemployment, broadly defined, results from the process of entry into the labor force, from voluntary job shifting by workers, and from fluctuations in labor demand among individual employing units when the over-all level of job opportunities is in general balance with the number of workers available for jobs. Although a certain amount of frictional unemployment is a necessary cost of economic progress in a democratic society, the minimum amount of such unemployment is difficult to determine. At any time, it is a function of the adjustments under way in the labor market and of the adaptability of the labor force to changing conditions. For example, to the extent that workers are incapable of shifting their occupation or place of residence in response to changes in employment opportunities, even moderate displacements of labor may create pools of chronic or "hard-core" unemployment in the midst of general prosperity.

The types of labor-market frictions and some indication of their relative magnitude in the period 1946–48 are discussed below.

Entries Into the Labor Force. Many workers who enter or reenter the labor market experience some initial period of unemployment before they find jobs. This lag is a significant cause of frictional unemployment, even under conditions of general prosperity. In recent years, over 1½ million youths have entered on work careers annually. Moreover, during the years 1946–48, this normal inflow was augmented by the entry into the labor force of millions of ex-servicemen.

In addition to the more or less permanent entries of young people into the civilian labor force, much larger numbers of students seek work each year during summer vacations. Many housewives and elderly persons enter the labor market, too, in response to peak seasonal needs in agriculture, trade, and other seasonal industries, or as a result of changes in personal circumstances. The magnitude of this turn-over in the labor force is indicated by the fact that there were a total of 35 million entries into the labor force and about 34 million withdrawals from month to month during the 12-month period ending in May 1949.[8]

[6] Census data for early March 1948 showed the following groups of workers working less than 35 hours in the survey week because of economic factors:

Usually employed full time, but—	
Worked part time only	710,000
Did not work at all	300,000
Usually employed part time but available for full-time work	510,000
Total	1,520,000

On the other hand, about 8 percent of the 2.4 million workers who were totally unemployed in March 1948 were looking for part-time work only. This pattern of part-time employment and unemployment showed relatively little change during 1946–48 for those months when similar surveys were made. (See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Full-Time and Part-Time Workers: September 1948, Series P–50, No. 12, and earlier surveys in this series, for March 1948, September 1947, and September 1946.)

[7] See Nature and Extent of Frictional Unemployment, Monthly Labor Review, January 1947 (p. 1).

[8] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Gross Changes in the Labor Force, May–December 1948, and monthly thereafter. The totals include nearly 10 million entries into agricultural employment. Most of these entries represented seasonal employment of unpaid family workers who rarely undergo any intervening period of unemployment.

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Some estimate of the magnitude of unemployment arising out of these entries is possible from Census Bureau data on gross changes in the labor force, available monthly since May 1948. Between June and December 1948, the number of unemployed workers who had entered the labor force during the preceding month ranged from a seasonal high of 820,000, or almost two-fifths of the total unemployed in June, to a low of 220,000 or slightly over a tenth of the corresponding total of unemployed for December. These data refer only to the initial month of labor force entry and do not include continued unemployment of such labor force entrants in subsequent months. It is likely that, after allowance is made for this continued unemployment, over a fourth of the average number of persons unemployed in 1948 consisted of persons who had recently entered or reentered the labor force.

Voluntary Job Shifting. A relatively high rate of labor turn-over during the early postwar period also contributed to the volume of frictional unemployment to some extent. Monthly quit rates in manufacturing industries averaged 4.3 percent in 1946, 3.5 percent in 1947, and 2.8 percent in 1948, as contrasted to an annual average of less than 1 percent in 1939.

When employment is expanding rapidly, a considerable proportion of the workers who quit their jobs are likely to enter other employment with little or no loss in working time. However, the knowledge that jobs were generally available probably encouraged many workers, particularly new entrants, to leave their employment in order to look for more attractive openings. Thus, the quit rates of veterans in manufacturing industries remained higher than for nonveterans in 1946 and 1947, although the differential narrowed substantially over the 2-year period as the veterans gradually "settled down" on their jobs.[9]

Business Turn-Over. Corresponding to the frictional unemployment arising from labor force entries or job shifting of individual workers is the unemployment attributable to turn-over of business establishments and to the inevitable ups and downs experienced by individual employers.

In 1948, about 350,000 businesses, or about 9 percent of the total number of business establishments in the United States, were discontinued, and 375,000 new businesses were opened up, according to Commerce Department estimates.[10] A large proportion of this turn-over was concentrated among new and very small business units; many of these employed no workers at all. However, about 16 percent of the businesses discontinued in 1948 had employed 4 or more workers, many of whom probably experienced some unemployment before finding new jobs.

Fluctuations in labor demand among individual employers, even in industries with stable or rising employment, were probably a more important cause of unemployment in this period. This was particularly true in highly competitive industries with large numbers of separate establishments, which—in periods of general prosperity—may account for a greater-than-proportionate share of total unemployment.

Materials Shortages and Related Factors. Under conditions of near-capacity production, when stocks of many essential materials were at subnormal levels, interruptions in the flow of materials resulted in frequent short-term lay-offs in major industries. At various times during the period 1946–48, large-scale labor disputes in industries such as coal, steel, or transportation, or in key supplier plants, caused substantial secondary idleness. A critical shortage of natural gas in the winter of 1947–48 had a similar effect on many industries in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh industrial areas.

Certain mass-production industries, such as automobiles, were particularly vulnerable to materials shortages during this period. Despite the uptrend in employment in the automobile industry, intermittent mass lay-offs of relatively short duration raised the average monthly lay-off rate above the corresponding average in all manufacturing industries in both 1946 and 1948.[11]

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[9] According to labor turn-over reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the monthly quit rate of veterans in manufacturing industries was 5.9 per 100, as compared with 4.9 for nonveteran employees, in the first quarter of 1946. By the fourth quarter of 1947, the veterans quit rate had dropped to 3.4; the total quit rate showed a relatively smaller decline, to 2.9 per 100.

[10] Survey of Current Business, February and June, 1949.

[11] Not all of these short-term lay-offs were directly reflected in the Census unemployment totals. Workers partially unemployed during the survey week, as well as workers "with a job not at work" are classified as "employed" by the Census Bureau. However, the extent of this short-term idleness is measured by the special Census surveys of part-time employment. See footnote 6.

Individual Industry Readjustments. Declining employment trends in particular industries contributed to the over-all level of unemployment during the early postwar years. In part, these declines resulted from continued liquidation of war-expanded activities. In part, they reflected shifts in consumer spending and the differential rate at which these industries met their backlogs of demand. However, little visible evidence existed at the national level of any chronic employment weakness, tracing back to fundamental technological changes or to inadequate total demand.

Among the major industries in which curtailment continued through a large part of the early postwar period were shipbuilding, aircraft, metalworking machinery, and civilian employment in the Federal defense establishments. Lay-offs in shipbuilding were the sharpest and most sustained during 1946–48. Production-worker employment in this industry declined by 40 percent between 1946 and 1948, on an annual average basis. Employment in aircraft, after the initial sharp postwar curtailment, continued to decline gradually until mid-1948, when a slight expansion began. Civilian employment in Federal defense agencies declined until mid-1948, but rose slightly in the second half of that year. The metalworking machinery industry (including machine tools) followed a slightly different pattern, with employment reaching an early postwar peak in 1946 and declining after the major reconversion needs of industry had been filled.

Certain other fields of employment, in which a relatively rapid wartime expansion occurred, also experienced a period of employment readjustment. This group included a number of so-called luxury industries, such as entertainment, in which employment contracted as consumer spending reverted to a more normal peacetime pattern. The electrical machinery industry, because of its rapid wartime expansion, was able to meet the accumulated demand of consumers for radios and other electrical appliances relatively early in the postwar period. It experienced a sizable employment decline after the first quarter of 1947. The rubber tire industry followed a somewhat similar pattern. In contrast, certain other consumer goods industries, such as textiles and footwear, displayed some employment weakness at various times during 1947 and 1948. But—apart from the resumption of prewar seasonal patterns of production—no general declining trend was evident in these industries until the latter half of 1948.[12]

In the absence of detailed statistics of unemployment by industry, it is impossible to determine the amount of unemployment which could be attributed to the industry adjustments of the early postwar years. Under conditions of general employment stability, there was very little evidence that any substantial "hard core" unemployment had resulted.

But were it not for the high degree of industrial and occupational mobility characteristic of the American labor force, the industry readjustments undoubtedly would have caused a significant volume of long-term unemployment. The extent of mobility of the labor force is illustrated by Census data on industrial shifts in the year following VJ-day.[13] Of the 44 million workers who had civilian jobs both in August 1945 and August 1946, 1 out of every 8 (or 5½ million workers) was employed in a different industry group in the latter period from the one in which he had been employed a year earlier.

Seasonal Fluctuations in Labor Demand. Each year, wide fluctuations in employment occur in many industries whose production schedules or markets are geared to the climate and to the changing seasons. In a typical year, the summer high in agricultural employment, as reported by the Census Bureau, is likely to be between 3 to 4 million above the midwinter low. Extremely sharp fluctuations in employment also characterize industries closely allied to agriculture, such as canning and preserving. Among the major nonagricultural industries, seasonal movements are pronounced in outdoor industries, such as construction and lumbering, as well as in industries characterized by sharp seasonal fluctuations in consumer demand, such as retail trade.

If conditions are prosperous, seasonal reductions in employment cause unemployment only to the extent that industries have a relatively immobile, year-round labor force. Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment generally are somewhat less pronounced, during periods of high employment, than during depression periods. When job oppor-

[12] For a summary of employment declines in specific consumer goods industries, see Readjustments in Consumer-Goods Industries, by Sydney Netreba, Monthly Labor Review, March 1949 (p. 273).

[13] Industrial and Occupational Shifts of Employed Workers: August 1945 to August 1946. Series P-50, No. 1.

tunities in general are good, workers displaced in one industry are more likely to find off-season employment elsewhere: a construction laborer, for example, might work during the winter months in a manufacturing plant. Moreover, to some extent, the length of the active season is itself governed by business activity. In a number of consumer goods manufacturing industries (such as textiles, apparel, shoes, and furniture), with pronounced prewar seasonal patterns, seasonal movements in employment were largely eliminated during wartime but reappeared in 1947, when a more normal relation between supply and demand was reestablished.

Although the absolute magnitude of seasonal unemployment may be lower during prosperity, it is likely to account for a relatively large proportion of total unemployment at such a time. This is suggested by the comparisons in table 1. This table reveals a marked correlation between the rate of unemployment by industry and the index of seasonal variation in employment during 1948, as approximated by the ratio of average monthly changes in employment to the corresponding annual average levels. Construction, agriculture, and retail trade, the three industry divisions with the most pronounced seasonal movements in employment, were also the industries with the highest rates of unemployment. In manufacturing, a slightly higher rate of unemployment and a wider range of fluctuation appeared in the nondurable goods segment, which includes food, apparel, textiles, boots and shoes, and other industries with distinct seasonal patterns. The industries with the lowest unemployment rates—government, mining, and public utilities—also showed relative stability in employment over the year.

TABLE 1.—*Unemployment rates for experienced wage and salary workers,*[1] *by industry, 1948, compared with employment changes*

Industry	Annual average unemployment rate (percent)	Employment	
		Index of seasonality (average monthly change as a percent of annual average employment)	Percent change in annual averages, 1947 to 1948
Construction	7.4	3.9	+9.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries[2]	4.9	12.0	+4.1
Retail trade	4.6	2.3	+2.5
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3.6	1.4	+1.4
Durable goods manufacturing	3.4	.7	−.7
Wholesale trade	3.3	.6	+5.1
Service and finance	3.2	.5	+1.4
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	3.0	[3]3	+.7
Mining	2.3	[3]1.2	+4.0
Government	2.0	1.4	+2.9

[1] Percent of workers with a given industrial attachment who were unemployed. Industry refers to current job for the employed and to last full-time job for the unemployed. Excludes unemployed persons who never before had full-time civilian jobs.

[2] Employment changes refer to agricultural wage and salary workers only; workers in forestry and fisheries are excluded.

[3] March-April and April-May changes excluded from comparison due to effects of work stoppage in the bituminous-coal industry.

Sources: Employment in nonagricultural industries from Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agricultural employment from U. S. Bureau of the Census. Unemployment rates by industry from Philip M. Hauser and Robert B. Pearl, Who Are the Unemployed, a paper presented before the American Statistical Association, 109th Annual Meeting, New York City, December 29, 1949 (based on unpublished Census data).

In contrast, there was no evidence of correlation, in 1948, between the unemployment rates of workers classified in broad industry divisions and the changes in employment in these industries between 1947 and 1948. In fact, the construction industry, with the highest average annual rate of unemployment (7.4 percent), also showed the most pronounced uptrend in employment between 1947 and 1948 (an increase of 9.2 percent). Durable goods manufacturing, with a moderate average unemployment rate of 3.4 percent, was the only major industry group showing an over-all decline in employment between 1947 and 1948. It is likely that the use of broad industry classifications of unemployment rates (necessitated by the limitations of the size of the MRLF sample), concealed significant variations in unemployment rates among specific industries. In general, however, the data suggest that—for the national labor market as a whole—seasonal and other frictional factors overshadowed the effects of readjustments in individual industries as a cause of unemployment in 1946–48.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

For purposes of establishing employment policy, the appraisal of any given level of unemployment depends, in part, on identifying the groups of workers affected. If, at any time, unemployment is concentrated among workers in a particular population or economic group, or in a particular area, a favorable average unemployment rate may conceal many special problems at the national or local level. Statistics available from the Census Bureau's MRLF make it possible to determine the differential rates of unemployment among major population groups. These patterns, summarized below, are related to the major causes of unemployment during 1946–48.

Age and Sex Differentials. Relatively high rates of unemployment existed among teen-age youth in the labor force in 1948, and—to a lesser extent—among younger adults, in their early twenties (chart 3). As compared with an average rate of unemployment of about 3½ percent, about 8 percent of the teen-age group and 5½ percent of the 20–24 year age group were unemployed in 1948.

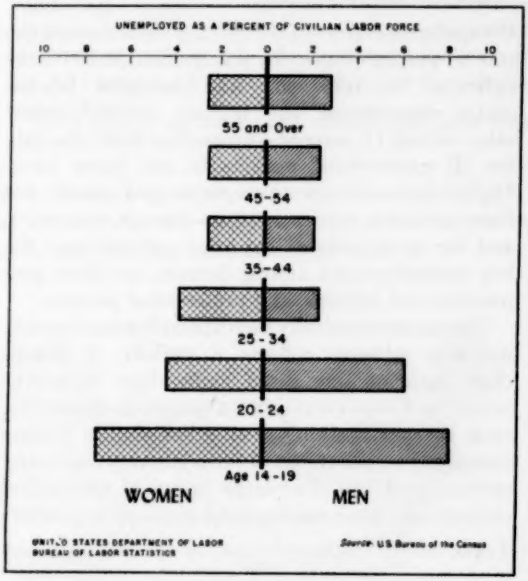
The bulk of unemployment among young persons during the early postwar years was clearly frictional, and resulted from the recency of their entrance into the labor force, their higher rate of job shifting, and their basic employment handicaps of inexperience and lack of job tenure. Typically, the duration of unemployment among the youth—particularly the teen-age group—was lower than for older age groups.[14]

Many youth did, however, face a significant employment problem, even during this period of general prosperity. A study of the job problems of out-of-school youth in Louisville, Ky., in the spring of 1947, revealed widespread lack of orientation and a considerable amount of aimless job shifting of youth. The problem was most acute among those who left school earliest, and among the Negro youth.[15]

Frictional factors also accounted for the slightly higher rate of unemployment among adult women, aged 25–54, than among men in the corresponding age groups. Included among women workers in these ages are many housewives who work intermittently or during periods of peak seasonal employment. The delays in finding work, as well as the concentration of such women workers in seasonal employments, probably accounted for their somewhat higher unemployment rates during a period of low unemployment.

More significant was the slight rise in unemployment for workers above their mid-forties, particularly among men. The average unemployment rate of about 3 percent, for men 55 years and over, although lower than the average for all men workers, was somewhat higher than the 2-percent rate among younger adult men, aged 35 to 44. Moreover, unemployment among older men lasted significantly longer than among the younger groups and—for workers 65 years of age and over—was approximately double the average duration for the teen-aged unemployed, according to unpublished Census data. This indicates that the fundamental employment problems of older workers persist even during periods of low unemployment, though in less aggravated form. Available information suggests that, in general, older workers, due to their greater experience and seniority, are laid off less frequently than younger men. Once displaced, however, they may encounter serious difficulty in obtaining reemployment.[16]

Chart 3. Unemployment Rates, Annual Averages, 1948



Veteran's Unemployment. Absorption of veterans into the labor force resulted in sharp initial differentials in unemployment between male veterans and nonveterans of comparable ages. These differentials narrowed rapidly during the period 1946–48 (table 2), as the inflow of veterans into the civilian labor force tapered off and as they "settled down" in jobs. The decline in the unemployment rate among veterans was a major factor accounting for the downtrend in the over-all unemployment rate during these years, from 3.9 percent in 1946 to 3.4 percent in 1948.

[14] Pearl and Hauser (p. 9). See citation, source note, table 1.

[15] Hunting a Career, A Study of Out-of-School Youth in Louisville, Ky., U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards.

[16] See Ewan Clague, Employment Problems of Older Workers, Monthly Labor Review, December 1947 (p. 661), and address on this subject by the same author, on p. 506 of this issue (also available in mimeographed form from the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 2.—*Unemployment rates*[1] *for males, aged 20–34 years, by veteran status, selected months, 1946–48*

Year and month	Veterans of World War II	Non-veterans
1946: January	14.3	4.0
April	11.8	2.7
July	8.8	2.4
October	7.0	2.4
1947: January	7.2	3.3
April	6.6	3.1
July	6.0	2.9
October	3.7	2.2
1948: January	4.6	3.4
April	4.9	3.4
July	3.7	2.6
October	2.8	2.5

[1] As a percent of the civilian labor force.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Occupational Differentials. Sharp differences in the rate of unemployment by occupation, in 1948, are indicated in table 3. The nonfarm laborer group experienced the highest unemployment rate—about 7½ percent—more than twice the rate for all experienced workers in the labor force. Higher-than-average rates were also shown for farm laborers, service workers (except domestic), and for operatives; at the other extreme was the low unemployment among farmers, nonfarm proprietors and officials, and professional persons.

The characteristically high unemployment among nonfarm laborers reflects a variety of handicaps: lack of specialized skills, high turn-over rates, and concentration in seasonal industries, such as construction. Somewhat similar factors also apply to the status of farm laborers and many service workers. The large group of semiskilled operatives, whose employment is closely dependent on the ups and downs of production, are often most vulnerable to lay-off as a result of work interruptions or seasonal slackness.

TABLE 3.—*Unemployment rates, by occupational group, 1948*[1]

Occupation	Unemployment rate[2]
All experienced workers	3.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	7.5
Farm laborers and foremen[3]	4.9
Service workers, except domestic	4.8
Operatives and kindred workers	4.1
Salesmen and saleswomen	3.4
Domestic service workers	3.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2.9
Clerical and kindred workers	2.3
Professional and semiprofessional workers	1.7
Proprietors, managers, and officials, excluding farm	1.6
Farmers and farm managers	.2

[1] Annual average based on quarterly estimates.

[2] Percent of all civilian workers with a given occupational attachment who were unemployed. For the employed, occupation refers to current job, and for the unemployed, to the last full-time job. Unemployed persons without prior full-time civilian jobs are excluded.

[3] Excludes unpaid family workers (table 1).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1949.

The occupational groups with the lowest rates of unemployment include large proportions of self-employed workers (who rarely appear as unemployed) as well as workers in occupations with relatively stable employment patterns, such as teachers and clerical workers.

Negro Workers. Throughout the early postwar years, unemployment rates among nonwhites (predominantly Negroes) were significantly higher than for white workers. In 1948, the average unemployment rate for the nonwhites, 5.2 percent, was about two-thirds higher than for white workers. This differential is due, in large part to the concentration of Negroes in unskilled and seasonal jobs, such as farm labor and unskilled construction work, and to their low representation in fields with more stable employment patterns, such as urban self-employment and professional and clerical jobs. This occupational distribution, in turn, results directly from their more limited educational opportunities and their more restricted access to the preferred occupational fields. Although notable progress has been achieved by Negroes as a group, as compared with the prewar occupational pattern, barriers to their employment persist and still severely limit their mobility.[17]

Geographic Aspects of Unemployment

In a Nation as large and economically diverse as the United States, significant geographic differences in the incidence of unemployment were to be expected, even during a period of relatively low national unemployment. In April 1948, for example, when the national rate of unemployment among workers covered by State unemployment insurance was about 3½ percent, the rate among individual States ranged from slightly over 1 percent to more than 7 percent. There were also wide differences among local labor market areas; in April 1947, unemployment varied from as little as 2 percent to as much as 10 percent of the civilian labor force in 34 metropolitan districts surveyed by the Census Bureau.[18]

[17] See Seymour L. Wolfbein, Postwar Trends in Negro Employment, Monthly Labor Review, December 1947 (p. 663).

[18] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Labor Force Characteristics of Metropolitan Districts: April 1947. Series P–51, No. 35.

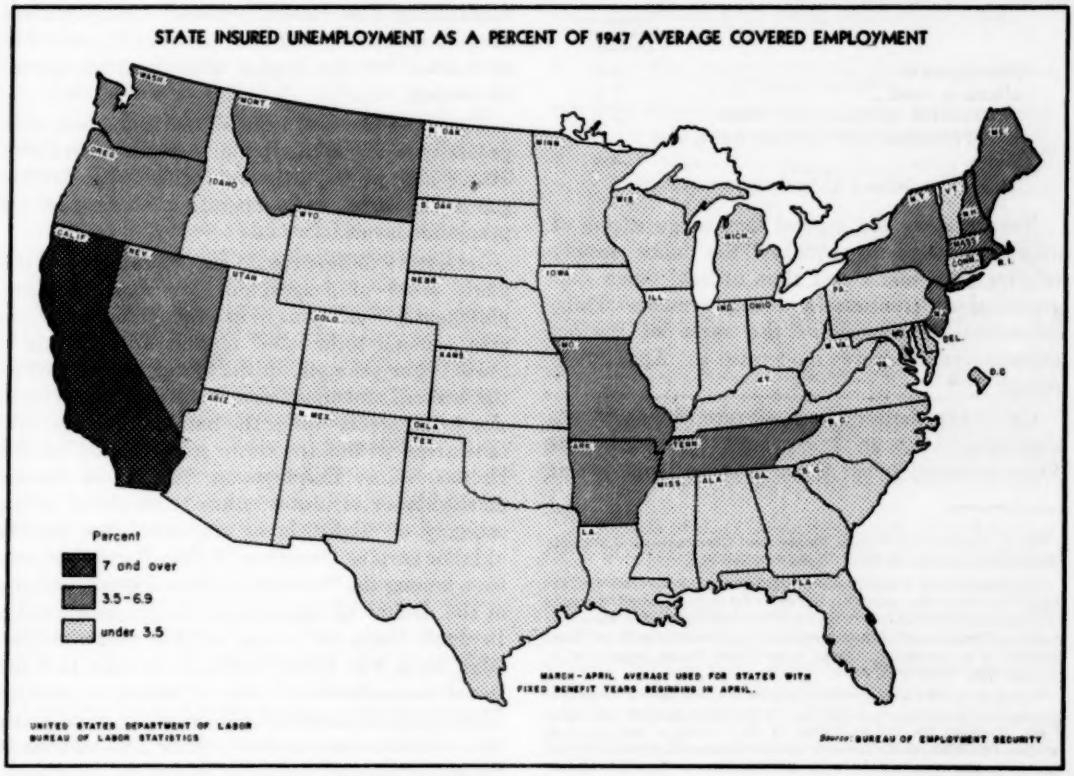
Because of area differences in industrial composition, Nation-wide changes in employment levels in specific industries can have a great impact on certain areas and little or none on others. A locational shift within an industry may drastically curtail employment opportunities in particular labor market areas and at the same time serve to expand employment elsewhere. In addition, persistent geographic differentials in unemployment result from local concentrations of seasonal industries, or of industries which normally experience considerable in-and-out movement of firms.

If the labor force were perfectly mobile, it could quickly adjust itself to geographic variations in labor demand, so that area differentials would be negligible. Although a high degree of labor mobility exists in the United States, there are large numbers of workers unable or unwilling to make the necessary adjustments, which may involve leaving their familiar surroundings, moving considerable distances, and, in many cases, transferring into a different occupation. Moreover, their information on employment opportunities in other areas may be incomplete or erroneous. Thus, geographic differences in unemployment often do follow shifts in labor demand and tend to persist for long periods.

The geographic mobility of a large segment of the population is illustrated by the heavy migration in recent years. In 1947, according to Census estimates, 1 person out of every 5 persons was residing in a county other than the one in which he had lived in 1940; interstate movements accounted for nearly one-half of this shift.[19] Although much of this population movement occurred during wartime, large-scale migration has continued during the postwar period. In April 1948, nearly 3½ million workers were living

[19] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Internal Migration in the United States; April 1940 to April 1947. Series P-20, No. 14.

Chart 4. Geographic Differences in Unemployment, April 1948



in a different State from the one in which they had resided a year before.[20]

Although economic factors appear to be the primary reason for migration, a large proportion of the migrants moved because of ill health or other personal reasons.[21] Many of the latter group may have moved without sufficient regard for the availability of jobs at their destination. In addition, many of those migrating in search of jobs may have been poorly informed as to the employment situation in various areas, so that, from an economic point of view, their movements were misdirected. Thus, although migration serves as an important means of adapting labor supply to the geographic differentials in job opportunities, it can itself create or intensify employment problems in some areas. Moreover, there is usually a time lag between arrival in a new area and settling in a job. These and other factors account for the relatively high incidence of unemployment among recent migrants, shown in the following tabulation:

	Percent unemployed, April 1948
Nonmigrants	3.3
Migrants, total	7.3
Between noncontiguous States	12.0
WithinStates and between contiguous States	5.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-50, No. 10.

Nevertheless, the general long-range effects of migration were to equalize the labor supply relative to demand and thus to hold down geographical differentials in unemployment. Thus, interstate differences in the rates of insured unemployment were moderate in April 1948 (chart 4).[22]

California showed the peak rate of insured unemployment (over 7 percent). Although this State retained most of its wartime employment gains, the continued heavy inflow of migrants was greater than could be absorbed readily. The relatively high, although less pronounced, rates of insured unemployment in Oregon and Washington also reflected, in part, the effects of heavy in-migration. An additional factor in unemployment on the Pacific Coast was the continuing postwar decline in shipyard employment.

Certain of the New England tes, Staas the map indicates, had a relatively high incidence of unemployment in this period. In the main, it resulted from earlier employment declines in certain industries important in the region's economy, such as machine tools and nonferrous metals.

The comparatively high incidence of unemployment in New York State largely reflects the characteristics of the apparel and related industries concentrated in that State. Typically, workers in these industries undergo a good deal of temporary unemployment, both because of seasonal variation in activity and because of high turn-over among the industries' many small firms. In neighboring New Jersey, decreases in employment in radio manufacturing and shipbuilding probably accounted for the higher than average unemployment.

The lowest rates of insured unemployment were generally in the southern and western agricultural States and in the Midwest, where the durable goods industries were operating at near-record peacetime levels.

Interstate differences do not, of course, tell the whole story of geographic variations in unemployment. Variations in unemployment are often great among local labor market areas within a State. For example, in the spring of 1948, when the insured unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was considerably under the national average, certain areas within the State were classed by the United States Employment Service as having marked labor surpluses; others were placed in the category of "tight" labor markets. One locality of labor surplus, Scranton–Wilkes-Barre, has long been among the Nation's depressed areas, because of the decline of coal mining in this community. In April 1947, 10 percent of this area's civilian labor force was unemployed, in contrast to a national unemployment rate of about 4 percent. These wide differences in the unemployment situation within a comparatively small area emphasize the importance of the limitations on the geographic mobility of labor.

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[20] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Employment Characteristics of Migrants in the United States; April 1948. Series P-50, No. 10.

[21] A Census survey of persons who migrated in the 14-month period following VJ-day showed that somewhat over half of the migrants moved for reasons connected with their job or with the job of the family head. The others were motivated by noneconomic reasons, such as housing needs or health problems. Postwar Migration and its Causes in the United States: August 1945 to October 1946. Series P-20, No. 4.

[22] Data on insured unemployment provide the only current measure of geographic differences in unemployment for any major segment of the labor force. However, the data are limited by the exclusion of large groups of workers not eligible, at any particular time, for State unemployment benefits and by certain other factors. A detailed discussion of these data appears in Statistics of Insured Unemployment Under State Programs, Monthly Labor Review, April 1950 (p. 382).

Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1949[1]

STRIKE ACTIVITY IN 1949, a year marked by business uncertainty followed by recovery, differed in several important respects from that in other recent postwar years. The downward trend in stoppages[2] during 1947 and 1948 was reversed during 1949; however, 1949 levels were substantially below the peaks of the 1946 reconversion period. For example, the total of 3,606 stoppages in 1949 was 5 percent greater than in 1948, but 28 percent less than in 1946. Strike idleness—50,500,000 man-days—in 1949, the second highest on record, exceeded the 1948 level by 48 percent, but was less than half that for 1946. Direct idleness at sites of the plants or establishments involved in strikes amounted to slightly more than 0.5 percent of total working time in the Nation's industries during 1949.

Demands for pension and social insurance plans, increasingly important in collective bargaining in recent years, became widespread in leading negotiations for the first time. These issues, either alone or in combination with wage demands, were involved in disputes accounting for 55 percent of the total strike idleness during the year. The vast majority of labor-management negotiations, as in previous years, were concluded peacefully.

A total of 18 stoppages in which 10,000 or more workers were involved began in 1949, as compared with 20 such stoppages the year before. Idleness resulting from these large stoppages aggregated 34,900,000 man-days in 1949, in contrast to the 18,900,000 man-days in 1948 (table 1).

Average duration of work stoppages was 22.5 calendar days in 1949, higher than the 21.8-day average in 1948, but lower than the respective figures of 24.2 and 25.6 days for 1946 and 1947.

General Features of Strikes

The distinctive features of 1949 strike activity were products of the widespread business uncertainty existing during the first half of the year. Pressures for wage increases, so widespread during previous postwar years, were substantially reduced with the moderate decline in the consumer's price index and the slackening in employment, demand, and profits in some industries. Many contracts, expiring early in the year, were extended without change, subject to subsequent reopening. In this atmosphere, union proposals for wage increases and other improvements in the steel and coal-mining negotiations were strongly opposed by employers who were becoming increasingly concerned over rising production costs.

TABLE 1.—*Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, in selected periods*

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number [1]	Percent of total for period	Number	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,290,000	31.2
1941	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.5
1946	31	.6	2,920,000	69.6	66,400,000	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.2
1948	20	.6	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.5
1949	18	.5	1,920,000	63.2	34,900,000	69.0

[1] Figures on number of workers involved, include duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year, in which case they were counted separately for each stoppage. This is particularly significant for the 1949 figure, since 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 separate and distinct occasions during the year, thus comprising 1,150,000 of a total of 3,030,000 workers for the country as a whole.

Proposals of the United Steelworkers of America for a 30-cent package, including a wage increase and pension and social insurance benefits, stalemated negotiations. In the hope of aiding the parties to meet the problem without recourse to a work stoppage, the President appointed a Steel Industry Board to investigate the dispute and issue recommendations. After extensive hearings, the board in September recommended against any

[1] By Joseph P. Goldberg, Don Q. Crowther, and Ann J. Herlihy of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations. A forthcoming bulletin will contain more complete data on stoppages during 1949.

[2] All known work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

wage increase, because this might threaten whatever stability the economy might be achieving. It did find justification, however, for recommending the establishment or extension of company-financed pension and social-insurance plans:

> Social insurance and pensions should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation in the human "machine," in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation and insurance of plant and machinery. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenues.

The union accepted the recommendations in full, but the companies opposed the noncontributory feature of the pension and social-insurance provisions. The October-November stoppage ended when the parties adopted a formula providing noncontributory pensions and contributory social-insurance benefits.

The Board's recommendations immediately affected other negotiations. Pensions and welfare funds, the so-called "fringe" benefits, became leading subjects of bargaining. The Ford pension agreement and agreements in other industries are examples of this influence.

Developments in the coal industry were more complex than in any other single collective-bargaining situation in recent years. As postwar conditions at home and abroad changed, coal production had begun to exceed demand—a chronic condition during the prewar years. Coal operators, confronted by a declining market, offered strong opposition to union demands for increased wages and pensions. Months of negotiations, periodic stoppages, and a union-enforced 3-day week appeared to add to the difficulties of obtaining settlement. It was well into 1950 before an agreement was finally reached.

The complex character of stoppages was demonstrated in the extent to which noneconomic factors were intertwined with economic factors in strikes occurring during 1949. The immediate cause of the steel stoppage was the divergent philosophies of labor and management on financing pensions and social insurance. The coal dispute involved employer resentment over the union's use of the "memorial" and "able and willing" clauses of the previous contract. Ford workers and management were unable to resolve a "speed-up" issue in May, which resulted in a 3-week stoppage. Later in the year, however, they agreed on pension and welfare arrangements through peaceful collective bargaining. Accumulated grievances over working conditions caused two stoppages by employees of the Wabash Railroad Co. and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, respectively.

"National Emergency" Disputes

The "national emergency" strike issue continued to be prominent in 1949 as in other postwar years. Arguments on this issue largely keynoted the debates on the unsuccessful Administration proposal (the Thomas-Lesinski Bill) to repeal the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The Administration bill provided for replacement of existing provisions for boards of inquiry, without authority to make recommendations; 80-day injunctions; and "last offer" ballots. Instead, the President would have been granted authority to issue a proclamation when a labor dispute threatened in "a vital industry which affects the public interest," and to call upon the parties to maintain or resume work for a period of 30 days. During this period, boards appointed by the President would have been empowered to investigate and make recommendations.

No recourse was taken to the national emergency strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act in 1949. By contrast, they were invoked seven times in 1948 (with work stoppages occurring in connection with four of these disputes).

The President, in intervening in the 1949 steel dispute, relied on voluntary agreement by the parties to postpone any work stoppage. His request for a 60-day truce, during which a 3-man board would investigate and submit recommendations, was accepted by the parties. The Board recommended and both parties accepted a decision against a wage increase. The subsequent stoppage arose solely from the issue of noncontributory pensions and social-insurance benefits.

Another major development in 1949 bearing on "national emergency" strikes was the report of the President's Commission on Labor Relations in

the Atomic Energy Installations.[3] The Commission had been appointed to study the problem of assuring peaceful labor-management relationships in atomic energy installations. The Commission, while taking cognizance of the mediation and national emergency provisions of existing Federal laws, urged the desirability "in any industry, however, to develop by collective bargaining individual procedures suited to the particular industry; and this is peculiarly important in atomic energy installations where interruption of vital operations is intolerable."

The Commission proposed the establishment of a panel to aid the parties where normal processes of collective bargaining and conciliation have failed. Despite the broad discretion allowed the panel, the Commission cautioned that "it is a basic purpose of the proposed plan that resort to the Panel is not to be thought of as a customary or an easily available part of the management-labor relationships. The creative possibilities of responsible collective bargaining should always be jealously preserved. . . ."

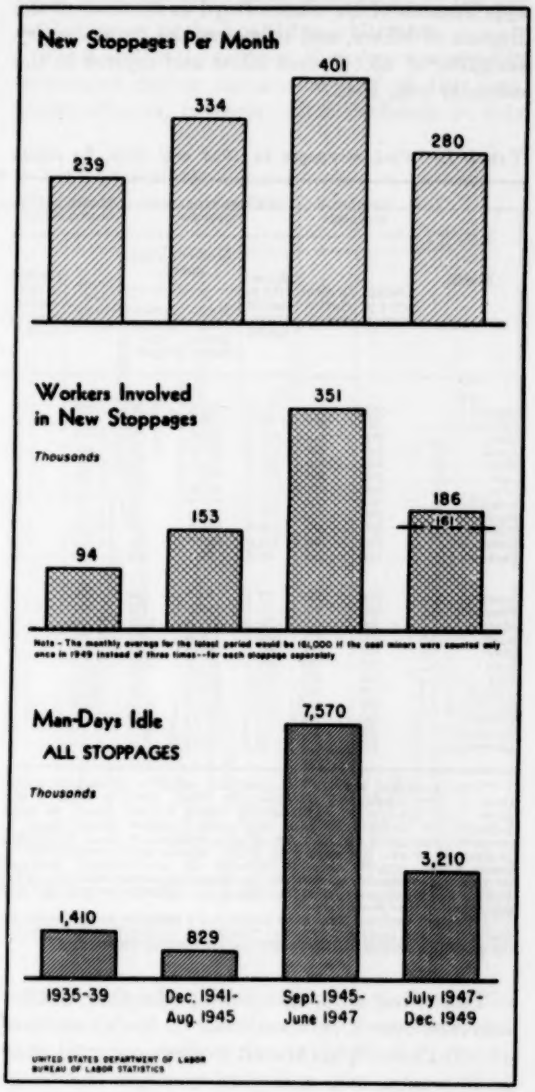
Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

The widespread character of the autumn coal and steel stoppages overshadowed the fact that the incidence of strikes generally followed customary seasonal patterns. Stoppages increased during the spring and summer months and fell off during the latter months of the year (table 2).

The year opened with 108 stoppages continuing from 1948. Most prominent was the protracted stoppage involving 1,600 members of the International Typographical Union employed by the Chicago Publishers Association. It began in November 1947, and was finally terminated in September 1949 with agreement on wage increases, continued recognition of the union as exclusive bargaining agent, and modification of former closed-shop arrangements to permit the hiring of experienced nonunion men. A 3-month stoppage of 3,900 employees at the Utah division of the Kennecott Copper Corp. ended early in February when a fact-finding board was appointed by the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to report on the issues in dispute involving mine train-service employees.

[3] William H. Davis, formerly chairman, National War Labor Board; Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin; Aaron Horvitz, arbitrator, New York City.

Chart 1. Work Stoppages, Monthly Averages for Selected Periods



New stoppages beginning during the first quarter of the year were generally small and brief.

The first extensive 1949 stoppage occurred in March—a 2-week "memorial period" by the United Mine Workers under a contract provision permitting such union action after proper notice. The union announced that the purpose of this "period of inaction" of all anthracite and bitumi-

nous-coal miners east of the Mississippi, was to "emphasize the mine workers' opposition" to the appointment of Dr. James Boyd as Director of the Bureau of Mines, and to mourn the "unnecessary slaughter of 55,115 men killed and injured in the calendar year 1948."

TABLE 2.—*Work stoppages in 1948 and 1949, by month*

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
				In effect during month			
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed [1]	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time [2]
1948							
January	221	306	77.5	102.0	0.29	1,050	0.14
February	256	367	93.2	132.0	.38	913	.13
March	271	426	494.0	552.0	1.58	6,440	.80
April	319	496	174.0	621.0	1.79	7,410	.97
May	339	533	168.0	344.0	.98	4,080	.57
June	349	565	169.0	243.0	.69	2,220	.28
July	394	614	218.0	307.0	.86	2,670	.36
August	355	603	143.0	232.0	.64	2,100	.26
September	259	553	158.0	267.0	.74	2,540	.33
October	256	468	110.0	194.0	.53	2,060	.27
November	216	388	111.0	189.0	.52	1,910	.26
December	144	283	40.5	93.1	.26	713	.09
1949							
January	274	382	77.1	99.7	.29	726	.10
February	239	369	77.5	106.0	.32	675	.10
March	289	436	490.0	520.0	1.56	3,460	.45
April	360	531	160.0	208.0	.62	1,880	.27
May	449	678	231.0	309.0	.93	3,430	.49
June	377	632	872.0	673.0	2.01	4,470	.61
July	343	603	110.0	249.0	.74	2,350	.35
August	365	643	134.0	232.0	.68	2,140	.27
September	287	536	507.0	603.0	1.76	6,270	.87
October	256	475	570.0	977.0	2.92	17,500	2.49
November	197	388	56.6	914.0	2.72	6,270	.93
December	170	323	45.5	417.0	1.23	1,350	.19

[1] "Total employed workers," as used here refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely, if ever, occur. In most industries it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions or those performing professional work, the nature of which makes union organization or group action impracticable. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, agricultural wage workers on farms employing less than 6, all Federal and State government employees, and officials (both elected and appointed) in local governments.

[2] Estimated working time was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of "employed workers" each period by the prevailing number of days worked per employee in that period.

Two other stoppages during the first quarter involved over 10,000 workers. A 10-day strike of 11,000 Philadelphia transit workers occurred early in February, over a dispute on wages and fringe benefits. During this period, 4,000 taxi drivers also struck. A brief stoppage affecting 10,000 operating employees of the Wabash Railroad occurred in March over accumulated and some long-standing grievances.

A stoppage involving the Railway Express Agency in New York and Trenton, N. J., occurred in mid-March when the company distributed notices of termination to 9,000 employees on the ground that they had engaged in a slow-down. Service was resumed on April 18, following the appointment of an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate proposals for contract changes, and the rehiring of the discharged workers.

Stoppages during the second quarter, although substantially greater in number, continued to be local in character and relatively brief. The leading stoppage during this period was the week long Nation-wide stoppage of anthracite and bituminous-coal miners in June. The UMWA in announcing the exercise of "its contractual options under the agreements in all Anthracite and Bituminous Districts," termed this stoppage "a Brief Stabilizing Period of Inaction" intended to "emphasize a lack of general stability in the industry * * *" This stoppage occurred just as negotiations for a new contract were starting.

Brief stoppages in April and May involved 16,000 taxi drivers in New York City and 10,000 employees of the Philco Corp. in Philadelphia and Croydon, Pa. More protracted stoppages, which began early in May, affected approximately 10,000 employees of the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s plants in Elizabeth, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn. They involved two locals of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, then affiliated with the CIO. They ended in October when the parties agreed to retention of the incentive-pay system which the union had opposed, small wage increases to hourly rated employees, and fringe improvements.

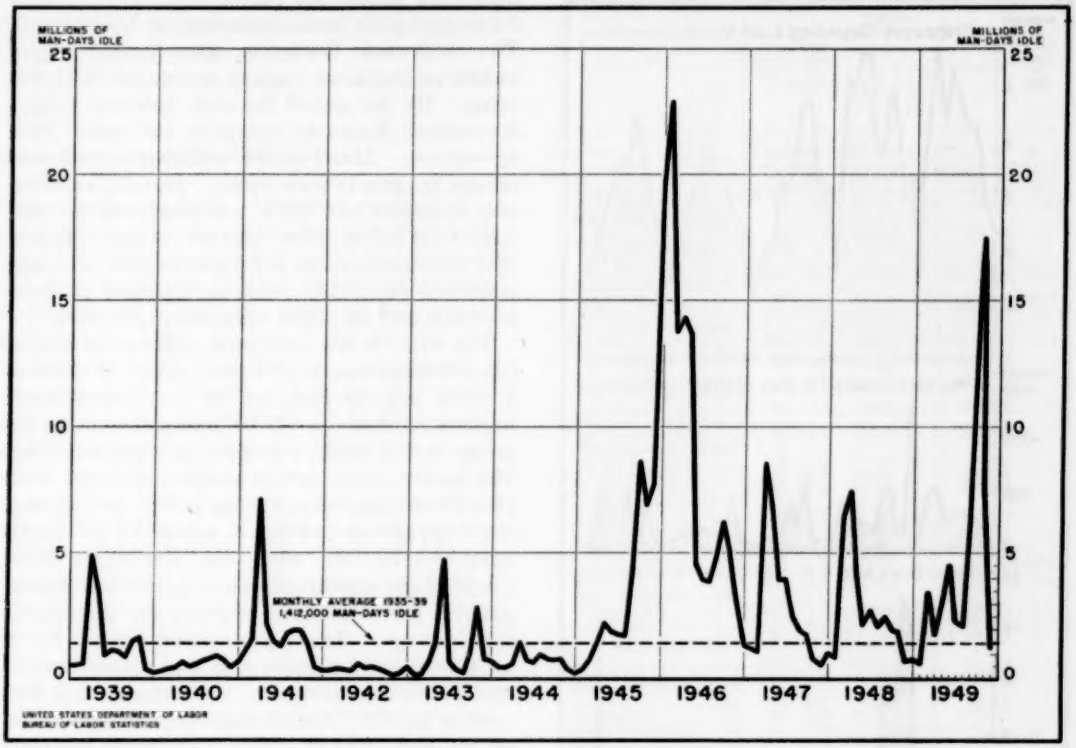
The largest stoppage during May was that of 60,000 members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) who stopped work for 3 weeks at the Ford Motor Co.'s River Rouge and Lincoln plants over a "speed-up" issue. Agreement was reached late in May when the disputed issue was referred to arbitration.

The number of larger stoppages increased in June, with six involving more than 10,000 workers. In addition to the coal stoppage, the following occurred: the two largest construction stoppages of the year involving wage disputes which affected 10,000 workers in the Washington, D. C., area and 20,000 in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area; a stoppage by 10,000 employees of the Tri-State Lumbermen's Association members in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, terminated after 58 days, when employers agreed to rescind

announced wage cuts; a brief stoppage affecting 29,000 workers in eight Briggs Manufacturing Co. plants in Detroit; and one lasting 107 days by warehousemen employed by the Distributors Association of Northern California. A smaller stoppage, beginning in June, affected 3,000 employees of the Bell Aircraft Corp. plant in Buffalo, N. Y. It continued in part until October, when a State board of inquiry was successful in obtaining agreement on some issues, with submission of the unsettled issues to the board for arbitration.

The trend in the number of strikes was steadily downward during the second half of the year; strike idleness, however, after declining in July

Chart 2. Idleness Due to Work Stoppages



and August, reached peak levels with the autumn coal and steel strikes, and did not drop substantially until December.

A brief strike of 17,000 employees of the Chrysler Corp. and a 35-day stoppage of 15,000 employees of the B. F. Goodrich Co., occurred during August. A leading stoppage during September affected 27,000 employees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad operating in nine Western States. This 44-day stoppage developed out of dissatisfaction over failure to obtain action on an accumulation of grievances

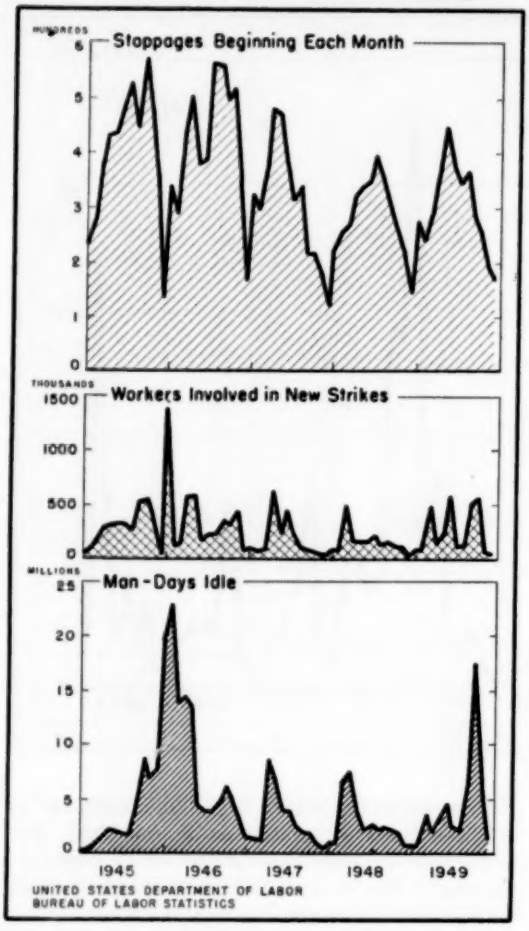
The coal strike, which began on September 19 and continued with intervals of production into 1950, and the basic steel strike which began on October 1 and continued into November, dominated the strike record during this period.

After the June coal stoppage and the July vacation period, the UMWA enforced a 3-day workweek from July 5 to September 19 to distribute employment among its members in marginal as well as more profitable coal-mining operations. Separate negotiations were under way during this time with the northern, southern, and captive

mine operators in an effort to obtain wage increases, reduction in hours of work, and increased payments into the welfare fund.

On September 19, a Nation-wide stoppage of bituminous-coal and anthracite miners began, after a majority of the trustees of the miners' welfare fund had voted to suspend benefit payments temporarily because expenditures from the

Chart 3. Monthly Trends in Work Stoppages



fund were substantially outstripping revenues. Anthracite and bituminous-coal miners west of the Mississippi returned to work, at the union's direction on October 3. The remaining 320,000 bituminous-coal miners continued their stoppage, concurrent with the steel strike, until November 9. On that date, the UMWA policy committee adopted a resolution effecting the resumption of work for a 3-week truce period to end on November 30, if contract settlements were not reached by that time. No agreements having been concluded by the truce termination date, the stoppage was resumed on December 1 and 2.

On December 1, however, the union policy committee authorized the return to work on a 3-day workweek basis, beginning on December 5. The workweek limitation was to end where individual operators reached agreements with the union. By the end of the year, however, only a few eastern Kentucky operators had signed such agreements. Most of the industry's producers refused to agree to these terms. Instead, southern coal operators and other coal-producing associations filed unfair labor practice charges alleging that the union refused to bargain in good faith and employed the 3-day week as a device to force acceptance of an illegal union-shop provision.[4]

The strike in the basic steel industry, involving 500,000 employees in 29 States, began on October 1. The original proposals of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) included a wage increase and a social-insurance and pension plan. The failure of the parties to agree upon the Steel Board's recommendations (see p. 498) precipitated the stoppage on October 1, which did not break until October 31, when the Bethlehem Steel Corp. signed a contract which became the general pattern for subsequent settlements throughout the industry. The agreement provided for a noncontributory pension plan and a contributory social-insurance program. It extends until December 31, 1951, with a wage-reopening provision at the end of 1950. The bulk of the industry resumed operations by the end of November.

[4] The work stoppage was resumed in 1950. President Truman intervened in early February, requesting the parties to accept a fact-finding board. When the union rejected this proposal, the President invoked the national emergency strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

A Board of Inquiry was appointed, and a temporary restraining order was issued following the Board's report. When the miners failed to return to work, despite union officials' instructions to obey the court orders, the union was cited for contempt. A court decision, however, held that insufficient evidence had been furnished to prove the contempt charge by "clear and convincing evidence." The President then proposed seizure of the industry.

However, the operators and union agreed on March 5 to a wage increase of 70 cents a day, a 10-cent increase in welfare fund payments, continuance of the union shop "to the extent. . . . permitted by law", limitation on memorial periods, and elimination of the "able and willing clause."

Strike activity dropped substantially in December. The largest strike during the month involved 4,200 employees of the city-owned Cleveland Transit System. This strike resulted in resort to the Ferguson Act, an Ohio statute providing substantial penalties against government employees who strike. An injunction was granted at the request of the Transit Board, acting on behalf of the city. Thereupon the strikers voted to return to work, following assurances from the Transit Board that no penalties would be imposed for participating in the strike.

There were 120 stoppages in effect as 1949 ended.

Other Characteristics of Stoppages

Major Issues Involved. Monetary matters (i. e. wages and hours), the leading issues in work stoppages as in other recent years, accounted for about half of all stoppages and for 80 percent of strike idleness (table 3). Wages were not the primary strike issue in 1949. However, this was the leading issue in many local disputes, particularly in the construction industry. Pension and social-insurance issues, either alone or in conjunction with wages, were increasingly important in collective bargaining. By the end of the year, they accounted for 189 stoppages, with 55 percent of total strike idleness. Most of this idleness was caused by the coal and steel disputes, but these issues were involved in important strikes in such industries as baking and brewing, radio manufacturing, and rubber.

Union recognition and union-security matters, primary issues in about 16 percent of the stoppages, were also important, along with wage issues, in another 6 percent. Most of these stoppages were small and accounted for comparatively little idleness.

Working conditions, other than wages and union-organization matters, were important issues in approximately 25 percent of the stoppages. The largest of these were the March "memorial" and June "stabilizing" stoppages of coal miners, and the May strike of 60,000 Ford Motor Co. employees over an alleged speed-up in production. Jurisdictional, rival union, and sympathetic strikes accounted for about 6 percent of the stoppages, 2 percent of the workers involved, and less than 1 percent of the total strike idleness.

All stoppages ending in 1949 averaged 22.5 calendar days but there were important variations in average duration according to the issues involved. Thus, stoppages over combined issues of wages and union-organization matters lasted an average of 44 calendar days; those over union-organization matters, 29 days; those over wages, 26 days; those over inter- or intra-union disputes, 16 days; and those over other working conditions, 12 days.

TABLE 3.—*Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1949*

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1949				Man-days idle during 1949 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	3,606	100.0	3,030,000	100.0	50,500,000	100.0
Wages and hours	1,682	46.6	1,540,000	51.0	39,800,000	78.7
Wage increase	1,066	29.5	331,000	10.9	6,770,000	13.4
Wage decrease	63	1.7	33,000	1.1	942,000	1.9
Wage increase, hour decrease	53	1.5	24,100	.8	909,000	1.8
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits [1]	150	4.2	503,000	16.6	14,700,000	29.0
Pension and/or social insurance benefits [2]	39	1.1	506,000	16.8	13,300,000	26.4
Other	311	8.6	146,000	4.8	3,150,000	6.2
Union organization, wages, and hours	216	6.0	43,100	1.4	1,010,000	2.0
Recognition, wages, and/or hours	151	4.1	31,100	1.0	434,000	.9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours	13	.4	3,340	.1	104,000	.2
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours	46	1.3	8,550	.3	473,000	.9
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours	6	.2	120	(3)	2,880	(3)
Union organization	565	15.7	38,400	1.3	735,000	1.5
Recognition	388	10.8	18,100	.6	529,000	1.1
Strengthening bargaining position	19	.5	2,600	.1	42,000	.1
Closed or union shop	79	2.2	5,550	.2	92,600	.2
Discrimination	66	1.8	8,250	.3	59,900	.1
Other	13	.4	3,860	.1	12,900	(3)
Other working conditions	903	25.0	1,330,000	43.8	8,580,000	17.0
Job security	458	12.6	232,000	7.7	1,330,000	2.6
Shop conditions and policies	348	9.7	209,000	6.9	1,280,000	2.5
Work load	77	2.1	120,000	4.0	1,610,000	3.2
Other [4]	20	.6	767,000	25.2	4,360,000	8.7
Inter- or intra-union matters	208	5.8	66,800	2.2	398,000	.8
Sympathy	49	1.4	28,800	.9	144,000	.3
Union rivalry or factionalism	53	1.5	9,200	.3	95,400	.2
Jurisdiction	94	2.6	20,300	.7	143,000	.3
Union regulations	8	.2	1,900	.1	5,710	(3)
Other	4	.1	6,520	.2	10,200	(3)
Not reported	32	.9	10,100	.3	22,100	(3)

[1] This category includes the strike of approximately 400,000 anthracite and bituminous coal miners beginning September 19.
[2] This category includes the basic steel strike involving 500,000 workers beginning October 1.
[3] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.
[4] This category includes the workers involved in 2 large coal stoppages—the 2-week "memorial" stoppage in March and the 1-week "stabilizing" stoppage in June.

Industries Affected. The mining and primary metal industries (with industry-wide coal and basic steel stoppages) were more extensively affected by work stoppages than any other industry during 1949 (table 4). The more than 19 million and 12 million man-days idle in mining and primary metal industries, respectively, accounted for 62 percent of total strike idleness in 1949.

The construction industry recorded highs in both building activity and number of work stoppages in 1949. During the year, 615 stoppages occurred with a record number of workers involved. However, man-days of idleness did not quite equal the peak reached in 1947.

Individual stoppages accounting for more than a third of the strike idleness in their respective industry groups included those at two Singer Co. plants in the "machinery (except electrical)" group; that at the Ford Motor Co. in the "transportation equipment" group; and that on the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the "transportation, communication, and other public utilities" group.

TABLE 4.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1949, by industry group*

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1949		Man-days idle during 1949	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time [1]
All industries	3,606	[2] 3,030.0	50,500.0	0.59
Manufacturing	[3] 1,661	1,220.0	24,200.0	.73
Primary metal industries	147	497.0	12,200.0	4.74
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	134	54.0	1,050.0	.52
Ordnance and accessories	1	.5	9.2	.16
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	67	27.1	352.0	.20
Machinery (except electrical)	176	116.0	2,720.0	.89
Transportation equipment	89	230.0	2,190.0	.78
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	84	20.0	703.0	.41
Furniture and fixtures	71	8.4	160.0	.22
Stone, clay, and glass products	63	13.3	114.0	.10
Textile mill products	85	26.5	419.0	.15
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	162	11.3	173.0	.07
Leather and leather products	65	18.1	499.0	.55
Food and kindred products	199	50.8	1,490.0	.42
Tobacco manufactures	4	.9	13.9	.06
Paper and allied products	46	11.9	458.0	.44
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	53	5.7	212.0	.12
Chemicals and allied products	72	20.0	358.0	.23
Products of petroleum and coal	16	4.2	85.5	.15
Rubber products	54	84.7	714.0	1.30
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	14	4.1	110.0	.20
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	69	9.9	166.0	.17
Nonmanufacturing	[3] 1,945	1,820.0	26,300.0	.39
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	24	18.3	289.0	(4)
Mining	476	1,380.0	19,200.0	8.39
Construction	615	197.0	2,760.0	.53
Trade	329	46.2	1,440.0	.07
Finance, insurance, and real estate	22	1.8	23.3	(4)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	347	154.0	2,320.0	.25
Services—personal, business, and other	130	15.0	249.0	(4)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation [5]	7	2.9	10.3	(4)

[1] See footnotes 1 and 2, table 2.
[2] See footnote 1, table 1.
[3] This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages which extended into two or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.
[4] Not available.
[5] Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

States Involved. Naturally, the States leading in coal and steel production were most affected by strike idleness in 1949 (table 5). Idleness exceeded 10 million man-days in Pennsylvania; 6 million in West Virginia; 4 million in Ohio, and exceeded 2 million each in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and New York.

The State having the greatest number of stoppages was New York, with 531. Next, in order,

TABLE 5.—*Work stoppages in 1949, by State*

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1949			Man-days idle during 1949 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved			
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
All States	[1] 3,606	[2] 3,030.0	100.0	50,500.0	100.0
Alabama	165	122.0	4.0	1,870.0	3.7
Arizona	8	1.7	.1	8.6	(3)
Arkansas	18	12.6	.4	366.0	.7
California	217	79.7	2.6	2,040.0	4.0
Colorado	28	25.4	.8	442.0	.9
Connecticut	49	16.3	.5	338.0	.7
Delaware	12	3.0	.1	61.7	.1
District of Columbia	13	11.4	.4	156.0	.3
Florida	33	3.9	.1	106.0	.2
Georgia	20	4.5	.1	97.4	.2
Idaho	12	3.2	.1	114.0	.2
Illinois	238	162.0	5.4	3,040.0	6.0
Indiana	108	145.0	4.8	2,930.0	5.8
Iowa	39	21.6	.7	121.0	.2
Kansas	14	6.8	.2	163.0	.3
Kentucky	165	177.0	5.8	2,610.0	5.2
Louisiana	46	10.2	.3	176.0	.3
Maine	9	1.5	.1	38.4	.1
Maryland	35	37.0	1.2	693.0	1.4
Massachusetts	113	24.6	.8	525.0	1.0
Michigan	139	240.0	7.9	2,120.0	4.2
Minnesota	45	46.8	1.5	1,010.0	2.0
Mississippi	17	4.2	.1	247.0	.5
Missouri	97	39.0	1.3	747.0	1.5
Montana	14	2.6	.1	39.7	.1
Nebraska	6	1.9	.1	43.2	.1
Nevada	7	.7	(3)	5.0	(3)
New Hampshire	13	2.7	.1	54.5	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Work stoppage in 1949, by State*—Continued

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1949			Man-days idle during 1949 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved			
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
New Jersey	183	60.5	2.0	1,910.0	3.8
New Mexico	13	7.1	.2	89.9	.2
New York	531	142.0	4.7	3,300.0	6.5
North Carolina	18	3.9	.1	136.0	.3
North Dakota	9	.9	(2)	14.9	(2)
Ohio	266	245.0	8.1	4,430.0	8.8
Oklahoma	41	7.2	.2	126.0	.2
Oregon	36	6.3	.2	140.0	.3
Pennsylvania	493	789.0	26.1	10,700.0	21.3
Rhode Island	24	2.3	.1	39.2	.1
South Carolina	11	2.9	.1	57.3	.1
Tennessee	75	44.6	1.5	578.0	1.1
Texas	94	26.7	.9	430.0	.9
Utah	11	15.5	.5	429.0	.8
Vermont	5	.2	(2)	5.1	(2)
Virginia	84	62.2	2.1	914.0	1.8
Washington	58	16.9	.6	292.0	.6
West Virginia	179	363.0	12.0	6,290.0	12.5
Wisconsin	67	19.9	.7	403.0	.8
Wyoming	11	8.5	.3	75.0	.1

[1] The sum of this column is more than 3,606 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.
[2] See footnote 1, table 1.
[3] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

were Pennsylvania (493), Ohio (266), Illinois, (238), and California (217).

Unions Involved. Unions affiliated with the AFL were involved in half of all stoppages in 1949, but these stoppages caused only 13 percent of the year's total idleness (table 6). CIO unions were involved in a fourth of all stoppages, accounting for 45 percent of all idleness. Unaffiliated unions, involved in a fifth of all stoppages, accounted for two-fifths of the strike idleness.

TABLE 6.—*Work stoppages in 1949, by affiliation of unions involved*

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1949				Man-days idle during 1949 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	3,606	100.0	3,030,000	100.0	50,500,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor	1,833	50.8	433,000	14.3	6,670,000	13.2
Congress of Industrial Organizations	916	25.4	1,120,000	37.1	23,000,000	45.5
Unaffiliated unions	731	20.3	[1] 460,000	48.0	20,600,000	40.8
Rival unions (different affiliations)	49	1.4	4,220	.1	64,200	.1
Single firm unions	7	.2	1,820	.1	29,500	.1
Cooperating unions (different affiliations)	12	.3	7,060	.2	106,000	.2
No union involved	58	1.6	4,840	.2	29,100	.1

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Older Workers: Industrial Aspects of Aging[1]

RETIREMENT PROBLEMS, and many related economic and social aspects of aging, are today commanding widespread national interest. In a very direct way, the magnitude of this problem reflects the tremendous gains in life conservation which have been made possible by medical science and its practitioners.

Over the years, increased knowledge and control of disease, coupled with the great advances in living standards, have enabled a progressively greater proportion of our population to survive to old age. The average life expectation at birth for white men has increased by 17 years, from about 48 years in 1900 to 65 years in 1947. Under 1900 conditions of mortality in the United States, about 39 out of every 100 white male infants could expect to survive until age 65. Currently about 62 out of every 100 can expect to attain the conventional age of retirement.

These sharp reductions in mortality, in combination with other population trends, have brought about an exceptionally rapid increase in the numbers and proportion of aged in the population. In 1900, only about 3 million persons—or 1 out of 25—were 65 years of age and over. At present, about 11½ million men and women, or 1 out of 13, are in this age group, and their number is rising rapidly each year. If recent trends continue, the number of aged will more than double before the end of the twentieth century, and they will comprise a significantly greater percentage of the population than at present.

Including in the aging population those persons of mature years who are approaching the period of retirement—the group between 45 and 64 years of age—the growth is also impressive. In 1900, they accounted for about a seventh of the total population; currently, one out of every five persons is in this age group, and it is likely that the group will continue to grow in importance in the next several decades.

If employment opportunities for the old and near-old had kept pace with their increase in numbers, no special economic problem of the aged would exist. In fact, the very scientific and technological advances which—in the field of medicine—have operated to extend biological life, have—in the field of industry—limited the span of working life. The great industrial transformation of the past century, from a predominantly agrarian economy of farmers and small handicraftsmen, to a highly urbanized economy of mass-production industry and large-scale business, has effectively tended to limit the scope of employment for the growing aged population.

For example, in 1900 about two-thirds of all men aged 65 and over, were still gainfully employed. By 1940, this proportion had dropped to slightly over two-fifths. Under the relatively more favorable labor market conditions following the Second World War, something under half of the men in this group have remained in the labor force.

Life Expectancy and Financial Security

Under the conditions prevailing at the beginning of the century, the 20-year-old white man had an average life expectancy of 42.2 years (or to age 62), and could expect to work for an additional 39.4 years (or to age 59). He could, therefore, anticipate about a 3-year gap between his working life and his total life span. By 1940, at age 20 he could expect to live for an additional 46.8 years, or about 4½ years longer than in 1900. His remaining working-life expectancy of 41.3 years was, however, only 2 years greater than in 1900. Therefore, the average gap between working life and

[1] By Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. The material in this article is substantially the same as that covered in Mr. Clague's address to the Tenth Annual Congress of Industrial Health on February 21, 1950.

total life expectancy had almost doubled in these four decades. This lengthening of the average retirement period for a greatly increased number of persons would not cause alarm but might be viewed with satisfaction, if it resulted from increasing preference of the older worker for retirement, and from increasing financial ability to do so.

In fact, increased national productivity and the resultant rise in earnings and living standards, combined with the extension of social security and pension programs have made it economically possible for a modest proportion of former workers to live comfortably in retirement, if they so desire. Undoubtedly, many other aged workers, in their sixties and above, have continued to work, but for reasons of health or otherwise would prefer to retire, if they were given an effective choice between continued work and retirement. Current studies of spending and savings indicate clearly, however, that very few industrial workers can save significant amounts during their working life, against old-age or similar contingencies. According to the survey of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,[2] even during the prosperous year 1948, about one out of every three families in the United States was unable to save anything and another fourth averaged savings of less than $200. In contrast, insurance actuaries state that a worker would require almost $15,000 in cash to be able to provide himself with a modest annuity of $100 per month, starting at age 65.

The existing scale of Federal social security benefits affords scant relief to the retired worker. Average monthly benefits to retired persons under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program are $26 for a single worker, and about $41 for an aged couple. As a result of the gross inadequacy of such insurance benefits, the Federal-State programs for welfare old-age assistance have expanded greatly, and organized labor has made a powerful drive to negotiate directly with management for pensions. Adoption of the amendments to the Social Security Act, passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress and currently pending before the Senate, is fundamental. They provide for a very substantial expansion of coverage of this program, for a more realistic level of benefits (almost double the current scale), and for other needed improvements, including benefits for permanent and total disability prior to age 65. Once passed, these amendments will broadly expand and revitalize the Federal social security program and will come close to providing basic protection for retired workers and their dependents. However, there will be a continuing need to supplement benefits by assistance programs for those aged persons without any substantial period of service in covered employment. There will still be ample room for union and industry pension programs, which in combination with social security, may more nearly yield sufficient benefits to insure the standard of living which most American workers would like to maintain in their old age.

An expanded old-age insurance program will afford many aged workers a real choice between continued work and retirement. Some of those over 65 will undoubtedly prefer to retire but there is a real danger that others may in effect be pushed into retirement. Despite the favorable wartime and postwar experience of industry with older workers, many employers probably still tend to regard their elderly workers as a "drag" on their work force, and may utilize the expansion of retirement benefits in order to institute or expand compulsory retirement policies.

Yet, available evidence suggests that a group of older workers want to continue working as long as they are capable, and as long as suitable job opportunities are made available to them, in preference to retirement even under a moderately adequate pension. For example, the Social Security Board's special field survey of persons receiving old-age insurance benefits in 1941–42 indicated that only about 5 percent of those receiving old-age benefits had retired while in good health and simply because they wished to retire. More than half had been laid off by employers; most of the others had quit because of illness or failing health. Of the nearly 24,000 coal miners who were receiving pensions of $100 a month from the Miners' Welfare Fund in mid-1949, less than a tenth had stopped work voluntarily in order to receive the pension. The others were disabled or had previously been laid off.

Even more far-reaching in scope is the situation of many workers of mature age, between their late forties and sixties, who have not yet attained retirement age, but who are exposed to the risk of involuntary and premature separation from the working force. Pensions are clearly not the solu-

[2] See Monthly Labor Review for August 1949 (p. 154).

tion for workers in this age group, except for the minority who are disabled for further employment. Yet the rise in the tempo of modern industry and its increasingly exacting and rigid job standards often place these workers at a serious competitive disadvantage.

During the depression of the 1930's, particularly, many older men and women, who were once forced out of jobs, found it increasingly difficult to secure reemployment, and formed a hard-core of unemployed. Even under relatively prosperous postwar conditions, this same problem exists, though in a lesser degree.

Gainful Employment and Handicaps of Aging

Ways and means must be found to extend the span of productive and satisfying work activity for those workers who are either ineligible for retirement or who wish to remain employed in spite of age.

Certain real handicaps of many older workers in industry must be taken into account. The most obvious source of difficulty appears to be simple physiological aging, bringing with it reduced muscular strength, slower reflexes, decreased keenness of sight and hearing, and a variety of chronic disabilities. Recent studies indicate, however, that the extent of physical impairment may be exaggerated in popular thinking. Many of the physical changes associated with age not only tend to occur more slowly than was once supposed, but also interfere less than would be expected with performance on the job. Evidence exists, for example, that a person who is experienced on a given job often tends to maintain the particular kind of vision that the job demands after his other visual functions become impaired. Moreover, physiological and chronological age differ greatly, so that many an older man has keener hearing and better vision than an average man 20 or so years his junior. For these reasons, it is of great importance to appraise the older worker as an individual, who may be quite unlike the average man of his age.

More subtle, perhaps, than physiological aging (although related to it) are the psychological accompaniments of growing older. These include the well-known, although often overestimated, reduction in learning speed, the lessened adaptability to new ways of doing things, and, in some cases, the tendency to become "hard to get along with" in ordinary working relationships.

Various mental and physiological effects of aging handicap the older worker to varying degrees in different types of employment. In the mass-production industries, the most successful is the person who is alert, fast-moving, and readily adaptable to changing situations, with no obvious personality problems and with the capacity to work smoothly in a production team. Many older workers lack some or all of these abilities.

However, even in many production jobs, older workers have a favorable record. A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey made during the war showed that absentee rates were lowest in the 55–59 age group. Men over 65 had a slightly higher rate, but well below that of men in their twenties and teens. The work injury record of the older workers also compared well with that of younger employees. Disabling injuries—those involving either a permanent impairment or disability for work for at least one full shift—occurred slightly less frequently among workers over 50 than among those under 50. Nondisabling injuries—those which usually require only first aid—were much less common at age 50 and over than in the younger age groups. Once injured, however, older workers generally took longer to recover.[3]

Moreover, in many occupations other than on the factory production line, experience and judgment count most heavily. Physicians often stay in practice until advanced ages, gradually reducing their patient load, in preference to complete retirement. In many other jobs at the professional and managerial level, maturity is also a positive asset. This is true, too, in many of the skilled crafts and in certain types of service jobs, in which reliability is especially important.

In vast numbers of intermediate situations, the effects of age on working effectiveness are much less clear-cut than in the relatively extreme cases of the assembly-line worker and the independent professional man. In this middle ground, prejudice and misinformation appear to complicate seriously the older worker's employment problems, but a good deal has been accomplished already in adjusting employment practices to the declining powers of the older worker.

According to the Wall Street Journal,[4] many

[3] See Monthly Labor Review for July 1948 (p. 16).
[4] See issue of December 29, 1948.

companies shift aging employees to lighter work: boilermakers become inspectors, carpenters are shifted to packaging, and laborers become elevator operators. In this way, there is an unobtrusive adjustment of the job to the worker, setting the stage for full retirement when it comes.

Many labor-management agreements also protect the aging worker on the job. Seniority rules, by linking job security with length of service, offer a substantial measure of protection to older employees in many industries. Some agreements even attempt to promote the employment of the older workers. In the building trades, for example, certain union contracts specifically require the employment of one man, age 55 or over, for each 5, 7, or 10 journeymen on the job.

But the protective devices of both employers and unions have a basic defect that results from the mobility of labor. If a worker is continuously employed by a single firm, he benefits from the employer's feeling of responsibility toward him and from formal seniority rules. However, this continuity of employment is often broken: individual firms go out of business, even in good times; technological developments eliminate particular jobs; or for various reasons, older workers are in fact laid off. The desires of employers to take care of their own aging workers by reserving lighter jobs for them tends to freeze out the older person who no longer has an employer.

Clearly, the employment problem of the older worker goes beyond the individual firm and the individual union. Its solution requires large-scale development of jobs suited to the capabilities of older people and the working out of systematic means of getting them into these jobs.

The entire community has an important stake in materially extending the working life of older persons, thereby contributing a large and growing amount of otherwise unused manpower to the national income. Moreover, such employment would help to keep the future burden of pension costs at manageable levels. Finally, vast potential rewards in terms of the well-being of the older people themselves are a consideration. If aging people reach retirement without long periods of frustrating unemployment or job insecurity, they should be happier and healthier citizens.

A great deal has to be done even to approach a solution to the older workers' employment problems. Research into the many facets of these problems is needed, including the actual practices of employers in hiring and separating older workers and in reassigning superannuated employees, in the actual work performance of older people, and in the quantity and quality of their work compared with that of younger people. Information of this kind for various industries and occupations could indicate the kinds of work for which older persons are best adapted and supply the basis for developing a comprehensive national program for dealing with older workers' employment problems.

Employment Outlook for 1950 College Graduates[1]

THIS YEAR'S college graduating class is the largest in the Nation's history, and it is likely to retain that distinction at least until the end of the decade. About a half million people will receive bachelor's and higher degrees in 1949–50. This number exceeds considerably the record total of 423,000 in 1948–49 which, in turn, was nearly a third higher than the 1947–48 graduations figure and nearly double the prewar peak reached in 1939–40.

The number of students receiving bachelor's degrees will probably drop for several years after 1950, as the great numbers of veterans enrolled since the war leave college. However, the numbers of master's degrees and doctor's degrees granted should continue to increase for a few more years. But the drop in college enrollments will be only temporary. By the late 1950's, enrollments will begin to rise again, reflecting the sharp increase in birth rates in the early 1940's. The long-run trend for a larger and larger proportion of young people to continue their education beyond high school will also tend to raise enrollments.

The great majority of young people leaving college in the near future, like most graduates of previous years, will seek jobs in professional, semiprofessional, and administrative fields. In 1950, probably also in 1951 and 1952, many new graduates will be unable to find jobs immediately in the occupations for which they have been trained.

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[1] Summary of address by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, before the National Convention of the American College Personnel Association, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30, 1950.

The wartime and postwar shortages in a number of professions have been filled; the unprecedented numbers of new graduates will intensify competition for jobs; furthermore, there will probably be somewhat fewer job openings for new college graduates in 1950 than in the first postwar years or even last year. Though the Nation's economy is currently operating in high gear and employment will probably continue at about the present high level for the rest of 1950, unemployment may increase somewhat, since the labor force is growing at the rate of 600,000 to 700,000 workers a year. Thus, the atmosphere in which college graduates will be seeking jobs is likely to be less favorable than at any time since the war.

Such general observations about conditions in the job market obscure widely varying situations. Prospects are excellent in some occupations, but in others graduates will face stiff competition for jobs.

Teaching Profession

In the teaching profession, an acute shortage of personnel for the elementary schools exists simultaneously with a growing oversupply at the high-school level. The number of elementary teachers trained during 1949 was only about a third of the number needed for the 1949–50 school year. On the other hand, four times as many students completed training for high-school teaching as were required. This imbalance in supply exists in nearly every State, creating a grave problem both for the schools and for the young people concerned.

Other Professional Fields

In a number of professions, stiff competition for jobs is expected in the next few years. These include the following:

The legal profession is already overcrowded and likely to become more so during the next few years. Twice as many lawyers passed the bar examinations in 1949 as in the years just before the war; unprecedented numbers are currently enrolled in law courses.

In engineering, a rapidly growing profession, the number of graduates will exceed the number of openings in the next year or two. However, the employment situation for new graduates is likely to be much better after a few years.

Among chemists without graduate training, competition for positions will be keen during the next few years. The outlook is better for those with graduate degrees.

The field of journalism, always highly competitive, is likely to become more overcrowded in the early 1950's. Jobs will be easier to get with country papers, trade papers, and house organs than with "dailies."

Competition for jobs in personnel work is very keen. Employers are insisting on much higher educational and personal qualifications for positions at all levels than in the previous 5 or 6 years.

An oversupply of business administration graduates is also probable. A surplus of new graduates has already developed in the field of accounting.

Liberal arts graduates with specialized training or work experience will find it easier to get jobs than those with only a general undergraduate education.

Some professions offer good prospects for new entrants, as, for example, in nursing and in the field of health service.

A shortage of nurses exists despite the fact that there are more nurses than ever before. The demand for nursing service will probably continue to rise.

Those able to enter and complete training in medicine and dentistry will have good opportunities. However, competition is very keen for admission to professional schools. Some new schools are opening; more are planned for later in the decade.

Pharmacy is a field in which the supply of new graduates has almost caught up with the demand. It is expected that this profession will be overcrowded in the long run, if enrollments in pharmacy colleges continue at present high levels.

Other occupational groups important in health service, such as veterinarians, medical X-ray technicians, medical laboratory technicians, dental hygienists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and dietitians, are expected to have good opportunities for a number of years.

In social work, the long-run outlook is good for workers with graduate training. Those with only undergraduate training, however, will face increasing competition.

Psychologists with graduate training, particularly in clinical work, will find good opportunities in the next year or two. However, those with

only the master's degree may expect increasing competition. Some psychology majors with the bachelor's degree are having difficulty gaining admission to graduate training.

Graduates who have taken training for occupations that are or soon will be overcrowded may adjust to the situation in several ways. For some, the best course may be to take a job in a related field; thus, many engineering graduates may be able to put their training to use in administrative or technical sales jobs. For others, the wisest course will be to continue in school for postgraduate work in the same or related fields, in order to improve their chances for employment. This is in line with the long-term trend toward constantly rising standards of educational preparation in many occupations. In engineering, for example, many people with little if any college education used to qualify for professional positions on the basis of their practical experience. Now, it is much harder to do this; most openings in the profession are filled by men with bachelor's degrees, and the number of engineers with graduate training, although small, is increasing. The same trend toward graduate training can be noted in many other professions. In addition, the proportion of sales, clerical, and administrative occupations for which a college education is required or preferred has been growing rapidly.

Job opportunities in professional and administrative occupations may be somewhat better for graduates who come out of college a few years hence, after the current peak in college graduations has been passed. Employment in the professions has grown rapidly—from 3½ million in 1940 to over 4 million in 1949. It may well increase to more than 5 million by 1960. Employment in administrative occupations has likewise shown an upward trend. In addition, many new graduates will be needed yearly to fill vacancies arising because of death, retirement, marriage, or transfer to other occupations; probably more will be hired as replacements than for new jobs. Nevertheless, if college enrollments increase in line with past trends, there will probably be strong competition for positions in many professional and administrative occupations.

Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation Conference, 1950[1]

UTILIZATION of tested rehabilitation techniques to expedite the return of injured workers to health and productive efficiency was the aim of a 2-day conference held in Washington on March 22 and 23. Sponsored jointly by the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency, the National Conference on Workman's Compensation and rehabilitation attracted representatives from State workmen's compensation agencies, State vocational rehabilitation programs, business, labor, medicine, and insurance from 43 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Canada.

Improved cooperative procedures between the workmen's compensation and the rehabilitation agencies and prompt referral of injured workers for rehabilitation formed the keynote of the conference. Both Undersecretary of Labor, Michael J. Galvin, speaking for Secretary Maurice J. Tobin, and Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing emphasized these points in their opening addresses.

The two sponsoring agencies hoped, Mr. Galvin asserted, that the conference would result in "both the will and the means to effect the culmination of the compensation process—the restoration of the injured worker to productive living and employment." This is basically a State problem, Mr. Galvin pointed out, but the Federal Government also has a real interest in it. The FSA and the Labor Department "estimate that at least 200,000 of the nearly 2 million workers injured annually could benefit from coordinated curative processes provided in rehabilitation or other specialized centers. * * * But," he continued, "at present only about 6,000 actually receive vocational rehabilitation under the State-Federal program. Our agencies jointly agree that perhaps double this number—some 12,000 injured workers each year—are eligible to receive such services under this program."

The purpose of the conference, as stated by Mr. Galvin, was "to improve cooperative procedures

[1] By William E. Odom of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

so that all the 12,000 permanently disabled who face a substantial job handicap may receive vocational rehabilitation services for which they are now eligible. It is convened to see what can be done for the bulk of the 200,000 who sustain mostly temporary or minor disabilities but with physical restoration, could recover fuller use of the injured part and recover it more quickly."

Reviewing the interests of labor, management, insurance carriers, and other private organizations in this program, Mr. Galvin stressed the need for closer cooperation between the State agencies charged with the legal responsibility of executing it, in an effort to close the gap between actual and potential use of existing facilities.

Specifically, the Undersecretary cited as needs: (1) Early recognition and referral of injured workers for rehabilitation soon after the injury, which may necessitate a review of State workmen's compensation laws. (2) Fuller use and "perhaps extension of rehabilitation centers."

Need for Improved Services

Federal Security Administrator Ewing declared that his Agency's interest is direct because the execution of the Federal-State rehabilitation program is a primary responsibility of the FSA. He further asserted that "there is one thing I would like to see come out of this conference. And that is, a foolproof system whereby a seriously injured worker can start getting rehabilitation services right after the accident. In my opinion, this phase of the problem has top priority."

Aside from the psychological value of a program which puts bedridden hopeless unemployed workers back in productive society, Mr. Ewing pointed out that for every $1 spent in rehabilitation work by the United States the Nation nets $10 in the form of income tax on the rehabilitated worker's earnings.

Harry A. Nelson, director, Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Commission, and president, International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, focused attention on the immediate problems of the conference. He pointed out specifically that the selfish interest of the State called for rehabilitation of injured workmen which must include medical care, convalescent care, rehabilitation, and job placement, all under the attending physician but supervised and assisted by the compensation authority.

Solution of the rehabilitation problem will, in the opinion of Mr. Nelson, depend largely on the measure of cooperative effort achieved by interested agencies, governmental and private. "If we are to have the maximum of result from existing facilities, and if we are to develop additional and more effective facilities, if we are to attain the objectives of this conference, there must, above all, be the best of cooperation between agencies concerned."

Panel discussions treated two subjects: (1) cooperation to facilitate rehabilitation of injured workers; and (2) improving medical service to workmen's compensation claimants. Participants in the first panel were Paul Gurske, chairman, Oregon Industrial Accident Commission; Harry D. Hicker, chief, California Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation; and Stanwood L. Hanson, assistant vice president, Liberty Mutual Life Insurance Co. Moderator was Dewey Dorsett, general manager, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, New York City. Dr. Herman J. Flax, medical director, Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund, moderated the panel on improving medical aid. Participants were Dr. D. J. Galbraith, vice chairman, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, and Dr. Willis M. Weeden, medical director, New York Workmen's Compensation Board.

The second-day program featured addresses by Dr. Howard Rusk, director, New York University's Institute of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine; and G. Lyle Belsley, Commissioner for Special Services, Federal Security Agency. Dr. Rusk spoke on "New Horizons for Rehabilitation," and Mr. Belsley on "Opportunities for Cooperation."

A demonstration of rehabilitation cases from the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, Fisherville, Va., and the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, N. J., gave dramatic proof that the adjective "hopeless" need not characterize a cripple. Dr. Josephine Buchanan presented four clients of the Virginia center, one with a left leg shriveled to the size of a man's wrist, a double amputee, a paraplegic, and finally a spastic paraplegic. Each demonstrated his ability to walk, sit, fall, and arise. Dr. Buchanan summarized the case history of each of these clients, and in

answer to a question stated that the conversion from hopeless cripple to the client's present condition had cost less than $1,000 in each case. Three demonstrators from the Kessler Institute showed their proficiency in the use of their prosthetic appliances. One was a double amputee paraplegic, another a single amputee, and the third a bilateral amputee.

"A guide for the improvement of State workmen's compensation benefits and rehabilitation services for injured workers" was formulated by the conference planning committee and presented by its chairman, William L. Connolly.

Recommendations

Although not offered for adoption by the conference, this document makes specific recommendations designed to better the cooperation between agencies and organizations concerned with the rehabilitation of injured workers.

Among the recommendations included in the guide are the following:

(a) Medical care should be defined to include any treatment and allied medical services necessary to restore the disabled individual to his maximum level of physical capacity.

(b) Medical aid should be unlimited, encompass physical medicine as well as definitive medical care, and include the furnishing of prosthetic appliances, provide proper fitting of the appliance and adequate training in its use.

(c) Full supervision and control over the provision of medical care within the scope of the workmen's compensation act should be vested in the workmen's compensation agency.

(d) Legal provision should be made for adequate compensation benefits including special benefits to the injured worker sufficient to cover expenses he incurs during rehabilitation.

(e) Lump sum settlements should not be granted unless careful investigation indicates that such payment will facilitate the injured worker's rehabilitation.

(f) The tenure of office of workmen's compensation commissioners should be not less than 6 years with staggered terms, thus providing continuity of administration.

(g) State rehabilitation legislation should be improved by: (1) authorizing State rehabilitation agencies to establish such specialized facilities as may be required; (2) including specific authority for cooperation of rehabilitation agencies with workmen's compensation agencies; and (3) authorizing the expenditure of State vocational rehabilitation funds for all vocational rehabilitation purposes irrespective of the availability of matching Federal funds.

(h) A written agreement between the two agencies should be developed which will result in the appropriate coordination of their activities. As a minimum such an agreement should identify and describe the services available to the injured workers, the responsibilities of each agency for providing such services and benefits, and provide for the prompt and early referral of rehabilitants to the State rehabilitation agency.

(i) Periodic joint meetings of appropriate personnel of the two State agencies, and regular reviews of existing plans of coordination should be standard procedures.

(j) Adequate services for injured workers in need of the full range of vocational rehabilitation services will be substantially dependent upon the availability of the services and facilities in the State-Federal rehabilitation programs for the entire disabled population. Interested organizations should be asked to join in support of that program. Likewise, support of all groups should be enlisted for the provision of adequate medical services to injured workers who do not come within the scope of the State-Federal rehabilitation program.

Closer cooperation between the administering agencies and physicians, insurance carriers, trade-unions, and employers was also urged. The guide pointed out that the success of a vocational rehabilitation program requires the concerted efforts of each affected party. The aid of physicians is needed both in the execution of the program and as consultants; that of insurance carriers in educating employers, doctors, and injured workmen to the advantages of rehabilitation services. Trade-unions are urged to inform workers of existing programs, and employers to assist in the placement of rehabilitated workers.

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Injury Rates in Manufacturing: Fourth Quarter, 1949

FEWER WORK INJURIES in manufacturing occurred during the fourth quarter of 1949 than during any other 3-month period in the 7 years for which quarterly data are available. Preliminary reports indicate an average drop of about 11 percent in injury-frequency rates [1] between the third and fourth quarters. The general level of injury rates in the fourth quarter and the level of the cumulative rates for the entire year 1949 were about 18 percent lower than in 1948.

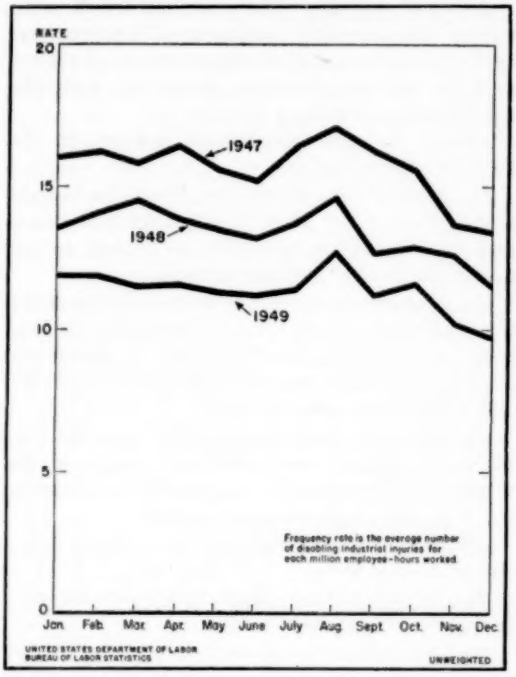
The downward swing in the injury-frequency rates during the fourth quarter followed a fairly well-defined seasonal pattern observed in each of the past 7 years. Monthly data available since 1943 consistently indicate a downward trend in injury rates in November, reaching the low point for the year in December. The peak in injury rates is usually reached in July or August of each year.

Approximately 78,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for one or more days because of work injuries experienced during the fourth quarter of 1949, according to preliminary estimates. This is 7,700 below the estimate for the third quarter of 1949 and 26,000 below the estimate for the fourth quarter of 1948. In contrast to the drop in the total number of injuries, the estimated number of fatalities in the fourth quarter was 400—100 more than in the third quarter—while the number of permanent impairment cases rose from 4,400 in the third quarter to 4,700 in the fourth. Some of those injuries classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later become more serious, requiring a slight increase in these estimates.

About 1,570,000 man-days were lost during the quarter by these injured workers. At current wage levels, this represents an estimated value of about 16 million dollars in wages. This, however, is only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries. It includes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for the hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to treatment of the injuries.

The decrease in injury rates was general throughout most of the industries covered by the Bureau's quarterly survey. Significant reductions in injury-frequency rates between the third and fourth quarters of 1949 were recorded for over half of the 123 separate manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available. For 40 other classifications there was little change. Only 20 industries showed higher rates in the fourth than in the third quarter.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing



Frequency-rate increases of 5 points or more were reported for only 2 industries—sawmills, from 53.8 in the third quarter to 59.6 in the fourth; and pottery and related products, from 13.8 to 20.3.

In contrast, 14 separate industry classifications showed decreases of 5 or more frequency-rate points. The beverages, not elsewhere classified,

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling injury is one which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours of his regular shift on any day after the day of injury (including Sundays, holidays, and periods of plant shut-down).

industry (comprised of wineries and bottlers of nonalcoholic beverages) showed the greatest decrease, from 37.2 injuries per million man-hours in the third quarter to 22.1 in the fourth. The manufacture of fertilizers also showed outstanding improvement in its safety record, with a decrease in injury-frequency rate from 29.2 to 17.5. Other outstanding decreases were recorded for the automotive electrical equipment industry (from 17.3 to 8.5); office, store, and restaurant fixtures (from 21.4 to 14.6); apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified (from 11.6 to 5.0); aluminum and magnesium products (from 19.8 to 13.4); heating equipment (from 24.4 to 18.1); ornamental metal work (from 26.3 to 20.3); and stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified (from 15.6 to 9.6). The injury-frequency rate for canning and preserving dropped from 19.6 in the third quarter of 1949, to 13.8 in the fourth; logging, from 83.5 to 77.9; fabricated structural steel, from 21.0 to 15.8; steel foundries, from 22.9 to 17.8; and bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, from 16.7 to 11.6.

Logging, with 77.9 injuries per million man-hours; sawmills, with 59.6; and integrated saw and planing mills, with 43.0, had the highest injury rates for the fourth quarter of 1949. The lowest of the injury-frequency rates for the quarter were recorded for explosives (1.3), synthetic textile fibers (2.2), compressed and liquefied gases (2.6), optical and ophthalmic goods (3.0), aircraft manufacturing (3.3), and synthetic rubber (3.4). On the basis of cumulative rates for the entire year, the ranking of industries is somewhat different. The annual cumulative rate for explosives was 1.6; synthetic rubber, 2.3; synthetic textile fibers, 2.8; optical and ophthalmic goods, 3.2; and electric lamps (bulbs), 3.3.

Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1949, with cumulative rates for 1949

Industry	Fourth quarter, 1949					Frequency rate 1949: January December cumulative (preliminary)
	Number of establishments	Frequency rate for—				
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter	
Apparel:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	327	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.1
Clothing, women's and children's	299	3.6	5.3	3.9	4.3	4.9
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	36	[2]	[2]	[2]	5.0	7.0
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	73	11.4	11.6	11.0	11.6	11.0
Chemicals:						
Compressed and liquefied gases	28	[2]	[2]	[2]	2.6	5.9
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	63	9.2	8.5	7.7	8.5	9.7
Explosives	36	[2]	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.6
Fertilizers	71	[2]	[2]	[2]	17.5	24.4
Industrial chemicals	183	7.7	6.3	6.1	6.7	7.6
Paints, varnishes, and colors	62	7.7	5.7	6.7	6.7	7.2
Plastics materials, except rubber	25	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2
Soap and glycerin	41	4.7	4.7	6.6	5.3	5.8
Synthetic rubber	14	[2]	[2]	[2]	3.4	2.3
Synthetic textile fibers	19	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.8
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	60	8.6	4.9	9.0	7.5	9.4
Electrical equipment:						
Automotive electrical equipment	22	10.1	5.9	9.2	8.5	13.4
Batteries	27	27.8	20.3	18.8	22.7	17.8
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	20	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.6	4.2
Electrical appliances	33	12.4	14.5	10.6	12.5	10.2
Electrical equipment for industrial use	227	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.5	6.0
Electric lamps (bulbs)	18	3.9	5.0	2.0	3.6	3.3
Insulated wire and cable	26	12.1	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.4
Radios and phonographs	99	4.1	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.3
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	19	[2]	[2]	[2]	3.7	6.7
Food:						
Baking	90	9.2	10.4	11.0	10.2	12.8
Beverages, not elsewhere classified	82	28.2	19.5	18.3	22.1	27.9
Breweries	29	23.3	23.6	16.6	21.1	25.4
Canning and preserving	59	20.3	13.5	5.3	13.8	13.9
Confectionery	26	10.9	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.2
Dairy products	101	18.6	18.9	17.9	18.4	20.4
Distilleries	57	9.0	9.5	6.2	8.2	7.5
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	110	9.8	9.6	12.4	10.5	11.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	287	14.8	12.4	17.4	15.2	16.2
Sugar refining	12	20.0	24.1	24.0	22.6	25.2
Food products, not elsewhere classified	56	13.2	9.3	10.5	11.1	11.3
Furniture and lumber products:						
Furniture, metal	19	13.2	12.7	19.7	15.2	16.2
Furniture, wood	75	22.8	20.9	17.1	20.2	21.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	90	20.1	21.9	13.4	18.3	16.7
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	38	[2]	[2]	[2]	14.6	19.5
Wooden containers	182	30.9	32.1	30.4	31.1	34.4
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	106	19.9	17.0	17.7	18.2	22.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1949, with cumulative rates for 1949— Continued

Industry	Fourth quarter, 1949					Frequency rate 1949: January-December cumulative (preliminary)
	Number of establishments	Frequency rate for—				
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter	
Iron and steel:						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	45	9.9	12.8	11.8	11.6	14.5
Cold-finished steel	36	15.0	16.4	13.4	14.8	16.1
Cutlery and edge tools	25	7.0	14.1	10.1	10.2	11.6
Fabricated structural steel	187	19.3	16.0	13.0	15.8	18.1
Forgings, iron and steel	109	11.0	12.8	13.7	12.5	15.5
Foundries, iron	344	31.5	24.0	22.9	26.2	28.6
Foundries, steel	105	19.6	17.4	16.6	17.8	22.4
Hardware	43	14.4	10.4	10.2	11.7	12.5
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	68	20.5	15.8	17.6	18.1	19.6
Iron and steel	144	6.6	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.1
Metal coating and engraving	49	22.2	23.7	19.8	21.9	20.3
Ornamental metal work	43	17.3	24.0	19.8	20.3	21.0
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	108	23.8	16.3	15.5	18.6	21.2
Plumbers' supplies	41	16.5	12.7	16.7	15.3	14.8
Screw-machine products	81	14.0	15.6	13.4	14.3	13.9
Sheet-metal work	69	22.3	18.2	15.3	18.7	20.2
Stamped and pressed metal products	179	15.0	10.2	11.6	12.3	14.9
Steam fittings and apparatus	45	14.2	12.6	12.9	13.2	14.8
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	14	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2
Steel springs	16	16.4	15.8	10.2	14.1	14.0
Tin cans and other tinware	15	12.7	13.9	14.8	13.7	11.9
Tools, except edge tools	52	11.6	15.2	13.4	13.4	15.1
Wire and wire products	125	18.7	16.3	13.2	15.9	16.5
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	17	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.5	17.1
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.6
Leather:						
Boots and shoes, not rubber	228	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.6	8.7
Leather	31	20.0	15.0	19.4	18.1	19.1
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	28	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.9
Lumber:						
Logging	74	89.3	66.7	77.1	77.9	85.8
Millwork, structural	198	18.3	22.7	16.3	19.1	23.1
Planing mills	54	(2)	(2)	(2)	31.5	34.2
Plywood mills	48	32.9	34.6	27.9	31.8	30.8
Sawmills	73	57.2	59.6	61.9	59.6	56.1
Saw and planing mills, integrated	80	43.5	43.5	41.8	43.0	44.7
Veneer mills	31	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	33.2
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors	78	14.1	13.2	11.9	13.0	15.3
Bearings, ball and roller	32	11.5	8.6	10.9	10.3	11.7
Commercial and household machinery	113	7.0	6.9	5.8	6.5	7.4
Construction and mining machinery	112	16.3	13.8	12.9	14.3	16.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	24	13.6	11.8	14.6	13.4	15.0
Engines and turbines	43	10.4	6.7	7.1	8.0	10.2
Food-products machinery	54	15.8	12.4	12.5	13.6	13.8
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	171	12.0	11.4	12.3	11.9	14.0
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	109	15.8	15.5	19.3	16.9	20.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	54	5.9	7.7	7.3	7.0	9.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	65	15.1	11.1	16.4	14.3	17.8
Metalworking machinery	382	9.4	10.9	8.8	9.7	11.4
Pumps and compressors	76	16.5	13.1	11.8	13.8	14.9
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	119	13.3	14.6	12.9	13.6	17.3
Textile machinery	26	8.2	8.7	6.2	7.7	10.5
Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum and magnesium products	17	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.4	16.1
Foundries, nonferrous	198	23.1	22.7	20.5	22.1	21.5
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	27	12.8	13.3	11.8	12.6	11.7
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	39	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.1	6.7
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	68	13.1	13.0	8.3	11.5	13.5
Ordnance:						
Ordnance and accessories	12	4.9	4.1	3.0	4.0	5.8
Paper:						
Paper boxes and containers	271	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.6	15.2
Paper and pulp	353	15.9	15.0	14.5	15.1	16.0
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	33	14.0	12.6	9.1	11.9	12.2
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing	102	10.1	10.6	8.1	9.6	9.2
Bookbinding	19	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.6
News and periodicals	33	7.0	9.3	11.1	9.1	10.5
Rubber:						
Rubber boots and shoes	13	6.6	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.8
Rubber tires and tubes	32	5.8	5.5	4.4	5.2	5.5
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	78	14.5	13.2	12.8	13.5	13.8
Stone, clay, and glass:						
Clay products, structural	142	39.2	24.8	24.3	29.6	32.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	122	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.1	28.4
Glass	41	11.6	9.8	11.9	11.1	12.3
Pottery and related products	28	20.7	16.5	23.7	20.3	17.0
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	45	11.6	10.3	7.2	9.6	13.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1949, with cumulative rates for 1949—Continued

Industry	Fourth quarter, 1949					Frequency rate 1949: January-December cumulative (preliminary)
	Number of establishments	Frequency rate for—				
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter	
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	172	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	50	13.2	11.8	9.5	11.5	11.4
Knit goods	74	9.0	5.8	6.7	7.2	6.2
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	56	6.5	8.8	7.0	7.5	6.9
Woolen and worsted textiles	141	11.8	10.7	8.7	10.4	11.3
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	26	20.7	18.1	12.9	16.4	16.8
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft	14	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.2
Aircraft parts	29	7.0	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8
Boatbuilding	44	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	41.9
Motor vehicles	96	6.2	6.4	4.8	5.8	6.9
Motor-vehicle parts	93	15.0	9.6	9.9	11.7	14.3
Railroad equipment	41	14.5	11.8	13.0	13.1	15.2
Shipbuilding and repairs	46	19.2	21.1	20.7	20.3	22.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastics products	29	11.4	9.9	13.1	11.4	10.3
Optical and ophthalmic goods	16	5.4	2.4	1.3	3.0	3.2
Photographic apparatus and materials	22	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.7
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	58	3.9	2.3	4.9	3.7	4.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	143	10.4	8.9	6.9	8.8	9.7

[1] The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. [2] Insufficient data.

Unit Man-Hour Requirements: Home Radio Receivers, 1939–47 [1]

AVERAGE MAN-HOURS PER UNIT expended in 1947 on home radio receivers ranged from under 2 for the table radio and farm battery types to about 9 hours for the console model and radio-phonograph combination. These averages were obtained from 25 companies which in 1947 manufactured over 47 percent of all radio sets produced. The range in man-hours per set is accounted for primarily by size of the set and complexity of the circuit, but is also influenced by such other factors as end-use, quality, and variation in design. Portable radio models required about 2 man-hours per unit, automobile radios approximately 3 man-hours, and the table type radio-phonograph combination about 3.5 man-hours (see chart).

For small sets, the ratio of indirect to total factory labor ranged from 29 to 34 percent, and for consoles, up to 40 percent. This difference reflects the more extensive use of mass production techniques in producing small units: manufacture, testing, and packaging are generally done on the line by production workers. In making large sets, testing, packaging, and cabinet refinishing are performed off the line after assembly is completed. In such instances, these functions are classified as indirect labor.

Indexes of total factory man-hours per unit for all radio types combined showed a 16-percent increase from the base year 1939 to 1947. However, the 1947 level was substantially lower than 1946, when total unit man-hour requirements were some 31 percent above the 1939 base (table 1). The 1946 loss of efficiency was attributable generally to the extensive and rapid expansion of plant facilities for postwar output which was made difficult by shortages of materials, work-flow interruptions, and high labor turn-over.

The drop in unit man-hour requirements from 1946 to 1947 (11.5 percent) reflects the solution of many of the difficulties noted in 1946. The 1947 index for direct unit man-hours was 13 points above the 1939 base, but 12 percent below 1946 levels.

Similarly, indirect unit man-hours in 1947 were 21 percent above 1939, but were also substantially below the 1946 peak. Indirect man-hours, which normally represent about a third of the factory total, showed relatively larger increases over 1939 in the postwar reconversion years 1946–47 than did direct labor. This was due largely to the great

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Productivity, Direct Productivity Reports Section.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of unit man-hour trends, by type of labor 1939–47* [1]

[1939=100]

Type of labor	1940	1941	1946 [2]	1947
Total factory	106	102	131	116
Direct	103	103	128	113
Indirect (overhead)	111	101	136	121

[1] These indexes show the average relationship between man-hours expended and units of product for the selected types of radio receivers covered. The trends are determined by the combined influence of a large number of factors, including changes in equipment, production methods, management policies, efficiency of the work force, availability of materials, and others.

Unit man-hours include total factory man-hours, as generally classified by factory accountants, which are charged to the specified products. General administration, office, engineering, and sales employees are excluded. Direct and indirect labor man-hours, the sum of which constitutes unit man-hours, are defined in a manner which conforms with general accounting practices of respondents.

[2] The years 1942–45 are not covered since home radio receivers were not manufactured during this period.

amount of work planning and organizing which precedes and attends large-scale output.

In terms of individual types of home radio receivers, the trends of average unit man-hours over the period studied were much the same. With the exception of automobile radios, for which unit man-hours decreased 1 point from the base year, all types rose in 1940 from 1 to 10 percent, reflecting the adverse effects of expansion of production facilities and the extensive recruitment and training of new personnel in that year. In 1941, relative stabilization resulted and man-hours were reduced from 1940 levels for all types of sets except the table radio model, the size and popularity of which lends itself more than other types to more-or-less constant innovation. Unit man-hours for all types rose sharply in 1946 and later declined noticeably during 1947 (table 2). The sharpest 1946 rises were in table radios (40 percent) and in console and radio-phonograph combination types (35 percent). In 1947, portable, farm battery, and automobile radios required from 2 to 8 percent less labor time than in 1939; other types, although well below the 1946 peak, required from 13 to 27 percent more labor time.

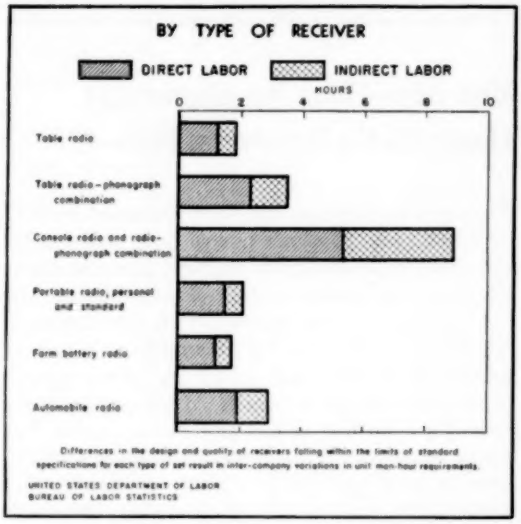
TABLE 2.—*Indexes of unit man-hour trends, 1939–47* [1]

[1939=100]

Type of radio receiver	1940	1941	1946	1947
Total factory labor				
All reported radio receivers	106	102	131	116
Table radio	108	112	140	124
Table radio-phonograph combination	107	103	116	113
Console radio and radio-phonograph combination	107	103	135	127
Portable radio, personal and standard	110	97	125	92
Farm battery radio	101	85	112	98
Automobile radio	99	89	121	95
Direct labor				
All reported radio receivers	103	103	128	113
Table radio	102	115	145	130
Table radio-phonograph combination	102	100	119	117
Console radio and radio-phonograph combination	107	101	127	116
Portable radio, personal and standard	109	101	119	89
Farm battery radio	93	87	104	95
Automobile radio	99	90	114	88
Indirect labor				
All reported radio receivers	111	101	136	121
Table radio	118	107	129	111
Table radio-phonograph combination	118	110	106	101
Console radio and radio-phonograph combination	107	104	145	142
Portable radio, personal and standard	112	82	133	95
Farm battery radio	120	84	135	108
Automobile radio	101	85	141	141

[1] See footnotes, table 1.

Average Unit Man-Hours Expended in Manufacture of Radios, 1947



Direct unit man-hour trends for individual sets were somewhat similar to those outlined above for total factory labor. Indirect unit man-hours also followed generally along the same lines, but sharper fluctuations indicated the sensitivity of overhead labor to changes in the flow and method of production.

As measured by size of plant, from 1939 to 1947, medium-sized facilities showed a more favorable man-hour trend than very large units. Plants with 2,000 or more workers reported a 19-percent

increase in factory man-hours per unit as compared with an 8-percent advance for establishments with 1,000 to 1,999 workers. Scattered data indicate that plants employing fewer than 1,000 workers also had a more favorable man-hour trend than the largest size units. Expanding annual production volume in 1946–47 permitted introduction of labor-saving and more efficient work methods in medium- and smaller-sized plants which large-size factories were using as early as 1939.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of unit man-hour trends, by size of radio receiver plant, 1939–47* [1]

[1939=100]

Type of labor and year	Plant size [2]	
	2,000 employees and over	1,000–1,999 employees
Total factory labor:		
1940	107	98
1941	110	95
1946	135	128
1947	119	108
Direct labor:		
1940	110	94
1941	116	94
1946	136	111
1947	120	96
Indirect labor:		
1940	111	110
1941	106	95
1946	130	178
1947	116	142

[1] Plant size is expressed in terms of number of factory employees.
[2] Indexes for the "500–999" and "under 500" size-groups are not presented, since adequate 1939 benchmark data are not available. Percent changes from 1946 to 1947 were as follows:

	Total factory labor	*Direct labor*	*Indirect labor*
500–999	−9	−3	−13
Under 500	−19	−15	−22

Man-hour trends differed for firms classified by variety of products manufactured. In plants which produced one or two types of radio receivers, unit man-hours in 1947 increased only 4 percent over 1939. Unit man-hours were consistently lower in this least-diversified group than in plants which produced a wider range of models. This indicated that the concentration of facilities on one or two models tended to make possible relatively stable unit man-hours. According to company reports, this advantage resulted from a lesser need for highly versatile workers, large supervisory staffs, and extensive design and job lay-out changes.

Plant groupings classified by geographic area do not appear to show any particular pattern of variations in man-hours per unit.

Among individual plants average unit man-hour trends showed sharp divergences, varying widely in accordance with differences in the range of sets produced, difficulty of production problems, and degree of management efficiency. Although there was steady improvement in equipment and manufacturing methods throughout the period covered, the postwar plant expansions, extensive use of unskilled labor, and material shortages with concomitant substitutions and work stoppages largely offset equipment and method advances.

Secretary of Labor's Legislative Proposals, 1949 [1]

LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES were outlined by the Secretary of Labor in his annual report to the Congress for the fiscal year 1949. The first session of the 81st Congress, the Secretary stated, had considered a number of bills which were of vital concern to the American wage earner. In this program, the Department of Labor was asked for advice in many instances. Of particular concern were the legislative recommendations made by the President on January 5, 1949, covering labor and related fields.[2]

With reference to the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, the Secretary said that the second year of its operation had confirmed conclusions previously reached: namely, that this law constituted an undesirable reversal of the national labor policy of promoting collective bargaining, which was first declared in the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. "The Department of Labor is firmly convinced," the Secretary stated, "that legislation along the lines recommended by the President [which Congress failed to enact] would best promote labor peace by placing reliance on the methods and procedures of free and voluntary collective bargaining and by confining the function of the Government to assuring the greatest possible degree of equality for both parties at the collective bargaining table." The Department of Labor, he added, would continue to support such legislation.

[1] "To Promote the General Welfare": Fiscal year 1949—Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor. Washington, 1950.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review for March 1949 (p. 293).

The Secretary's report reaffirmed the Department's support of legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. "The principle that a person shall have economic opportunity in accordance with his individual ability and qualifications is basic to democratic theory," the Secretary said.

Provision for a Federal program to assist labor extension services, by providing assistance on a basis comparable to that rendered to agriculture by the Agricultural Extension Service, was considered in both Houses of Congress, but no law was passed. The Department of Labor has long advocated the creation of such a service within the Department. Such a program, the Secretary stated, would benefit not only workers but management, the community, and the public, and therefore the Nation as a whole.

The desirability of legislation to eliminate discrimination in wage payment on the basis of sex and to insure "equal pay for equal work" was also discussed. According to the Secretary, "enactment of such legislation would not only promote a policy of fairness insofar as women employees are concerned, but would also contribute to the preservation of wage standards and the maintenance of consumer purchasing power."

Industrial injuries declined slightly in 1948, but still more than 16,000 deaths, 85,000 permanent disabilities, and almost 2,000,000 temporary disabilities resulted from such injuries in that calendar year. About 90 percent of this tremendous cost in physical suffering, wage loss, and loss of productive man-hours is preventable, the Secretary stated. He therefore called for concerted effort to promote industrial safety. Toward this end, the Department supported legislation providing for grants to the States for the promotion, establishment, and maintenance of safe workplaces and practices in industry. These objectives, as well as the President's recommendations for a national health-insurance program, were embodied in several bills introduced in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

The Department favored legislative action proposed to correct shortcomings of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. In the Secretary's view, "there is every reason to believe that immigrants under a liberalized displaced persons act would contribute, as did the immigrants of past years, to the strengthening of American agriculture, commerce, and industry."

A field of vital interest to the Department concerns the handicapped. It is important to find jobs in which both the physically and the mentally handicapped in the country can do well notwithstanding their disadvantages. A study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows, the Secretary stated, that a physically impaired worker can compete on a par with unimpaired workers if he is given reasonable job-placement consideration. The need and the adaptability of this group warrant continued support by the Department of Labor of legislation which will provide effective means of helping them "to their proper place in society."

The worth-while beginning made in the solution of the national social security problem by the Social Security Act of 1935 was stressed. However, substantial changes in the economy since that time, which have materially raised the cost of living and otherwise made for personal insecurity, necessitate amendment of the existing law. Over the years, the Department has advocated revisions both in the old-age and survivors insurance system and in the unemployment compensation insurance system. It has also urged that sickness and disability insurance be added to the program, because protection against financial stress resulting from illness is a vital constituent of effective social security.

As the first step in consolidating labor functions within the Department, the Secretary mentioned the implementation of the Hoover Commission recommendations with respect to employment services. This action took place shortly after the end of the fiscal year 1949, when the Bureau of Employment Security, composed of the U. S. Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service, was moved into the Department of Labor, on August 20, 1949, from the Federal Security Agency.

The Secretary's report endorsed Federal regulation of private employment agencies and of labor contractors engaged in recruiting workers on an interstate basis. The Secretary asked for establishment of a commission to investigate the legal status of women and to make remedial recommendations. Promotion in the United States of the labor standards set by the International Labor Organization was urged.

Wage Chronology No. 10: Pacific Longshore Industry, 1934–50 [1]

COASTWIDE STANDARDS on wages, hours, and certain working conditions for the Pacific Coast longshore industry were established by an award on October 12, 1934, of the National Longshoremen's Board appointed by the President of the United States. The Board also provided for the establishment of port labor-management committees to determine local standards on matters not covered specifically by the award. The award followed a long and bitter strike of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), which terminated when the parties agreed to submit all issues to arbitration. Although subsequent agreements amended the Board's award, it has provided the basic framework for West Coast longshore agreements during the past 15 years.

In 1938, the National Labor Relations Board certified the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) as the collective-bargaining representative of Pacific Coast longshoremen. At three Puget Sound ports—Tacoma, Port Angeles, and Anacortes—the longshoremen chose to remain with the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). In June 1937, the employers organized the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific Coast; in 1949 this association joined with the Pacific American Shipowners Association, which bargained with offshore labor, to form the Pacific Maritime Association. This coastwide association conducts direct negotiations with the union. Port labor-management committees negotiate supplementary working rules dealing with conditions peculiar to each port area.

This chronology traces the changes since 1934 in wages and related wage practices in the ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Francisco, the Puget Sound area of the State of Washington (excluding ILA ports), and Portland, Oreg. (including Columbia River ports), as provided by collective agreements and by awards of the National Longshoremen's Board, National War Labor Board, Pacific Coast Longshore Fact-Finding Board, and coast arbitrators. It deals with changes affecting longshoremen, gang bosses, hatch tenders, winch drivers, donkey men, boom men, burton men, sack turners, side runners, front men, jitney drivers, and other workers engaged in moving cargo from the vessel to its first place of rest on the dock and from the last place of rest on the dock to the vessel. Changes affecting checkers, car loaders, and other waterfront workers not covered by the coast longshore agreement are not reviewed.

Since individual agreements had been concluded in some ports prior to the 1934 award of the National Longshoremen's Board, provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in previous conditions of employment. The current coastwide agreement, effective December 6, 1948, can be terminated on June 15, 1951. It provided for a reopening on September 30, 1949, for a review of wage rates and a discussion of welfare and pension plans. Negotiations pursuant to the wage review led to the establishment of the ILWU-PMA welfare plan. On September 30, 1950, another review is permitted. Failing agreement, wage rates are to be referred to the coast arbitrator for determination. Welfare and pension plans for longshoremen may be a matter for negotiation in any wage review, but are not subject to arbitration or strike action.

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics by Albert A. Belman. For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available upon request.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
July 31, 1934	10 cents an hour increase	Coastwide hourly rate of 95 cents for longshoremen established by award of National Longshoremen's Board dated Oct. 12, 1934, retroactive to July 31, representing an increase of 10 cents an hour above rates prevailing in most Pacific Coast ports. Other job rates increased to maintain previous differentials.
Feb. 20, 1941	5 cents an hour increase	Negotiated.
Feb. 4, 1942	10 cents an hour increase	Arbitration award.

See footnote at end of table.

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A—General Wage Changes [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exception, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1944	5 cents an hour increase	Retroactive increase in accordance with directive order of National War Labor Board, Aug. 18, 1945. The order established a uniform differential of 10 cents an hour for winch drivers (affecting only San Francisco) and provided that skill differentials be added to penalty cargo rates.
Oct. 1, 1945	22 cents an hour increase	Retroactive increase negotiated on June 15, 1946, based on recommendation of Pacific Coast Longshore Fact-Finding Board, May 14, 1946.
Nov. 18, 1946	15 cents an hour increase	Additional increase of 10 cents an hour to hatch tenders in San Francisco to bring rate up to level in other ports.
Jan. 1, 1947	5 cents an hour increase	Arbitration award under wage reopening.
Dec. 16, 1947	8 cents an hour increase	Arbitration award. Award further provided for wage adjustment in Feb. 1948 or date on which BLS Consumers' Price Index for Dec. 1947 became available.
Feb. 10, 1948	2 cents an hour increase	Cost-of-living increase in accordance with Dec. 1947 arbitration award.
Dec. 6, 1948	15 cents an hour increase	Negotiated.
May 2, 1949		5 cents an hour increase only to gang bosses in San Francisco.

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in specific classification rates) that do not have an immediate effect on the general wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by premium and penalty rates and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in average hourly earnings over the period.

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Longshore Occupations, General Cargo [1]

Occupation and port	Effective dates									
	July 31, 1934	Feb. 20, 1941	Feb. 4, 1942	Oct. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1945	Nov. 18, 1946	Jan. 1, 1947	Dec. 16, 1947	Feb. 10, 1948	Dec. 6, 1948
Longshoremen										
All ports	$0.95	$1.00	$1.10	$1.15	$1.37	$1.52	$1.57	$1.65	$1.67	$1.82
Hatch tenders										
Los Angeles and Long Beach [2]	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
San Francisco	.95	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.37	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Puget Sound area of Washington State [2]	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Winch drivers										
Los Angeles and Long Beach	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
San Francisco	.95	1.00	1.10	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Puget Sound area of Washington State	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Gang bosses										
San Francisco	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	[3] 1.92
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.52	1.67	1.72	1.80	1.82	1.97
Lift-truck-jitney drivers										
Los Angeles and Long Beach	.95	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.37	1.52	1.57	1.65	1.67	1.92
San Francisco	.95	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.37	1.52	1.57	1.65	1.67	1.92
Puget Sound area of Washington State	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92

[1] Exclusive of premium pay for overtime, night work, and handling penalty cargoes.

[2] Hatch tender and gang-boss function performed by same employee.

[3] Increased to $1.97, effective May 2, 1949.

C—Basic Hourly Rates for Handling Penalty Cargoes

Cargo classifications	Effective dates and ports											
	July 31, 1934				Feb. 20, 1941	Feb. 4, 1942	Oct. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1945	Nov. 18, 1946	Jan. 1, 1947	Dec. 16, 1947	Feb. 10, 1948	Dec. 6, 1948
	Los Angeles and Long Beach	San Francisco	Portland	Seattle	All ports	All ports	All ports	All ports	All ports	All ports	All ports	All ports	All ports
General cargo	$0.95	$0.95	$0.95	$0.95	$1.00	$1.10	$1.15	$1.37	$1.52	$1.57	$1.65	$1.67	$1.82
Selected penalty cargoes													
Shoveling jobs [1]	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.35	1.57	1.72	1.77	1.85	1.87	2.02
Bulk sulfur, soda ash, and crude untreated potash	1.05	1.05	1.05	[2] 1.05	1.45	1.55	1.60	1.82	1.97	2.02	2.10	2.12	2.27
Untreated or offensive bone in bulk		1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.95	2.17	2.32	2.37	2.45	2.47	2.62
Phosphate rock in bulk	1.15				1.30	1.40	1.45	1.67	1.82	1.87	1.95	1.97	2.12
Specified commodities in lots of 25 tons or more			1.05	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Leaking or damaged cargo, because of faulty containers					1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92
Creosoted products out of water—													
Boom men			1.25		1.30	1.40	1.45	1.67	1.82	1.87	1.95	1.97	2.12
Hold men			1.15		1.20	1.30	1.35	1.57	1.72	1.77	1.85	1.87	2.02
Damaged cargo	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.55	1.65	2.00	2.22	2.37	2.42	2.50	2.52	2.67
Explosives	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.65	2.30	2.74	3.04	3.14	3.30	3.34	3.64
Stowing bulk grain, to board men			1.25	1.15	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.67	1.82	1.87	1.95	1.97	2.12
Paper and pulp in packages weighing 300 pounds or more			1.05	[3] 1.05	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.47	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.77	1.92

[1] Except on cargoes requiring a higher rate. [2] Sulfur, $1.70 an hour. [3] Pulp only.

D—Hourly Overtime Rates for Longshoremen [1]

Effective date	Rate, general cargo [2]	Application to other classifications
July 31, 1934	$1.40	Skill differentials [3] and penalty-cargo rates added to basic overtime rate without adjustment.
Feb. 20, 1941	$1.50	Do.
Feb. 4, 1942	$1.65	Do.
Oct. 1, 1944	$1.725	Skill differentials and penalty-cargo rates also increased by one and one-half.
Oct. 1, 1945	$2.055	Do.
Nov. 18, 1946	$2.28	Do.
Jan. 1, 1947	$2.355	Do.
Dec. 16, 1947	$2.475	Do.
Feb. 10, 1948	$2.505	Do.
Dec. 6, 1948	$2.73	Do.

[1] The circumstances under which overtime rates are paid are listed in section E.

[2] After Feb. 20, 1941, the overtime rate for longshoremen was exactly one and one-half times the basic hourly rate (table B).

[3] Examples of differences in job rates are shown in table B.

E—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
	Premium Pay for Night Work	
July 31, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work between 5:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m. on weekdays.[2]	

[1] The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

[2] This and subsequent agreements made no provision for extra pay for nightshift workers after a certain number of hours per week had been worked. The liability of employers under Section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, whereby work in excess of 40 hours a week was to be paid for at time and one-half the regular rate, was removed by an amendment approved by Congress on July 20, 1949, retroactive to date of enactment of the act.

E—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
	Daily Overtime Pay	
July 31, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work in excess of 6 hours between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.	
Feb. 4, 1937		No relief of gangs before 5:00 p. m. Provision precludes division of work between gangs in order to save overtime payments after 6 hours.
Dec. 6, 1948	Added: Time and one-half the overtime rate paid for work in excess of 11 hours in any shift when finishing a ship for sailing.	
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work	
July 31, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work between 5:00 p. m. on Saturday to 8:00 a. m. on Monday.	
July 16, 1946	Added: Overtime rate paid for all Saturday work.	
	Holiday Pay	
July 31, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work on legal holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. In addition, San Francisco and Los Angeles recognized Admission Day as a legal holiday; in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland, national and State election days are legal holidays; in Washington State only national election days were recognized as holidays, but effective July 16, 1946, State election days were substituted for general election days.
	Meal-Time Premium Pay	
July 31, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work during noon meal hour on weekdays. Time and one-half the overtime rate paid for work during noon meal hour on week ends and holidays, or for work during other meal hours. Work in excess of 5 hours without a meal paid at time and one-half the straight-time or the overtime rate whichever is applicable. Time and one-half the overtime rate for work in excess of 5 hours when also a meal hour.	
	Paid Vacations	
July 31, 1934	No provision for paid vacations	Vacation pay: 40 or 80 hours at basic straight-time rate. Each employer's liability determined by ratio between total hours of longshore work performed for him and total hours worked for all employers participating in port vacation plan.
Mar. 18, 1946	Workers eligible for paid vacations: 1,500 or more hours worked in 1945—1 week; 1,500 or more hours in both 1944 and 1945—2 weeks.	

E—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid Vacations—Continued	
Nov. 17, 1946	Qualifying hours for 1-week vacation reduced to 1,344 in calendar year; for 2-week vacation, to 1,344 hours in calendar year and 1,500 hours in previous year.	
Dec. 6, 1948	Qualifying hours reduced and put on 1-year basis: from 800 to 1,344 hours worked in year—1 week; 1,344 hours or more—2 weeks.	
	Call-in Pay	
Dec. 1, 1934 (Los Angeles and Long Beach). Jan. 12,1935 (San Francisco) May 2, 1935 (State of Washington). June 7, 1935 (Portland)	Men scheduled or notified to report to work guaranteed 2 hours' pay. Guaranteed 4 hours' pay at overtime rate during specified night hours.	
June 15, 1946	Added: Men called to work on Sunday or legal holiday guaranteed 4 hours' pay at premium rates.	
Nov. 17, 1946	----------	Specified night hours covered by 4-hour pay guarantee made uniform for all ports (1:00 a. m. to 5:00 a. m.).
Dec. 6, 1948	Changed to: Men guaranteed 4 hours' pay at the applicable rate for any call to work.	
	Subsistence Pay	
Dec. 1, 1934 (Los Angeles and Long Beach). Jan. 12, 1935 (San Francisco). May 2, 1935 (State of Washington). June 7, 1935 (Portland)	Men compelled to stay overnight at an outside port, in order to finish a job, received suitable meals and lodging.	
June 1, 1944	Subsistence set at maximum of $4.50 a day	
Aug. 9, 1944	Maximum increased to $5.00 a day	Arbitrator awarded $2.00 a day for lodging and $1.00 for each meal.
Dec. 6, 1948	Maximum increased to $6.00 a day	$2.25 per day for lodging and $1.25 for each meal.
	Travel Pay	
Dec. 1, 1934 (Los Angeles and Long Beach). Jan. 12, 1935 (San Francisco). May 2, 1935 (State of Washington). June 7, 1935 (Portland)	Workers required to travel outside the home port to reach the place of work paid for time spent in travel.	One-way travel time paid in Portland and San Francisco.
July 16, 1946	----------	Travel time to be paid both ways in Portland and San Francisco ports (after establishment of East Bay hiring hall).

E—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
	Stand-by Pay	
Dec. 1, 1934 (Los Angeles and Long Beach). Jan. 12, 1935 (San Francisco). May 2, 1935 (State of Washington). June 7, 1935 (Portland). Nov. 17, 1946	Men standing by because of suspension of a job caused by failure of cargo to arrive, breaking of gear, or similar causes, to receive full pay for the first hour and half time thereafter until released or work resumed. Changed to: Full pay for stand-by time	No stand-by time allowed when men report to work during overtime hours. Gangs standing by because of failure of men to report to receive no pay until there are sufficient men to work.
	Welfare and Insurance Benefits	
July 31, 1934 Feb. 1, 1950	No provision for welfare and insurance plan. Contributory welfare and insurance plan established. Financed by employer contribution of 3 cents a man-hour and by 1 percent of employees' total earnings. Plan provides: (1) in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Aberdeen: *Hospitalization*—up to 111 days for each illness or injury; *Medical and surgical care*—complete care, $1 charge for each office visit; *Home care*—necessary calls by doctors and nurses, $2 charge for first house call by doctor; *Drugs and medicines*—free while hospitalized, reasonable charge when furnished while receiving treatment at doctor's office or home; *X-rays, X-ray therapy and laboratory work*—provided for each illness or injury to June 15, 1951, treatment required thereafter at one-half private rates; *Physical therapy*—provided for 1 year for each illness or injury at $1 per treatment, thereafter at one-half private rates; *Emergency ambulance service*—provided within radius of 30 miles from nearest medical office or hospital servicing Plan; *Accidental injury outside Health Plan area*—up to $250 for hospital, medical and surgical care; (2) In the small ports: *Hospitalization*—up to $10 a day for maximum of 70 days; *Hospital extras*—up to maximum of $200 for each confinement; *Surgical care*—up to $300; *Medical care*—$5 for each home or hospital call and $3 for each office call starting with first call for accident and hospitalization illness and third call for illness outside hospital. Maximum of $300 in each 12-month period. Insurance does not cover disability due to injury arising in the course of employment or sickness covered by workmen's compensation act or similar act. (3) *Disability benefits*—$32 a week for 26 weeks in Washington and Oregon and under State law in California, $25 for 26 weeks.	Benefits provided to employees who worked 600 hours during 9 months after Feb. 27, 1948. In small ports where more than 25 percent of employees have worked fewer than 600 hours during the 9 months after Feb. 27, 1948, employees working 360 hours entitled to benefits. After April 1, 1951, benefits provided employees who work 800 hours during preceding pay-roll year or 480 hours in small ports where more than 25 percent of the employees have worked fewer than 800 hours. Plan jointly administered. In California, employees' 1 percent contribution paid to California Unemployment Compensation disability fund and disability benefits derived therefrom. The Jan. 26, 1950, agreement provides that if money remains in fund after payment of stated benefits trustees are to provide group life insurance and, if possible, group accidental death and dismemberment insurance.

Machinery Manufacture: Earnings in November 1949 [1]

HOURLY EARNINGS of more than two-fifths of the tool and die makers were $2 or more in November 1949 in establishments manufacturing machinery [2] in 28 leading metalworking centers. A fifth of the class A machine tool operators (single and multiple spindle drill press, engine lathe, grinding machine, and milling machine) also earned at least $2 an hour. Only 3 percent of the tool and die makers and 12 percent of the class A machine tool operators received less than $1.50 an hour.

Among the selected occupations, tool and die makers had the highest average hourly earnings in more than two-thirds of the cities. In Detroit jobbing shops, these workers averaged $2.25. Other cities in which average hourly earnings of jobbing shop tool and die makers were $2 or more were Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis (table1).

The range in average earnings of class A assemblers was from $1.37 an hour in Tulsa, to $1.81 in Detroit and New York. Somewhat similar ranges prevailed for class A machine tool operators: single and multiple spindle drill press, $1.28 to $1.84; engine lathe, $1.40 to $2.08; grinding machine, $1.34 to $2.15; and milling machine, $1.44 to $2.05. Production machinists had average hourly earnings ranging from $1.40 in Providence to $1.81 in Chicago.

In at least half of the selected occupations average earnings were $1.50 or more an hour in all but 11 of the cities studied. In no city did more than half of the men's occupational groups average less than $1.25 an hour.

In only 5 cities were the average hourly earnings for men in any of the selected occupations less than $1; these included janitors, hand truckers, and class C drill press operators. Janitors, the lowest paid occupation in about four-fifths of the cities, had average earnings ranging from 84 cents in Atlanta to $1.42 an hour in Seattle.

Detroit had the highest average among the 28 cities for a majority of the occupations. Other areas ranking highest for 2 or more of the selected jobs were Cleveland and Milwaukee. The lowest job averages were most common in Atlanta, Providence, and Tulsa; however, Cincinnati and Dallas each ranked lowest in 2 occupations.

Comparisons of average hourly earnings in November 1949, with those reported in a similar study in November 1948, showed increases for about two-thirds of the plant job averages. The increases in a majority of cases, however, amounted to less than 5 percent.

Although women plant workers in the selected occupations were included in the study, the number of job averages which could be presented was too limited to justify their inclusion in the table. In a few cities, however, women represented a fairly high percentage of the workers employed in such occupations as class C assemblers, class C drill-press operators, and class C inspectors. Their average earnings were usually lower than the averages in comparable occupations for men.

Machine Tool Accessories

The data for the machine tool accessory branch of the industry in 10 cities reveal a pattern similar to that for the industry as a whole. Tool and die makers were generally the highest paid workers, and janitors the lowest. In only 4 cities were the average hourly earnings for any of the selected occupations less than $1, and a majority of the occupations in all except 2 areas show averages of more than $1.50 an hour. Detroit had the highest average earnings for 11 of 16 occupations. The lowest job averages were in Boston, Hartford, and Providence (table 2).

Comparisons of city job averages for machine tool accessory plants with corresponding averages for the machinery industry as a whole indicate no consistent relationship. In Chicago and Detroit, for example, the job average earnings for the machine tool accessory branch were generally higher than the averages for the entire machinery industry, although the differences were usually relatively small. In Cleveland, on the other hand, average earnings for a majority of the selected occupations were somewhat lower in the machine

[1] By Fred W. Mohr of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and wage practices for each of the cities studied is available on request.

[2] The industry as defined for this study included machine tools and machine tool accessories. In previous studies these two branches were excluded from the machinery study, and in some instances were presented separately. Electrical machinery industries were excluded, as well as machine-tool accessory establishments employing fewer than 8 workers and other machinery establishments with fewer than 21 employees. Approximately 468,000 workers were employed in the industries surveyed in the 28 cities. A December pay-roll period was scheduled in a few cities.

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in machinery-manufacturing plants in 28 cities, November 1949*

Occupation and grade	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chattanooga	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Indianapolis
Assemblers, class A	$1.54	$1.60	$1.62	$1.47	$1.50	$1.69	$1.47	$1.76	$1.39	$1.63	$1.81	$1.58	$1.63	$1.50
Assemblers, class B	1.10	1.46	1.44	1.38	1.47	1.52	1.34	1.61	[2]	1.31	1.57	1.40	1.41	1.47
Assemblers, class C	[2]	1.17	1.32	[2]	1.07	1.33	1.06	1.33	[2]	[2]	1.48	1.23	[2]	[2]
Drill-press operators, single and multiple spindle, class A	[2]	[2]	1.67	[2]	[2]	1.65	1.52	1.70	1.36	[2]	1.80	1.84	1.60	1.58
Drill-press operators, single and multiple spindle, class B	1.16	1.19	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.52	1.34	1.70	[2]	1.33	1.57	1.35	[2]	1.58
Drill-press operators, single and multiple spindle, class C	[2]	1.12	1.26	[2]	1.05	1.34	1.05	1.28	.95	[2]	1.44	1.33	[2]	1.12
Electricians, maintenance	1.40	1.53	1.54	1.64	1.47	1.70	1.44	1.72	1.66	[2]	1.95	1.47	[2]	1.61
Engine-lathe operators, class A	[2]	1.50	1.65	1.65	1.51	1.72	1.51	1.74	1.47	1.62	2.08	1.62	1.76	1.57
Engine-lathe operators, class B	[2]	[2]	1.41	1.43	1.41	1.56	1.31	1.65	[2]	1.31	1.73	1.40	1.65	1.38
Engine-lathe operators, class C	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.00	1.36	1.08	1.33	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.23	[2]	[2]
Grinding-machine operators, class A	[2]	1.71	1.78	1.71	[2]	1.79	1.59	1.86	[2]	[2]	2.15	1.62	[2]	1.69
Grinding-machine operators, class B	[2]	[2]	1.48	1.32	[2]	1.63	1.54	1.71	1.42	[2]	1.71	1.49	[2]	1.65
Grinding-machine operators, class C	[2]	1.03	[2]	[2]	1.38	1.36	1.11	1.38	[2]	[2]	1.55	1.27	[2]	[2]
Inspectors, class A	[2]	1.51	1.67	1.64	1.50	1.72	1.48	1.73	1.59	[2]	1.98	1.57	1.75	1.63
Inspectors, class B	[2]	1.38	1.46	1.38	[2]	1.48	1.32	1.61	[2]	[2]	1.64	1.32	[2]	1.49
Inspectors, class C	[2]	1.21	1.29	[2]	[2]	1.32	[2]	1.47	[2]	[2]	1.45	1.24	1.41	[2]
Janitors	.84	1.01	1.04	1.13	.93	1.13	1.02	1.23	.94	1.11	1.39	1.06	1.00	1.12
Machinists, production	1.48	1.44	1.57	[2]	1.53	1.81	1.42	1.71	1.50	1.51	1.79	1.46	1.80	1.65
Milling-machine operators, class A	[2]	1.61	1.74	1.61	[2]	1.78	1.52	1.77	[2]	1.66	2.05	1.61	1.63	1.62
Milling-machine operators, class B	[2]	1.53	1.48	1.44	[2]	1.62	1.41	1.63	[2]	[2]	1.73	1.38	[2]	1.55
Milling-machine operators, class C	[2]	[2]	1.23	[2]	[2]	1.48	1.05	1.31	[2]	[2]	1.58	1.18	[2]	[2]
Tool and die makers (jobbing shops)	[2]	[2]	1.74	1.77	[2]	2.05	1.74	1.85	[2]	[2]	2.25	1.65	[2]	1.78
Tool and die makers (other than jobbing shops)	1.80	1.66	1.70	1.75	[2]	1.94	1.64	1.90	1.67	[2]	2.08	1.70	1.89	1.84
Truckers, hand	.91	1.02	1.13	[2]	.97	1.20	1.07	1.31	[2]	[2]	1.44	1.13	1.06	[2]
Welders, hand, class A	1.44	1.57	1.53	1.63	1.61	1.68	1.48	1.80	1.36	1.72	1.81	1.46	1.76	1.59
Welders, hand, class B	1.16	1.32	1.48	1.40	1.36	1.51	1.27	1.55	1.25	[2]	[2]	1.46	1.76	1.58

Occupation and grade	Los Angeles	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Newark-Jersey City	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland, Oreg.	Providence	St. Louis	Seattle	Syracuse	Tulsa	Worcester
Assemblers, class A	$1.62	$1.72	$1.57	$1.80	$1.81	$1.63	[2]	$1.71	$1.41	$1.63	$1.79	$1.67	$1.37	$1.57
Assemblers, class B	1.47	1.60	1.52	1.52	1.55	1.49	$1.66	1.58	1.28	1.35	[2]	1.53	1.20	1.67
Assemblers, class C	1.15	1.58	1.22	1.32	1.29	1.44	1.36	1.23	1.09	1.16	[2]	1.52	1.12	1.11
Drill-press operators, single and multiple spindle, class A	1.53	1.69	1.61	1.53	1.76	1.52	[2]	1.61	1.30	1.62	[2]	1.81	1.28	1.62
Drill-press operators, single and multiple spindle, class B	[2]	1.59	1.47	1.43	1.48	1.35	1.60	[2]	1.19	1.41	1.56	1.54	1.19	1.45
Drill-press operators, single and multiple spindle, class C	1.11	1.43	1.16	1.39	1.18	1.24	1.14	[2]	1.19	1.11	[2]	1.43	[2]	.97
Electricians, maintenance	1.85	1.64	1.57	1.69	1.72	1.67	[2]	1.82	1.46	1.72	[2]	1.57	1.50	1.51
Engine-lathe operators, class A	1.69	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.72	1.40	1.64	[2]	1.57	1.51	1.49
Engine-lathe operators, class B	1.48	1.59	[2]	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.56	[2]	1.23	1.49	[2]	1.37	[2]	1.36
Engine-lathe operators, class C	1.35	1.49	[2]	1.30	1.21	1.33	1.37	[2]	[2]	1.20	[2]	1.30	[2]	1.24
Grinding-machine operators, class A	1.76	1.80	1.69	1.74	1.81	1.62	1.68	1.65	1.43	1.67	[2]	1.60	1.34	1.66
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.53	1.57	1.49	[2]	1.50	1.58	[2]	[2]	1.32	1.58	[2]	1.59	1.26	1.44
Grinding-machine operators, class C	1.33	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.25	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.13
Inspectors, class A	1.73	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.82	1.77	[2]	[2]	1.48	1.54	[2]	1.54	1.40	1.53
Inspectors, class B	1.41	1.55	1.37	1.46	1.45	1.51	1.77	[2]	1.32	1.37	[2]	1.35	1.19	1.41
Inspectors, class C	1.38	1.37	[2]	1.20	1.23	1.32	[2]	[2]	1.11	[2]	[2]	1.21	[2]	[2]
Janitors	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.05	[2]	1.22	1.01	1.02	1.42	1.09	.92	1.10
Machinists, production	1.72	1.65	1.60	1.62	1.70	1.61	1.52	1.75	1.40	1.74	1.79	1.54	1.55	[2]
Milling-machine operators, class A	1.72	1.65	1.64	1.83	1.76	1.76	1.71	1.71	1.44	1.68	[2]	1.64	1.46	1.50
Milling-machine operators, class B	1.55	1.56	1.54	1.57	1.55	1.67	[2]	[2]	1.28	1.50	[2]	1.45	[2]	1.51
Milling-machine operators, class C	1.36	1.64	[2]	[2]	1.28	1.42	[2]	[2]	1.22	[2]	[2]	1.38	[2]	[2]
Tool and die makers (jobbing shops)	[2]	1.87	[2]	1.82	1.93	2.00	[2]	[2]	1.73	2.08	[2]	1.70	[2]	[2]
Tool and die makers (other than jobbing shops)	1.81	1.74	1.77	1.86	1.91	1.77	1.81	1.78	1.60	1.96	2.06	1.69	1.71	1.62
Truckers, hand	1.29	1.22	1.18	1.20	1.25	1.23	[2]	[2]	1.00	1.17	1.41	1.18	1.03	1.16
Welders, hand, class A	1.74	1.68	1.58	1.81	1.83	1.83	1.63	1.72	1.48	1.89	1.76	[2]	1.57	1.47
Welders, hand, class B	1.43	1.58	1.53	1.57	[2]	1.68	1.51	[2]	[2]	1.50	[2]	1.66	1.45	[2]

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. [2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

tool accessory branch. In making comparisons of this type, however, consideration must be given to such factors as method of wage payment and size of establishment, which may tend to influence earnings.

Office Workers

Among 3 office jobs studied, women pay-roll clerks and general stenographers had somewhat higher earnings than clerk-typists. Average hourly earnings for these occupations in the various cities ranged from 94 cents to $1.32; 96 cents to $1.27; and 81 cents to $1.13, respectively (table 3). In only one city were the average earnings for pay-roll clerks and general stenographers below $1 an hour. The average earnings of clerk-typists were below that level, however, in a majority of the cities.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in machine tool accessory manufacturing plants in 10 cities, November 1949*

Occupation and grade	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Hartford	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Newark-Jersey City	New York	Providence
Electricians, maintenance	[2]	$1.70	$1.73	[2]	$1.57	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	$1.42
Engine-lathe operators, class A	[2]	1.80	1.69	$2.12	1.54	$1.61	$1.64	$1.61	$1.63	[2]
Engine-lathe operators, class B	[2]	1.57	1.54	1.75	1.37	[2]	1.45	1.47	1.43	[2]
Engine-lathe operators, class C	[2]	1.43	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Grinding-machine operators, class A	$1.48	1.81	1.76	2.17	1.62	1.60	1.59	1.71	1.78	[2]
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.29	1.67	1.58	1.78	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.49	[2]	1.32
Grinding-machine operators, class C	[2]	1.43	1.35	1.63	1.22	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Inspectors, class A	[2]	1.81	1.88	2.23	1.59	[2]	[2]	1.69	1.87	[2]
Inspectors, class B	1.33	1.53	[2]	1.90	1.40	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.32
Inspectors, class C	[2]	1.40	[2]	[2]	1.20	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.24	[2]
Janitors	.86	1.13	1.06	1.39	1.01	1.04	1.08	.90	.90	.99
Machinists, production	1.42	1.87	1.63	[2]	1.43	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.70	1.37
Milling-machine operators, class A	[2]	1.84	1.69	2.09	1.55	1.71	1.64	1.60	1.59	[2]
Milling-machine operators, class B	[2]	1.63	1.62	1.74	1.40	[2]	1.41	[2]	1.42	1.26
Milling-machine operators, class C	1.06	1.41	1.32	[2]	1.14	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Tool and die makers (jobbing shops)	1.74	2.05	1.85	2.25	1.65	1.78	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.73
Tool and die makers (other than jobbing shops)	[2]	[2]	1.69	[2]	1.72	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.45

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. [2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Related Wage Practices

Length of the normal workweek varied comparatively little among the plants studied. About four-fifths of the plants reported a 40-hour schedule for men. Only 6 percent of the plants normally worked less than that number of hours, and about 4 percent of the plants reported as many as 48 hours. Women in about seven-eighths of the plants worked 40 hours a week.

TABLE 3.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for women in selected office occupations in machinery manufacturing plants in 28 cities, November 1949*

City	Clerks, pay roll	Clerk-typists	Stenographers, general
Atlanta	$1.17	[2]	$1.17
Baltimore	[2]	$0.97	1.09
Boston	1.05	.93	1.07
Buffalo	1.02	.87	1.05
Chattanooga	1.10	1.00	1.12
Chicago	1.22	1.07	1.21
Cincinnati	1.04	.89	1.08
Cleveland	1.19	1.05	1.20
Dallas	1.15	.96	1.13
Denver	1.16	.97	1.06
Detroit	1.32	1.10	1.26
Hartford	1.08	.96	1.10
Houston	1.32	1.12	1.22
Indianapolis	1.19	.96	1.19
Los Angeles	1.18	1.08	1.18
Milwaukee	1.07	.95	1.05
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.09	.89	1.09
Newark-Jersey City	1.22	1.02	1.15
New York	1.18	1.12	1.27
Philadelphia	1.09	.99	1.09
Pittsburgh	1.15	[2]	1.21
Portland, Oreg	1.24	1.05	1.10
Providence	.94	.81	.96
St. Louis	1.09	.96	1.07
Seattle	1.31	1.13	1.22
Syracuse	1.12	.95	[2]
Tulsa	1.27	1.02	1.19
Worcester	1.04	.91	1.02

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

Second-shift operations in November 1949 were reported by approximately two-fifths of the plants. In all except about 5 percent of these establishments, workers received extra pay for such work. The most common differentials were 5 cents, 10 cents, and 10 percent, each being reported in approximately a fifth of the plants operating second shifts. About a ninth of the establishments reported third or other shift work for which premium rates were paid in nearly all cases.

Paid vacations after a year of service were granted to plant workers in all except 7 percent of the establishments, and to office workers in all except 3 percent. Plant workers usually received 1 week, whereas office workers in a majority of the establishments were given 2-week vacations after a year of service. Plant workers with 5 years' service received 2-week vacations in a majority of the plants in each city, and in about three-fourths of all establishments studied. Office workers with that length of service were granted 2 weeks in almost seven-eighths of the establishments.

Paid holidays were provided for plant workers in more than two-thirds of the establishments studied, and for office workers in all except 4 percent of the establishments which had office employees. The most common provision for both plant and office workers was 6 holidays; but approximately a ninth of all establishments reported more than that number for plant workers, and almost a fifth of the establishments granted 7 or more paid holidays to office employees.

Personal Income In Great Britain

THE RELATIVE CHANGE in the purchasing power of wages, salaries, and profits in Great Britain over the last 10 years has had a varied effect upon the standard of living (consumption level) of different groups of people in that country. The effect of these changes on the postwar structure of personal incomes is analyzed in a series of three articles recently published by The Economist.[1] Throughout the series a distinction is made between wages and salaries, in accordance with British practice.[2]

Wage earners generally, says The Economist, have managed to keep up with the increasing cost of consumer goods better than have salary earners and those whose income is derived from profits and other sources. A general narrowing of the wage differential between skilled and unskilled workers as well as between men and women workers is apparent. The very large and very small incomes of prewar years have been virtually eliminated. Real wage earnings—that is, money earnings from wages after deflation by retail prices (as measured by the London and Cambridge Economic Survey)—seem to have been gaining fairly steadily over the last 35 years.

The Economist cautions that statistical data on the national income include no figures later than 1948. It adds, however, that this time lag does not greatly affect the conclusions reached, since the postwar structure of personal incomes was clearly defined in 1948, and subsequent changes have probably been small in comparison with those which took place previously.

Redistribution of Income

Total personal incomes in 1948 amounted to 9,592 million pounds [3]—96 percent above the 1938 level. However, due to a much higher rate of direct taxation prevailing in 1948, the proportionate rise in spendable income was only 82 percent.

The proportionate increase in spendable income was almost the same as the rise in the average market prices of consumption goods (including any indirect taxes incorporated in them). Total income figures, as well as the National Income White Paper of April 1949, give the impression that the British people were on the average as well off in 1948 as they were before the war. However, The Economist points out two qualifications: (1) Even though their money will buy as much, consumers will consider themselves worse off when their choice is restricted or the quality of goods available is inferior; and (2) the same amount of purchasing power is divided among a population 5 percent larger in 1948 than in 1938. But, says The Economist, the most important factor is that a very large part of the purchasing power has changed hands.

By 1947, direct taxation had increased to an extent which virtually eliminated the very large incomes of prewar days (see table 1). The latest year in which the numbers of income recipients in different net income ranges are available is 1945–46. At that time, there were only 885 persons receiving incomes of £4,000 a year or more after tax, compared with 19,000 persons in 1938–39—which leads The Economist to believe that the equalization of incomes has gone further in Great Britain than in any other country. The numbers toward the lower end of the income ladder had risen considerably, but the average disposable income of this group was about the same in both periods. Although no official estimate is available

TABLE 1.—*Average personal income before and after taxes, 1938 and 1947, by income group* [1]

Range of income before tax	1938			1947		
	Number of gross incomes [2] (in thousands)	Average income		Number of gross incomes [2] (in thousands)	Average income	
		Before tax	After tax		Before tax	After tax
£250–499	2,000	£340	£331	7,900	£341	£313
£500–999	670	679	619	1,850	662	536
£1,000–1,999	224	1,357	1,156	485	1,348	957
£2,000–9,999	98	3,673	2,602	165	3,618	1,939
£10,000 and over	8	21,875	9,500	10	18,400	4,300

[1] Table 1, Redistribution of Income, The Economist, Jan. 21, 1950 (p. 120).
[2] This column is comparable only to the average income before tax deductions.

[1] Redistribution of Income, The Economist, Jan. 21, 1950 (p. 120); Changes in Wages, The Economist, Jan. 28, 1950 (p. 185); and Salaries and Profits, The Economist, Feb. 4, 1950 (p. 246). Other Monthly Labor Review articles dealing with income data are: British Labor Under the Labor Government, August 1948 (p. 117), October 1948 (p. 366) and Great Britian: Wage Trends and Wage Policies, 1938–47, September 1947 (p. 285).

[2] Salaried persons include all persons employed in nonmanual occupations in private industry and in public administration (excluding employers, "persons 'on their own account'," the armed forces, and persons paid wholly or mainly by commission). Prof. Arthur L. Bowley declares, in Studies in the National Income, that this definition conforms to the classification used by the Board of Trade, the Board of Inland Revenue, and the Ministry of Labor.

[3] The exchange rate of the pound sterling averaged $4.0313 in 1948.

of the number of persons receiving annual incomes below £250, it is probable that there are fewer than in prewar years when a weekly wage of £5 was above average.

Wages in relation to the total gross income increased from 37 percent in 1938 to 44 percent in 1948. On the basis of income after payment of direct taxes, the rise was from 39 to 48 percent of total net income. Total salaries, after payment of direct taxes, fell from 25 to 21 percent of total net income. Profits, interest, and rents dropped from 34 to 28 percent.

The purchasing power of total wages is estimated to have increased by 20 percent from 1938 to 1947, compared with decreases of 17 percent in total salaries and 27 percent in profits. These figures relate to the categories of wages, salaries, and profits as a whole. Average wages and salaries have not moved in the same way that changes have occurred in the number of wage and salary earners.

TABLE 2.—*Purchasing power of income, by type of income, for selected years, 1938–48* [1]

Year	Gross income (in millions)	Direct taxation-rate in percent	Income indexes (1938=100) of—		
			Gross income	Income after tax	Purchasing power of income [2]
	WAGES				
1938	£1,735	3.1	100	100	100
1946	3,095	9.2	178	167	106
1947	3,530	8.1	203	193	114
1948	3,975	8.6	229	216	120
	SALARIES				
1938	£1,110	5.0	100	100	100
1946	1,630	17.7	147	127	80
1947	1,750	14.9	158	141	83
1948	1,850	14.8	167	150	83
	PROFITS, INTEREST, AND RENT [3]				
1938	£1,693	15.0	100	100	100
1946	2,585	26.0	153	133	84
1947	2,695	22.0	159	145	86
1948	2,858	23.0	169	153	85
	DISTRIBUTED PROFITS OF COMPANIES [4]				
1938	£506	15.0	100	100	100
1946	711	26.0	141	122	77
1947	744	22.0	147	134	78
1948	730	23.0	144	131	73

[1] Table II, Redistribution of Income, The Economist, Jan. 21, 1950, p. 120.
[2] This index has been adjusted for both taxes and the rise in living costs. The prices of consumption goods rose by 80 percent between 1938 and 1948. Source: National Income White Paper, April 1949 (Cmd. 7649).
[3] Includes professional earnings and farmers' income.
[4] Included in profits, interest, and rent.

A guide to the size of average weekly earnings (take-home pay) is the Ministry of Labor's semi-annual survey of industrial earnings of manual workers. Although these surveys exclude some important industries (notably coal mining), agriculture, and the whole range of nonmanual occupations, they show that the purchasing power of average weekly earnings (less taxes) for a large proportion of workers rose by 16 percent from October 1938 to April 1949.

The position of the average salary worker is not known so exactly, but there is no doubt as to his relative position compared with the wage earner. Although the total salary income increased from 1,110 million pounds annually to 1,850 million pounds between 1938 and 1948, the purchasing power of this total income decreased 17 percent. It is estimated that the number of salaried workers increased from 5 to 10 percent. The average salary earner was, therefore, even worse off than the figures of total salaries in table 2 suggest.

Lack of comprehensive information on differences in spending habits of wage earners and salary earners makes a comparison of changes in their living costs difficult. Both the interim index of retail prices of the Ministry of Labor[4] and the "working class" index of the London and Cambridge Economic Survey may be used to measure the effect of price changes upon working-class budgets, hut, The Economist pointed out, that little information is available on the consumption pattern of salaried workers. However, statistics are available on the prewar spending habits of a few prewar salary earners. If adjusted for price changes they may serve as the basis for what The Economist calls some very rough estimates of middle-class cost of living. These estimates show that, from 1938 to July 1949, the cost of living for salaried workers rose by 85 percent in the £250–350 annual income group; by 92 percent in the £350–500 group; by 99 percent in the £500–700 group; and by 103 percent in the £700 and over group. In contrast, the cost of living for the working class (as measured by the L. C. E. S. index) rose by only 79 percent during the same period. Generally, they confirm the view, expressed by The Economist, that the higher the

[4] This index was started in 1947 and is weighted on the basis of estimated expenditures of individual workers.

income, the greater the rise in the average prices of what is purchased.

Accepting these differences in the cost of living of different sections of the community, the existing gap between the relative rewards of the wage earner and salary earner is even wider than the income figures indicate. The simplest method of showing the extent to which middle-class homes have had to adjust their consumption level is to compare the size of income currently necessary to give the same purchasing power as before the war. This is illustrated in the following tabulations.

1938 Income		1949 gross income required to yield—	
Gross	Net after taxes	1938 net after taxes	1938 purchasing power
£500	£492	£519	£1, 160
1, 000	888	1, 107	2, 700
1, 500	1, 278	1, 716	5, 000
2, 000	1, 640	2, 401	8, 000

Source: Table V, Redistribution of Income, The Economist, Jan. 21, 1950, p. 122.

Changes in Wages

A comparison of British wage rates[5] from 1914 through 1949 shows that 10 years from the outbreak of each world war, wage rates rose about 75 percent. However, the movement within each decade differed significantly. Wage rates and prices rose very sharply until 1920, but then declined; in 1949, they were higher than at any time in the last 10 years. Real wage earnings[6] (money earnings deflated by retail prices as measured by the London and Cambridge Economic Survey) appear to have been gaining over the last 35 years. The purchasing power increased some 10 percent from 1914 to 1924, about 20 percent from 1924 to 1938, and a further 27 percent from 1938 to 1947. These figures refer to the average wage earner at work. No deduction has been made for taxes.

Wages for men and women vary considerably. Equal time-rates for both sexes occur very rarely, and where piece rates are in force, they nearly always result in lower payment for women, The Economist said. However, the relation between men's and women's earnings is changing. Between 1914 and 1924, men's average weekly earnings increased 91 percent and those of women 112 percent. During and immediately following World War II, earnings of women again went up proportionately more than did those of men. The ratio of a woman's to a man's average weekly earnings increased from 47 to 55 percent between 1938 and 1949; the proportion of youths' and boys' earnings to those of men increased from 38 to 42 percent, and girl's from 27 to 36 percent.

On an hourly basis, average earnings of women in April 1949 were 62 percent of those of men, compared with 52 percent in 1938. Hours worked by women averaged 41.8 a week in April 1949, compared with 43.5 in October 1938. Corresponding hours for men were 46.6 and 47.7 per week, respectively.

It is more difficult to determine what has happened to wages in different trades. Earnings in some industries cannot be compared after April 1948 because of a change in industrial classifications. Of the industries covered by special studies of earnings, the two groups in which men's earnings had shown the greatest increase since before the war were textiles (121 percent) and iron and stone mining and quarrying (118 percent). The two lowest were Government industrial establishments (66 percent) and paper and printing (71 percent). For women, the largest increase occurred in transport and storage—excluding railways—(178 percent) and bricks, pottery, and glass (151 percent); the two lowest were Government industrial establishments (77 percent), and leather and fur (104 percent). These figures indicate that generally those in the lowest paid prewar trades (wool workers, cotton workers, railway men, bricklayers' laborers) have had the biggest increases.

Large differences, however, still exist in actual earnings. In April 1949 the highest earnings reported for men and women workers combined were received by workers in the motor vehicle and cycle industry. Men workers in this industry averaged 170s. weekly and women 97s. The National Coal Board and National Dock Labor Board reported that in April 1949 the weekly cash earnings for men in coal mining averaged 167s., and for all classes of dock labor, 173s. 9d.

[5] "Wage rate" in Britain is usually construed to mean the rate of payment for a week of normal working hours—i. e., the number of hours beyond which overtime rates are payable. Index numbers of wage rates are adjusted to compensate for movement of piece rates in industries where piece work is the rule. The index does not reflect differences in actual wages being paid since it does not take into account redistributions of the labor force subsequent to the year on which the index is based.

[6] Wage earnings measure the size of the actual pay packet and represent "take-home pay."

Variations in wage rates between industries appear to have been even more marked in the Second World War than in the First, although the wider scope of current statistics may account for some of this difference. In both war periods, unskilled labor received relatively higher pay increases than skilled. The ratio of unskilled workers' earnings to those of skilled workers in a few occupations, as compiled by Sir Arthur Bowley, are shown in the following tabulation.

Skilled occupation	Laborer's minimum wage rate as percent of skilled rate			
	1914	1924	1939	1949
Fitter and turner	59	71	75	86
Shipwright	55	69	72	83
Bricklayer	71	75	75	80
Engine driver	67	75	72	88

Source: Table IV, Changes In Wages, The Economist, Jan. 28, 1950, p. 184.

Salaries and Profits

Wages account for nearly half the total amount of disposable income obtained from work and property, the other half comes from a variety of sources such as salaries, professional earnings, the pay of the armed services, farm income, rents, profits, and interest. The National Income White Paper, referred to above, estimated that salaries increased by 67 percent between 1938 and 1948. Included in the salary-earner classification are such diverse occupations as manager, works foreman, research worker, draftsman, shop assistant, nurse, policeman, and any office worker, from junior office boy to the highest paid executive. Average salaries in each of the ranks of the civil service have increased between 14 and 34 percent over the last 10 years, with women generally faring better than men, but starting at a considerably lower level.

In the teaching profession, the maximum salary for the university graduate with 4 years' training has increased about 30 percent since 1938; that of the certificated teacher with 2 years' training about 50 percent. Bank salaries, other than clerical, are roughly 50 to 60 percent above their prewar level. Bank clerks have averaged salary increases of about 60 percent for men and about 80 percent for women. Clerical salaries, mostly in manufacturing, have been extensively surveyed during and since World War II. A male clerk who earned £4 10s. a week in 1942 received about £6 10s. in 1948; a girl typist who was paid £2 18s. in 1942 received £4 8s. a week in 1948.

Generally, the income of the salary earner did not keep pace with the upward trend in prices of consumption goods, which have reached a figure about twice as high as that of 1938, The Economist stated. The difference between salaries and prices is even greater when allowances are made for increased income tax. The salary earner has less purchasing power and the wage earner more purchasing power than before the war, concludes The Economist. In one respect, however, salaries and wages show identical trends; differentials between skilled and unskilled and between women and men have been narrowed.

Another instance of this narrowing of differences in salaries is found in army pay. Annual pay and allowances of a married lieutenant in general army service at age 25 and living out in London currently total £772 compared with £371 in 1939; a major at age 38 on the same basis receives £1,174 as against £768 in 1939. But a field marshal who received £3,925 in 1939 actually earned £13 less in 1949.

Total professional earnings rose 92 percent between 1938 and 1948, but the number of incomes comprising the total may also have changed. Medical and dental fees generally have risen slowly. The fees of solicitors [7] set by law in 1881 have been increased only by 50 percent in nearly 70 years.

Average farm income in Britain was about £150 per farmer in 1938 and £660 in 1948. Although these figures represent gross income, farmers gained substantially even after large tax deductions. In contrast, the real net income of the landowner fell sharply. Rents from land and buildings, after deducting repairs and maintenance but not income tax, were 430 million pounds in 1948 compared with 395 million pounds in 1938.

Net income obtained from profits (the payments of dividends and interest by companies) is estimated by the National Income White Paper to have increased by 44 percent between 1938 and 1948—decidedly less than the 80 percent rise which it concluded has occurred in consumption prices.

[7] Solicitors represent a branch of the British legal profession whose occupation is the preparation of cases, briefs, and arguments for court presentation by barristers, who are less numerous and more highly paid.

In 1949, The Economist estimated that quarterly averages of gross dividends had varied from 13 to 17 percent of issued capital, but only from 5.3 percent to 8.4 percent of the actual capital in use. The Economist considers the latter figures to be a clearer indication of the shareholder's return on his capital. They show that the personal incomes of ordinary shareholders of public companies are not being increased by abnormal profits.

Wage and Salary Earners in the Soviet Union [1]

SOME 35 MILLION PERSONS in the Soviet Union, in an estimated population of 200 million,[2] were wage and salary earners at the beginning of 1950, according to fragmentary information from official Soviet sources. This total covers workers in all segments of the economy, including agriculture. Soviet information indicates that members of the armed forces, war prisoners, and forced workers in concentration camps are not included as wage and salary earners.[3]

Estimates of wage and salary earners for the years 1940 and 1945–49 follow. [4]

Year	Number of wage and salary earners (in millions)
1940 (annual average)	[5] 30. 4
1945 (year end)	[6] 27. 2
1946 (year end)	[7] 30. 2
1947 (year end)	[7] 31. 4
1948 (year end)	[8] 33. 4
1949 (year end)	[9] 35. 2

[5] Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsyklopedia, Moscow, 1947, col. 1138. Voznesenski, N. A., Voennaya Ekonomika SSSR, Moscow, 1948, gives 31.2 million for 1940. This figure is inconsistent with claimed postwar percentage increases published in Izvestia and Pravda (10 percent more in 1948 than in 1940 and 15 percent more in 1949 than in 1940). However, it may be a year-end figure or it may include workers in the territories acquired by the Soviet Union shortly before its entrance into World War II.

[6] Planned increase of 6.25 million to 33.5 million total reported in Voznesenski, N. A., Report on the Five-Year Plan, 1946-1950, Planovoe Khoziaistvo, No. 2, 1946 (p. 77).

[7] Computed on basis of 1946 and 1947 annual increases reported by Tass, Soviet press service, Moscow, March 19, 1948, and by M. Sonin, Vaprosy Balansa Rabochei Sily, Moscow, 1949 (p. 33).

[8] Based on increases reported in Pravda, January 20, 1949.

[9] Based on increases reported in Izvestia, January 18 and January 28, 1950.

The fourth Five Year Plan (1946–50), approved in March 1946 by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, provided for an increase of 6.25 million wage and salary earners to a planned total of 33.5 million by the end of 1950. Available statistics indicate that the 1950 goal was reached in the first quarter of 1949, nearly 2 years in advance, and was exceeded by about 5 percent (1.7 million) as of January 1, 1950, and that the prewar number of earners (30.4 million in 1940) was reached and passed early in 1947. Statistics are necessarily incomplete, however, since the Soviet Government has not in the postwar period issued total figures for wage and salary earners as of a specific date; the release of such information, except as authorized by the Government, is a crime under Soviet law.

No figures are available on the distribution of the 35.2 million workers between agriculture and other industries. Before the war, large numbers of wage and salary earners were engaged in agriculture (primarily on State farms and in machine-and-tractor stations), constituting a group separate from the mass of collective farmers who are treated as cooperators in Soviet occupational classification. In 1937, about 2.5 million wage and salary earners were reported as engaged in agriculture (out of a total of 27.0 million in the whole national economy). During the war, this group was drastically depleted.

No information is available on the size of the total labor force in the Soviet Union. In 1926, the labor force was reported as 57.5 percent of the Soviet population.[5] However, the current percentage may be somewhat lower, as a result of the 7 million military fatalities, the large number of refugees and workers who were taken to Germany by the Nazis and have refused to return to the Soviet Union, and the number of adults who have perished on forced labor projects or in concentration camps. The several million older full-time secondary-school, trade-school, and university students, as well as persons totally disabled during the war, would also be excluded from the current labor force.

[1] By Edmund Nash of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

[2] This figure, given by the Soviet Propaganda Chief in Kultura i Zhizn (No. 21, 1949), has appeared in the USSR Bulletin (Dec. 21, 1949), and seems to be generally confirmed by figures released in connection with the redefining of electoral districts.

[3] See Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 6, February 1948 (p. 24).

[4] A similar table, published by Harry Schwartz in the May 1949 issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (p. 75), is based on somewhat different sources. The figures for the years 1945 to 1948 are identical in both tables.

[5] Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1947-48, International Labor Office, Montreal, 1949 (p. 7). The term labor force is used in the sense of "economically active population," as defined on p. 1 of the ILO Year Book.

Revision of Labor Turn-Over Series

BEGINNING with this issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the labor turn-over series shown in tables B–1 and B–2 of the Current Labor Statistics section will be published on a revised basis. The revisions incorporate two major changes:

(1) Adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification (1945) coding structure for the manufacturing industries: Previously, the industry definitions used were in accordance with the Social Security Board (1942) classification system. The Standard Industrial Classification changes the definitions of some industries and provides new industrial groupings.

(2) Introduction of weighting in the computation of industry-group (2-digit) rates: In the previous series, the industry-group rates (e. g., rubber products) were computed directly from the sample of reporting establishments without regard to the relative importance of the component industries (i. e., rubber tires, rubber footwear, miscellaneous rubber products). In the revised series, the rates for each industry group are obtained by weighting the rates for each component industry in proportion to employment in these industries. The rates shown for all-manufacturing, durable goods, and nondurable goods continue to be weighted averages of the industry-group rates.

Although historical continuity for some industries will be lacking as a result of these revisions, the series will be generally improved. Rates for all manufacturing combined, however, are continuous and comparable. The use of the Standard Industrial Classification makes the industrial classification of turn-over data comparable with the Bureau of Labor Statistics employment and hours and earnings series, and with related economic data published by other government agencies. The introduction of weighting in the series takes account of the relative importance of the various industries comprising the more inclusive averages.[1]

[1] For data on both previous and revised bases for December 1949 and January 1950, see February 1950 Labor Turn-Over Report (mimeographed). These data provide a basis for analysis of the effects of the revised procedures. For more detailed information on sources of data and methods used in preparing series, see Explanatory Note in Labor Turn-Over Report (mimeographed), and Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over (mimeographed). These reports are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor-Management Disputes in April 1950

STRIKE IDLENESS during April did not change appreciably from March levels. Several threatened stoppages of major proportions in the telephone, maritime, and railroad industries were averted or postponed during April.

Chrysler Stoppage

The Chrysler stoppage involving 90,000 workers which began on January 25, continued through April with a series of proposals and counterproposals. Disagreement persisted on the $30,000,000 pension fund which the company proposed during March. The union, maintaining its position that the proposal was actuarially unsound, amended its March counterproposal to provide for a qualified actuary to determine the amount the company should pay into the pension trust fund. Under the union proposal, an actuary would also determine the revision of the company's payments, in the event Federal Social Security benefits were increased during the proposed 5-year contract period.

Later in the month, the company announced what it termed its "final" offer for pensions and insurance benefits. The offer included a choice of 3 pension-funding plans, detailed qualifications for employee eligibility, and provision for health and medical benefits. The union agreed in principle to a sound pension trust fund, but objected to several eligibility rules and to the proposed company contributions toward health and medical benefits which it viewed as inadequate. At the end of the month, reports of subsequent discussions of these proposals indicated that the parties appeared near agreement on the pension issue, but several "non-economic" issues also remained for settlement before final agreement could be reached.

Shipping Agreement

After prolonged negotiations, East and Gulf Coast Shipowners and the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union (AFL) signed a contract on April 21, effective to September 30, 1951. Although the old contract expired September 30, 1949, four extensions permitted continued operations and negotiations.

The new contract was signed 1 day before the date of a scheduled strike, which had been postponed several times. New contract provisions included preference in rehiring to deck officers who become unemployed owing to vessel lay-ups unless they go to work for another steamship company; continuation of the previous employment clause, which guaranteed preference in employment to union members in all deck-officer positions below the rank of chief mate; hiring of night relief mates on the basis of an equal division between the union and the companies in home ports of vessels, and wholly through the union in outports (previously employers had the exclusive right to select night mates); and monthly clothing allowance of $7.50, improved transportation and vacation clauses, and creation of a joint union-owner committee to study pension and welfare plans.

Telephone Dispute

Negotiations in the industry-wide dispute between the union and the Bell System affiliates continued through April under the 60-day truce arranged by President Truman. Prior to expiration of the April 25 deadline, the Communications Workers of America (CIO) announced an indefinite postponement of the strike. Announcements indicated substantial progress toward agreement in the negotiations involving the Bell System's Long Lines Division. Such agreement was apparently expected to provide a formula for settlement in 24 other negotiations under way with Bell System affiliates.

The strike involving approximately 10,000 Western Electric telephone equipment installation employees which began on April 24, however, caused uncertainty. This stoppage, precipitated by a local dispute in Indiana, did not spread to telephone workers, because picket lines throughout the country were not to be set up at local exchanges until after the truce period expired. The announcement of indefinite extension of the truce was made late the same day.

One important development was the compulsory award in the New Jersey Bell dispute by the arbitration board, appointed under the State public utilities anti-strike law. Its award provided for a modified union shop, an increase of $2.50 a week to employees with 1 year or more of service, and smaller increases to employees with less service. The company announced that it would seek an immediate stay of the award and a full review by the Superior Court—a procedure permitted by the statute.

Railroad Disputes

Relations between the railroad industry and several railway unions were uncertain during the month. The most critical situation developed when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen announced (April 19) the scheduling of a strike on April 26 against four major lines—the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania system west of Harrisburg, Pa., and parts of the New York Central system. At the National Mediation Board's request action was postponed until May 10.

Strike action was available to the union, because all the Railway Labor Act procedures had been exhausted in connection with the disputed issue; namely, an additional fireman on multi-unit diesel locomotives which two Presidential emergency boards had refused.

Hearings continued during the month before the Presidential emergency board established in the dispute involving the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Switchmen's Union. Additional boards were established to investigate disputes involving railroad yardmasters represented by the Railroad Yardmasters of North America (Ind.) and pullman conductors represented by the Order of Railway Conductors. Both cases involved a reduction in workweek without loss of pay—from 48 to 40 hours per week, and from 225 to 210 hours per month, respectively.

Technical Notes

Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing [1]

EARLY IN THE Second World War, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published adjustment factors designed to permit the elimination, on an estimated basis, of premium overtime pay, after 40 hours a week, from its monthly series of gross average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries.[2] The use of these factors together with constant industry employment weights made possible a rough measurement of the trend of wage rates (as distinguished from earnings), during the early war period.[3]

A more refined measure of wage rate movements, based on occupational data, was subsequently developed in the Bureau's semiannual urban wage-rate index series.[4] In April 1948, these indexes were converted to an establishment straight-time average hourly earnings basis.[5] They have always been designed to show trends rather than levels of rates. Therefore, in order to supply information on levels as well as trends of hourly earnings exclusive of overtime premium pay, continued reliance has been placed on the adjustment factors published in 1942.[6]

These factors are defined as the percentages of gross pay that is not premium overtime pay at a given level of weekly hours. For instance, in July 1948, the average (gross) hourly earnings of all factory workers was $1.332, with an average workweek of 39.9 hours. The adjustment factor for 39.9 hours is 0.974. Hence, the estimated hourly earnings exclusive of premium overtime pay is 0.974 x $1.332 or $1.297 for this period.

These factors, as previously indicated, exclude only the premium pay for overtime at the rate of time and a half for all hours worked in excess of 40 a week. They make no correction for other types of overtime or for premium pay for late shift work. Hence, they are strictly valid for use in correction only to the extent that premium pay is of the type assumed in their construction. Such premium overtime prevailed in the immediate prewar period, but other forms of overtime premium pay may have acquired greater importance in the postwar period and the incidence of shift differentials may have increased. For these reasons, the adjustment factors must be tested to see if their use is still realistic and to discover within what limits their use is desirable.

It should be remembered also that some overtime may be worked in an individual establishment, or group of establishments, even if weekly hours average less than the point at which premium overtime pay begins. This situation is most commonly due to the varying number of hours actually worked by individuals, i. e., because of absenteeism, sickness, or inequalities in the amount of work available in different departments.

No attempt has been made to compute factors for nonmanufacturing industries. Several reasons can be given:

(1) In some important nonmanufacturing industries, especially coal mining, the method of computing overtime is somewhat complicated and no simple relationship exists that is applicable to all occupations. Then, too, collection of the basic

[1] By Samuel E. Cohen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

[2] Elimination of Overtime Payments from Gross Hourly Earnings, Monthly Labor Review, November 1942 (pp. 1053-1056). Gross average hourly earnings for manufacturing industries are published monthly in the mimeographed Hours and Earnings Industry Report and in table C-1 of the Current Labor Statistics section in the Monthly Labor Review.

[3] For example, see Trends in Factory Wages, 1939-1943, Monthly Labor Review, November 1943 (pp. 869-884).

[4] Wartime Wage Movements and Urban Wage Rate Changes, Monthly Labor Review, October 1944 (pp. 684-704).

[5] Direct collection of straight-time data for index purposes has not been undertaken since April 1948.

[6] In the Bureau's studies of wages by occupation, as distinguished from the monthly series of gross average hourly earnings based on establishment employment and pay-roll reports, the wage measurement typically used is straight-time hourly earnings. For workers paid on a time basis, this is identical with the hourly *rate* exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late shift work; for incentive workers it represents earnings for the pay-roll period, less premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, divided by hours worked.

For production workers in all manufacturing, and for durable and nondurable goods separately, series on average hourly earnings, exclusive of overtime are published in table C-3 of the Current Labor Statistics section in the Monthly Labor Review, prior to October 1949, and in table C-4 on and after October 1949.

material from which to construct factors presents difficult technical problems.

(2) A good many nonmanufacturing industries are wholly or partially exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the total effect of premium overtime is negligible or cannot be determined in these industries.

(3) Differences in procedure in paying overtime in nonmanufacturing as a group make it impossible to construct any over-all factors. To construct individual factors would require the collection of a great deal of information.

Adjustment-Factor Evaluation and Limitations

In the spring of 1947, Bureau field agents collected information on hours and earnings from nearly 2,000 manufacturing establishments. The information (unlike that collected in the monthly series) gave premium overtime earnings and shift differential earnings, in addition to total employment, total hours, and gross earnings. It furnished the basis for a direct comparison of gross earnings and earnings excluding premium overtime and an evaluation of the adjustment factors currently in use.

The comparisons disclosed that the present adjustment factors still apply with substantial accuracy to the combined all-manufacturing figures, and that no worthwhile improvement would result from the construction of new factors for use in connection with these totals.

However, analysis showed that the current adjustment factors cannot be applied indiscriminately to individual industries or groups of industries. In general, they tend to take out too much overtime for most industries with average hours in the neighborhood of 40 a week, and too little from industries, such as apparel and printing and publishing, in which overtime practices are generally more liberal than those of other industries. Since the latter two industry groups form a substantial part of the so-called nondurable group, the use of these current factors for the subdivision of all manufacturing into nondurable and durable goods yields results that are less accurate than for manufacturing as a whole. The extent of error tends to be greater for the nondurable classification.

Individual Industry Factors. In view of the interest in estimating hourly earnings exclusive of overtime pay in specific industries (3- or 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code) or industry groups (2-digit SIC Code), the possibility of constructing adjustment factors based on such industrial classifications has been examined. Here several possibilities are found:

(1) Industries in which there is a nearly uniform overtime payment practice: An obvious example is those industries which commonly pay overtime at time and a half for hours in excess of 40 per week. For moderately small samples of establishments in industries or industry groups of this type, the construction of factors is comparatively simple. Further work is planned in this direction. Meantime, in industries typically paying overtime at the rate of time and one-half after 40 hours, the present adjustment factors can be used if a high degree of accuracy is not essential.

(2) Industries, such as printing and publishing, which very often have graduated or progressive scales of overtime payment (e. g., the first few hours of overtime may be paid at one rate and subsequent hours at a higher rate): The use of factors for such situations appear to be very difficult, if not impossible.

(3) Industries, such as the food group, in which individual establishments often do not pay premium overtime because the Fair Labor Standards Act is nonapplicable: The firms here will be certain types of bakeries and bottling works usually. Since the relative proportion of workers in the segment not covered by the act is not available in the sources used, it is difficult to construct factors that will apply to the food group or even to any of its subgroups.

(4) The apparel group which constitutes a special case: Here certain segments pay overtime after 35, 36, or 37½ hours a week; others pay overtime after 40 hours a week. Separate adjustment factors for these groups possibly can be constructed. However, a single factor for the whole group may be misleading because of the shifts of the relative volume of employment in the separate segments.

Application to Plants and Areas. The use of the Bureau's published adjustment factors on data for individual areas or individual plants is a hazardous procedure.

(1) The industrial composition of areas differs quite widely. In New York City, for example,

with substantial employment in the garment trades on a 35-hour week, a weekly hours average of 39 might imply a considerable amount of premium overtime; by contrast, in a machinery manufacturing center, little or no overtime might be present if the average were the same. Even if factors are calculated for a specific industry, there is a danger that if they are based on a Nation-wide sample they may not apply in a given locality.

(2) For any individual plant, the primary danger in using any factor derived from broader data is that the latter generally differs from any individual plant factor at any level of hours. The limited material available indicates that more than a third of the individual plant factors differ from the average value at any level of hours by more than 3 percent and in a good many cases the differences are fairly large. In many cases, the gross average hourly earnings would be closer to the straight-time average than would the estimated straight-time average, especially if hours are in the neighborhood of 40, perhaps the most common situation.

Additional Limitations. A crucial question is whether or not the application of the Bureau's factors will yield reasonably accurate estimates of earnings exclusive of all premium pay. As already indicated, the factor does not correct for shift premium pay. Moreover, if the nature of overtime payments differs materially in any period from those on which the factors were based, the factors will naturally be in error. These limitations cannot be removed, and additional corrections in the estimates of straight-time earnings as such must be made from other information.

The percentage of all workers on late shift and the amount of shift differential paid furnishes some idea of the total effect of late shift premium pay in estimating straight-time earnings (i. e., earnings exclusive of all types of premium pay). For a group of representative industries studied in 1945 and 1946 [7], about a fourth of all plant employment was on other than the day shift, with an average differential of about 5 cents an hour. Thus, the average increase in hourly earnings resulting from the payment of shift differentials for all industries combined would be slightly over 1 cent. For individual industries, the volume of shift employment may change so much from period to period that the change in shift premium pay may obscure entirely the change in hourly earnings exclusive of overtime pay.

As already pointed out, application of the existing factors to all manufacturing is justified even though the original factors were constructed on the basis of overtime paid at time and a half after 40 hours a week. The overwhelming bulk of overtime payment in manufacturing under current legislative and collective-bargaining arrangements seem to be of this kind, and therefore the factors are sufficiently accurate. Any great shift to other types of overtime payment would naturally lessen the accuracy of the factors and conceivably might make their use altogether inadvisable.

Use in Estimating Wage Trends

Other uses of such adjustment factors are in estimating the movement of straight-time earnings from period to period and in the construction of indexes of such movement. The accuracy of the percentage change, and more especially of the relative of change, may be considerably greater than that of the levels themselves, especially when a systematic error in calculating levels occurs in both periods. (By a systematic error is meant one that is constant from period to period.)

To illustrate, suppose, by means of the factor, earnings less premium overtime in July 1947 had been estimated to be $1.195 and in May 1948 to be $1.263, the percentage increase would be 5.7. Assuming that an average of 5 cents in shift differentials had not been removed in both periods, the percent of change between $1.145 and $1.213 would be 5.9. Although the levels themselves are 5 cents in error, the percent of change would be in error by only two-tenths of a percentage point. If subsequently extra shifts should disappear, there would naturally be some overestimate of the extent of the drop in straight-time earnings.

Method of Computation of Factors

In the original computation of the factors currently in use, data for 117 industries were available to the Bureau, showing the total number of overtime hours and the total hours worked.

[7] See Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 939, Supplementary Wage Practices in American Industry, 1945-1946.

From this information the relationship between average hours worked per week and average amount of overtime was determined. These overtime hours were then assumed to be paid at time and a half. Thus, the factors were then expressed as the ratio of average weekly hours worked to average weekly hours paid for, the denominator of the fraction being computed as average weekly hours worked plus half of the overtime hours.

In evaluating the factors in the light of 1947 data, adjustment factors were computed for each reporting establishment by finding the ratio of earnings excluding premium overtime pay to gross earnings. Each factor was then classified by the average weekly hours of the reporting establishment and a scatter diagram was plotted showing relationship between average weekly hours and the adjustment factors of the individual establishments. The average values at each level of hours were then calculated from the fitted curve. This method was employed because it furnished a means of providing a substantial number of observations over a large range of average weekly hours.

For the convenience of the users of overtime adjustment factors, the factors published in 1942, and still valid within the limitations described in this article, are reproduced in the accompanying table.

Adjustment factors for eliminating premium overtime payments from gross average hourly earnings

Average weekly hours [1]	Adjustment factor	Average weekly hours	Adjustment factor	Average weekly hours	Adjustment factor	Average weekly hours	Adjustment factor	Average weekly hours	Adjustment factor	Average weekly hours	Adjustment factor
36.0	0.990	40.0	0.973	44.0	0.941	48.0	0.913	52.0	0.889	56.0	0.868
.1	.989	.1	.972	.1	.940	.1	.913	.1	.888	.1	.868
.2	.989	.2	.971	.2	.940	.2	.912	.2	.888	.2	.867
.3	.989	.3	.970	.3	.939	.3	.912	.3	.887	.3	.867
.4	.988	.4	.969	.4	.938	.4	.911	.4	.887	.4	.866
.5	.988	.5	.969	.5	.937	.5	.910	.5	.886	.5	.866
.6	.988	.6	.968	.6	.936	.6	.910	.6	.886	.6	.865
.7	.988	.7	.968	.7	.935	.7	.909	.7	.885	.7	.865
.8	.987	.8	.967	.8	.934	.8	.909	.8	.885	.8	.864
.9	.987	.9	.966	.9	.933	.9	.908	.9	.884	.9	.864
37.0	.987	41.0	.965	45.0	.933	49.0	.907	53.0	.883	57.0	.864
.1	.987	.1	.964	.1	.932	.1	.906	.1	.883	.1	.863
.2	.986	.2	.963	.2	.932	.2	.905	.2	.882	.2	.863
.3	.986	.3	.962	.3	.931	.3	.904	.3	.882	.3	.862
.4	.986	.4	.961	.4	.930	.4	.904	.4	.881	.4	.862
.5	.985	.5	.961	.5	.930	.5	.903	.5	.881	.5	.861
.6	.985	.6	.960	.6	.929	.6	.902	.6	.880	.6	.861
.7	.985	.7	.959	.7	.929	.7	.902	.7	.880	.7	.860
.8	.984	.8	.958	.8	.928	.8	.901	.8	.879	.8	.860
.9	.984	.9	.957	.9	.927	.9	.901	.9	.879	.9	.859
38.0	.984	42.0	.957	46.0	.926	50.0	.900	54.0	.878	58.0	.859
.1	.984	.1	.956	.1	.926	.1	.900	.1	.878	.1	.859
.2	.983	.2	.955	.2	.925	.2	.899	.2	.877	.2	.858
.3	.983	.3	.954	.3	.925	.3	.899	.3	.877	.3	.858
.4	.982	.4	.953	.4	.924	.4	.898	.4	.876	.4	.857
.5	.982	.5	.952	.5	.923	.5	.898	.5	.876	.5	.857
.6	.981	.6	.952	.6	.923	.6	.897	.6	.875	.6	.857
.7	.981	.7	.951	.7	.922	.7	.896	.7	.875	.7	.856
.8	.981	.8	.950	.8	.921	.8	.896	.8	.874	.8	.856
.9	.980	.9	.949	.9	.921	.9	.895	.9	.874	.9	.856
39.0	.980	43.0	.948	47.0	.920	51.0	.895	55.0	.873	59.0	.855
.1	.979	.1	.947	.1	.919	.1	.894	.1	.873	.1	.855
.2	.979	.2	.946	.2	.919	.2	.894	.2	.872	.2	.854
.3	.978	.3	.945	.3	.918	.3	.893	.3	.872	.3	.854
.4	.978	.4	.945	.4	.917	.4	.892	.4	.871	.4	.853
.5	.977	.5	.944	.5	.917	.5	.892	.5	.871	.5	.853
.6	.977	.6	.944	.6	.916	.6	.891	.6	.870	.6	.852
.7	.976	.7	.943	.7	.916	.7	.891	.7	.870	.7	.852
.8	.975	.8	.942	.8	.915	.8	.890	.8	.869	.8	.852
.9	.974	.9	.941	.9	.914	.9	.889	.9	.869	.9	.851
										60.0	.851

[1] For practical purposes, premium overtime payments in industries averaging less than 36 hours a week may usually be ignored.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Contempt—Restitution of Wages. A district court, as restitution for contempt of the court's order in injunctive proceedings brought by the Wage and Hour Administrator, ordered[3] an employer to pay to his employees amounts due as overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The employer was also ordered to pay $250 to the clerk of the court as a compensatory fine for use of the United States, in reimbursement for the reasonable expenses incurred in investigation and prosecution of the proceedings and for court costs.

In so doing the district court applied the rule which was laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *McComb* v. *Jacksonville Paper Co.* (February 14, 1949),[4] that as a punishment for civil contempt of an injunction enforcing the FLSA, a court can order the restitution of back wages by due the guilty party.

"Employees"—Woodcutters. Sawyers and woodcutters were held[5] to be "employees" within the coverage of the FLSA, although such persons had been retained by an employer lumber company since April 1947 pursuant to written contracts stipulating fixed piecework rates.

The court pointed to a number of facts which indicated that these woodcutters were not really independent contractors, regardless of the forms observed in hiring their services. Aside from axes, saws, wedges and files, all tools used by the cutters were owned by the employer. The cutters were in practice free to terminate their relation with the company at any time and the company had never used any of them. The company's agents occasionally instructed them on the manner and place of cutting, and at certain times directed them to stop cutting, but for the most part the cutters worked in the woods without supervision.

Coverage—Employees of Local Newspapers. A Federal district court held[6] that employees of four local newspapers operated by one employer were engaged in commerce and were not exempt from the FLSA by virtue of section 13 (a) (8).

The employer published all the newspapers in one plant and the material in the four papers was identical, except for the masthead and an occasional change in legal advertisements. Each newspaper had a different group of subscribers located in different cities, but almost none of the subscribers lived out of the State. Mats used for articles, comic mats, cartoons, and national advertisements originated in interstate commerce.

Because of the out-of-State origin of these materials used in publication, the employees were held to be engaged in commerce.

Section 13 (a) (8) of the FLSA, as amended, exempts workers employed in connection with the publication of a weekly, semiweekly, or daily newspaper of less than 4,000 circulation, the major part of which circulation is within the county where printed and published or counties contiguous thereto.

In holding that this exemption was inapplicable, the court held that in computing circulation of the newspapers, they must all be treated as one unit. It pointed out that all the employees were employed by the same employer and worked on all the papers. There was no segregation of earnings based on work for any particular paper. The individual newspapers had no separate corporate entity, and in fact they contained the same reading matter. Therefore, with regard to applicability of the exemption, the court held, they should be treated as one paper.

Labor Relations

Secondary Boycotts—Free Speech. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held[7] that section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, was not unconstitutional as an abridgment of free speech, although it prohibited peaceful picketing in furtherance of a secondary boycott. The court also held that the secondary boycott provisions were not limited to prohibition of pressure on third parties not engaged in the same venture as the employer with whom the union had a dispute.

A contractor who had agreed to build a house let out the carpentry to a subcontractor employing union men, and the electrical work to a nonunion employer. An agent of an electrical union picketed the project and persuaded the carpenters to quit work. The builder was told that he could not finish his job unless he replaced the nonunion electrical subcontractor with one employing union mem-

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Fleming* v. *Archer* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Ark., Feb. 20, 1950).

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 436).

[5] *McComb* v. *Cadillac Soo Lumber Co.* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Mich., Feb. 9, 1950).

[6] *McComb* v. *Dessau* (U. S. D. C., S. D. Cal., Mar. 10, 1950).

[7] *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers* v. *National Labor Relations Board* (U. S. C. A. (2d), Feb. 24, 1950).

bers. As a result this subcontractor quit the job. Charges were brought against the union, and it was held by the National Labor Relations Board to have violated section 8 (b) (4) (A).

The court held that the union agent, by persuading the carpenters to quit, had induced them to aid in forcing the main contractor to cease doing business with the electrical contractor. It was held immaterial that the employer of the carpenters was not doing business with the electrical contractor, since the main purpose of the agent's inducement was to persuade the builder (the main contractor) to sever relations with the electrical contractor.

The union contended that, since the builders and the electrical contractor were engaged in the same venture, they were "allies" and the secondary boycott provisions were inapplicable. The court rejected this contention. It stated that coercion upon a third person to break a contract left such a person in a more embarrassing position than when he could discontinue relations without danger of incurring liability. The phrase "cease doing business" in the act was held to cover both situations.

The purpose of the picketing was obviously not primary. The aim was to prevent the builder from doing business with the electrician, rather than to cause the latter's employees to strike.

Section 8 (c) of the amended act—the "free speech" provision—did not, the court held, permit the inducement or encouragement of violations of the act. Such "verbal acts" could not be considered mere expressions of opinion. The fact that the carpenters who quit as a result of this inducement did not themselves violate the act was held immaterial. It would have been wrong for the carpenters' union to order a strike. Congress, the court said, did not intend to distinguish between encouraging a union to engage in a boycott and encouraging its members to take such action. The first amendment was held to be no protection for such verbal acts.

One judge dissented, on the ground that the work of the main contractor and that of the electrical contractor were so enmeshed that the real purpose of the boycott was primary. To prohibit the picketing in such an instance, he claimed, would prevent a union from bringing pressure against the builder in the only effective way possible. It had been in the builder's power to employ men directly or to subcontract to a union rather than to a nonunion contractor. By making him immune from this pressure, the court permitted the employer to do indirectly what he could not do directly.

Check-Off not "Unfair Labor Practice." The National Labor Relations Board ruled [8] that the restrictions placed on the check-off by section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, did not create a new "unfair labor practice" and could not be considered in determining whether an employer violated section 8 of the amended National Labor Relations Act. (Section 302 (c) (4) states that the check-off shall not be unlawful if the employer has received a written assignment from each employee affected, which is not made irrevocable for more than 1 year.)

An employer-union contract dated December 4, 1946, prior to the effective date of the Labor Management Relations Act, and automatically renewed a year later, contained a check-off provision. In unfair labor practice hearings, the trial examiner held that the employer had not committed an unfair labor practice, as the check-off was voluntary, written authorization from the individual employees having been obtained. But the Board, while affirming the trial examiner's ruling, held that in any event the check-off agreement could not be considered an unfair labor practice under section 8, when it was made with a union representing an uncoerced majority of employees in the bargaining unit. The Board pointed out that the original House version of the Labor Management Relations Act had included the compulsory check-off among the labor practices listed as unfair. The omission of this provision from the bill as finally enacted indicated Congress' intent that the check-off should not be considered an "unfair labor practice."

Since the union with whom the agreement was made was the freely chosen representative of a majority of the employees, the agreement did not inure to the benefit of a company-dominated union and was therefore not unlawful under section 8.

Statute of Limitations in Unfair Labor Practice Cases. Section 10 (b) of the amended NLRA provides that no complaint shall issue based upon any unfair labor practice occurring more than 6 months prior to the filing of the charge with the NLRB. The Board held [9] in a recent ruling that this provision prevented the consideration of any evidence of conduct violative of the act occurring more than 6 months before charges were filed. However, an unfair labor practice charge, it held, might be based upon conduct occurring within the 6-month period, although the charge did not specifically set forth such conduct.

The Board found that the only conduct of the employer alleged to have been in violation of section 8 (a) (2) prohibiting employer domination of unions, consisted in his having permitted an election of members of an employee committee during working hours. This was held to be insufficient, by itself, to show violation of section 8 (a) (2).

One member dissented, on the ground that the permission to hold an election during working hours should be considered in the light of a background of employer domination prior to the 6 months period. It was also pointed out that there was no change from the employer's previous policy in support of the committee.

Jurisdictional Strikes. Efforts of building-trades unions to compel an employer to assign certain installation work to them rather than to members of the International Association of Machinists constituted a jurisdictional dispute under section 8 (b) (4) (D) of the amended NLRA, the National Labor Relations Board rules.[10] This dispute, the Board held, it was required to determine, pursuant to section 10 (k) of the act.

[8] *In re Salant & Salant, Inc.* (88 NLRB No. 156, Feb. 27, 1950).

[9] *In re Tennessee Knitting Mills, Inc.* (88 NLRB No. 194, Mar. 15, 1950).

[10] *In re United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Millwrights, Local No. 1102 (AFL), et al.* (88 NLRB No. 169, Feb. 27, 1950).

Millwrights and Building Trades Council members were employed by a contractor to construct a bottling plant for an employer who had the bottling machinery installed by his own employees who were members of the IAM. The millwrights claimed the right to perform this work. They picketed the construction project and demanded that the employer fire the machinists and turn the work over to the millwrights. The employer, 2 weeks thereafter, laid off the machinists and hired millwrights for the job, and the picketing ceased.

The millwrights claimed they were entitled to the work, as they arrived on the construction project before the machinists. The Board held, however, that since the contracts between employer and contractors did not apply to the work in dispute, the millwrights did not have any immediate or derivative rights to such work, or rights under any Board certification. It was unnecessary, the Board stated, to determine whether bottling machinery was part of the conveyor system installed by the millwrights, or whether the machinists' contract covered installation of the bottling machinery, since it was being performed by the employer's own employees.

In another case [11] the Board held that in complaint proceedings alleging violation of the jurisdictional dispute provisions of the amended NLRA, the General Counsel had the burden of proving noncompliance with the Board's determination of such dispute under section 10(k). The General Counsel had presented no evidence of violation, so the case was sent back to the trial examiner. Two members dissented.

Refusal to Bargain. The NLRB held [12] that an employer who refused a union's request for recognition and demanded an election, and who, a day later, threatened to curtail operations if the union were successful, was guilty of refusal to bargain.

The Board found that, at the time of its request for recognition, the union represented a majority of employees in the appropriate unit. A few days after the employer's threats were made, the union petitioned the Board for certification and thereafter agreed to a consent election. One day before the date of the proposed consent election, the union requested that it be canceled, and filed charges against the employer.

The Board held that the employer's threats, following so hard upon his demand for an election, indicated that his rejection of the union's claim for recognition was made not in good faith, but for the purpose of gaining time in which to undermine the union. The fact that there were no subsequent unfair labor practices merely testified to the effectiveness of threats.

One Board member dissented, on the ground that the evidence did not indicate that the employer's request for an election was fraudulently made. He pointed out a previous Board decision [13] as holding that the special advantages of a certification justified a union's request for an election.

Refusal to Bargain—Filing Requirements; Proof. The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held [14] that an employer could not, in defense against an NLRB charge of refusal to bargain, raise the claim that the union had not complied with the filing and non-communist affidavit requirements of section 9(f), (g) and (h) of the amended NLRA.

The court pointed out that no evidence was presented to show that the union had not complied with these requirements. It stated that the Board's General Counsel would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to make inquiry as to the union's compliance before proceeding to enforce the Board's mandate. Affirmative proof of compliance was not required, the court held, since the requirement did not go to the Board's jurisdiction, but only affected the standing of the union to ask relief.

Ample evidence of the employer's refusal to bargain was presented. The union had a clear majority of employees in the unit when those employees who had been discriminatorily discharged because of activity in connection with an economic strike were included.

Refusal to Bargain—Penalty Provision. An employer insisted on including in a proposed collective bargaining agreement a provision for heavy penalties on a union for supporting an unauthorized strike. A Federal court of appeals held [15] that this constituted refusal to bargain. The court stated that while it would never compel an employer to accept a particular contract, it would not allow an employer to act in bad faith in bargaining. It found ample evidence of bad faith, in view of the unilateral action in regard to wages and the insistence on harsh provisions by the employer, in contrast with the union's many concessions, in long and protracted negotiations. The union's loss of a majority, having been caused by the employer's delaying tactics, was held to be no defense.

One judge dissented, on the ground that the employer had in effect been forced into agreeing to a particular provision, and that other actions of the employer, such as increases in wages, received the approval of the union.

Representation—Employer Petition; Union's Disclaimer. The NLRB ruled [15a] that a union's resumption of picketing after it had disclaimed its representation of a majority of employees in a plant did not invalidate the disclaimer. Therefore, the employer's petition for a representation election was dismissed, on the ground that no labor organization had presented a claim for recognition.

The disclaimer was made after a strike by the union following unsuccessful negotiations for a new contract. The pickets' signs stated that the employer was employing nonunion men.

The Board held that the picketing did not indicate an intention on the part of the union to abandon its disclaimer, but merely indicated an attempt to organize the employees so that it would again be in a position to make a claim for representation. The Board pointed out that the

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[11] *In re Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL)* (88 NLRB No. 241, Mar. 14, 1950).

[12] *In re Everett Van Kleeck & Co., Inc.* (88 NLRB No. 138, Feb. 24, 1950).

[13] *In re Monroe Cooperative Oil Co.* (86 NLRB No. 20).

[14] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Greensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co.* (U. S. C. A. (4th), Mar. 6, 1950).

[15] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Tower Hosiery Mills, Inc.* (U. S. C. A (4th), Mar. 6, 1950.)

[15a] *In re Hubach and Parkinson Motors, et al.* (88 NLRB No. 232).

union was not presently requesting a new contract or claiming to be the exclusive bargaining representative.

One Board member dissented, on the ground that the picketing prevented the union's fulfillment of the requirement that its disclaimer be clear and unequivocal. He stated that the disclaimer was in name only because of the union's desire to avoid an election in which it would meet defeat.

Scope of Judicial Review of NLRB Decisions. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit held,[16] contrary to the decisions of a number of other appellate courts,[17] that the scope of judicial review of NLRB decisions was broadened by enactment of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Labor Management Relations Act.

Reviewing a ruling of the NLRB that certain conduct of supervisors rendered an employer liable to unfair labor practice charges, the court held that these charges were not supported by the record. The employer, a steamship company, was charged with interference in employee elections and with discharging an employee for union activity. The court held that the Board had refused to give sufficient weight to evidence introduced by the company that on the vast majority of its ships there was no showing of interference with union activity. It also held that insufficient weight had been given to directions issued by the company to supervisors that they should be impartial in their dealings with the union, and to letters from the company to its employees recognizing their right to join any union. Contrary to holdings of the Board's decision, the court held that letters which stated the employee's legal rights in relation to wartime wage stabilization laws and discussed the effect of a "rotary hiring" clause in the union agreement, were not misleading. The court pointed out that the evidence of witnesses relied upon by the trial examiner and the Board was contradicted either by their own statements or by those of other employees.

In considering the effect of recent changes in the law, the court pointed to section 7 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, which directed agencies to exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence. Section 10 (e) of that act directed the reviewing court to set aside administrative conclusions not based on substantial evidence, and, in making this determination, to review the whole record. Section 10 (b) of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act provided that rules of evidence in courts of law and equity should not be controlling and section 10 (e) provided that the Board's conclusions were binding if supported by "evidence." However, the NLRA as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act provided, in section 10 (b), that hearings should so far as practicable be conducted in accordance with rules of evidence in U. S. district courts; in section 10 (c), that Board decisions should be based on a preponderance of the testimony taken; and in section 10 (f) that Board findings were conclusive when supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole.

The court held that the provisions cited from the amended NLRA changed the law by preventing the Board from basing its decision only on evidence presented by one party, even though that evidence was contradicted by other evidence on the record. In this case, it held, the Board had based its decision on the testimony of one party—the union organizers—in complete disregard of testimony presented by the employer.

Jurisdiction of Federal Courts. A Federal district court held [18] that an employer suing a union for damages under section 303 of the Labor Management Relations Act did not have to show diversity of citizenship between the parties as a condition to the court's accepting jurisdiction.

A union had induced a manufacturing company's employees to engage in a strike to compel the company to recognize the union as bargaining representative, although another union had been certified as such representative by the NLRB.

The union claimed that the court had no jurisdiction of the suit because there was no diversity of citizenship between the parties. However, the court held that diversity of citizenship was not required in suits pursuant to statutes creating new rights and causes of action. The fact that section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, providing for suits for breach of contract between unions and employers, expressly eliminated the diversity of citizenship requirement as well as the $3,000 limitation on jurisdiction, was held to be immaterial. The court pointed out that the right to bring suits for breach of contract had existed before the passage of the act, and that section 301 merely did away with certain procedural limitations in suits against unions.

Injunctions—Contempt. The District Court for the District of Columbia held [19] that the United Mine Workers union was not guilty of either civil or criminal contempt of a temporary restraining order which directed the union to take appropriate action to see that its members cease their strike.

The 370,000 United Mine Workers, despite the order, had continued their strike in the bituminous-coal mines of the Nation. The international union sent to its district and local branches and members various telegrams, letters and other communications directing that members return to work. However, the union had not revoked the charters of locals which notified it that they had voted to reject the back-to-work order.

The court pointed out that criminal contempt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and that civil contempt must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. Such proofs were held to be lacking. A previous decision had held [20] that a union must be held responsible for mass action by its members, but in that case the union had made no attempt to restore normal production. While the communications of the union to its members were only

[16] *Pittsburgh Steamship Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board* (USCA (6th) Feb. 17, 1950).

[17] See Monthly Labor Review (Mar. 1950, p. 312).

[18] *Banner Manufacturing Co., Inc.* v. *United Furniture Workers of America et al.* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Mar. 1, 1950).

[19] *United States* v. *International Union, United Mine Workers of America* (U. S. D. C., D. C., Mar. 2, 1950).

[20] *United States* v. *International Union, United Mine Workers of America* (177 F. (2d) 29; certiorari denied, 338 U. S. 871).

prima facie evidence of good faith, they had not been controverted by clear and convincing evidence on the record. While continuance of the strike might have been secretly encouraged by means not appearing on the record, the court pointed out that it could not convict on mere suspicion or conjecture.

The court held that revocation of charters of noncomplying local unions was not shown to be an appropriate method of insuring a return to work. It was pointed out that union funds had not been used to aid striking miners.

Decisions of State Courts

Arkansas—Picketing, Free Speech. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held [31] that picketing of an employer's shop was constitutionally protected free speech, although no "labor dispute" existed, only one of the employees being a union member. The court reversed a lower court decree enjoining all picketing of the shop or the congregating of any crowd nearby.

Aside from one isolated instance of violence, whose connection with the picketing was doubtful, the picketing was entirely peaceful, with one picket in front of each door of the restaurant. The State supreme court found that the strike was not for an unlawful object such as the closed shop. The union had merely requested that the employer recognize it as representative of the employees in negotiations relating to working conditions.

Although a State law prohibited picketing in the absence of a dispute between an employer and his employees, the court pointed out that two United States Supreme Court decisions [32] held that such picketing was protected by the fourteenth amendment.

California—Jurisdictional Strike Law Held Constitutional. A California court held [33] constitutional the State act outlawing jurisdictional strikes, and enjoined a CIO union from picketing employers in cleaning and dyeing establishments whose employees were represented by the Teamsters' Union.

The statute defined a jurisdictional strike as "any * * * concerted interference with an employer's operation or business arising out of a controversy between two or more labor organizations as to which of them has or should have the exclusive rights to bargain collectively with an employer on behalf of his employees or any of them (2) or arising out of a controversy between two or more labor organizations as to which of them * * * should have the exclusive right to have its members perform work for an employer."

The union contended that the law violated the guaranties of free speech. But the court held the law within the State police power. Such jurisdictional controversies, it pointed out, if picketing were permitted, might result in breaches of the peace. Since there was no dispute between employer and employees here, there was no "labor dispute." The act, the court held, was not too vague and uncertain; it was not necessary for it to delineate all the species of human conduct which might be included in a jurisdictional strike.

Florida—Picketing for Closed Shop. The Florida Supreme Court held [34] peaceful picketing to compel an employer to grant a closed shop illegal and enjoinable.

A union picketed a construction project in a building in which an employer of nonunion mechanics was engaged in installing plumbing equipment. The employees had no dispute with their employer.

In affirming an injunction by a lower court, the appellate court held that the picketing violated section 12 of the Declaration of Rights of the State constitution, which provided that the right to work should not be denied or abridged by reason of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization, and also violated a State law implementing this provision. The court held that the provision was not contrary to the free speech provisions of the Federal constitution. Recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions [35] were cited to this effect.

Kentucky—Right of State to Compel Election of Bargaining Agent. The Kentucky Court of Appeals held [36] that the State Commissioner of Industrial Relations could not require an employer to consent to the holding of a representation election among his employees, on his premises.

The commissioner claimed authority under two State laws to make the requirement. One of these laws permitted employees, free from restraint, to associate collectively for self-organization and to designate representatives of their own choosing for negotiation of conditions of employment. The other authorized the commissioner to exercise all administrative functions concerned with employer-employee relationships, including promotion of good relations between employers and employees, fair practices, and general improvement of working conditions.

The court held that these statutes did not authorize the commissioner to conduct an election in this case, since there was no allegation that the election was to promote safety or health of employees, reduce hazards, or investigate unfair labor practices, or that it was for the purpose of exercising any of the other investigative and corrective powers conferred upon him by statute. It was pointed out that powers of officers are limited to those expressly conferred by statute or existing by necessary and fair implication. The power to conduct elections, it was held, was nowhere so implied.

Kentucky—Validity of Assignment of Right to Check-Off. The same court held valid [37] the assignment by one union to another of the right to receive checked-off dues from an employer.

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[31] *Local No. 802, Hotel and Restaurant Employees* v. *Asimos* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Feb. 20, 1950).

[32] *Bakery & Pastry Drivers* v. *Wohl* (315 U. S. 769); *Cafeteria Employees* v. *Angeles* (320 U. S. 293).

[33] *Meyers* v. *Cleaners & Dyers Union, Local No. 268, CIO* (Calif. Superior Ct., Los Angeles County, Feb. 2, 1950).

[34] *Local Union No. 519 of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of United States and Canada* v. *Robertson* (Fla. Supreme Ct., Mar. 3, 1950).

[35] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949 (p. 322).

[36] *Blue Bear Cafeteria Co., Inc.* v. *Hackett* (Ky. Ct. of App., Feb. 17, 1950).

[37] *Louisville Railway Co.* v. *Louisville Area Transport Workers' Union, et al.* (Ky. Ct. of App., Feb. 10, 1950).

From 1946 until September 1949, Local 176 of Transport Workers Union of America, CIO, was the bargaining agent for the employees of the employer railway. In June 1949, the local members authorized the executive board of the local to take steps to protect its autonomy from the national union. As a result, the national union was not a party to an agreement reached shortly thereafter between the local and the employer. By this agreement the employer agreed to check-off to the local union dues from all employees signing authorization cards. Members of the local had previously filed such cards with the employer. Such authorizations were irrevocable for 1 year.

In September 1949, a majority of the employees and of the members of the local authorized the establishment of an independent union, and authorized their agents to assign to that union all rights under the current agreement with the employer, including the rights to checked-off dues. The agents duly assigned these rights to the new union.

The national, local, and independent unions all subsequently claimed the right to receive these dues. The employer petitioned for a declaratory judgment. The trial court upheld the claim of the independent union, and on appeal this decision was affirmed.

The appellate court held that the constitution of the national union empowered the local to establish its own autonomy, which the local had done at its meeting in June 1949. The local was authorized to assign its rights to the check-off to another union, since its members were not bound to retain their association with the local for any definite period. The fact that the individual authorizations were irrevocable for a period of 1 year, which did not end until after the assignment of the check-off rights, was held not to make such assignment invalid. The court distinguished this case from a transfer of union funds, which could be accomplished only by a unanimous vote of all the members. An assignment of check-off rights related to the future relationship between the employer company and its employees, and did not represent accrued rights of the local.

Texas—Strike; Legality of Object. A Texas court of civil appeals held [25] that picketing by a union was lawful when the purpose was to compel reinstatement of certain discharged employees and recognition of the union as bargaining agent for clerical employees at the employer's local office.

The employer, a motor carrier, operated a terminal which was picketed by the union. The striking employees, prior to the union's organization drive, had made no complaints as to wages and working conditions. However, certain employees were discharged after they attended an organization meeting. The picketing in protest was started by only two employees, but five others joined later. Other motor carriers refused to handle the employer's freight because their employees were permitted by their union contracts to refuse to cross a picket line.

The trial court had granted an injunction against the picketing and against the action of the other motor carriers, on the grounds that the strike was not in furtherance of a labor dispute as defined by State law and that the motor carriers were violating the State antitrust laws.

However, the appellate court pointed out that the provision of the State law defining a labor dispute had been held unconstitutional insofar as it narrowed such disputes to those between an employer and a majority of his employees. The object of the strike, it held, was lawful, although employees of other motor carriers refused to handle the employer's goods. The fact that third parties coming into the area were sympathetic to the strikers did not constitute a violation of the antitrust law. Union recognition and reinstatement of the discharged employees were held to be lawful objectives.

[25] *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local No. 745 v. Post Motor Lines* (Tex. Ct. of Civ. App., 7th Sup. Jud. Dist., Feb. 13, 1950).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

March 13, 1950

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES upheld the Minnesota Strike Control Act, which bars strikes to induce employers to compel their workers to join or refrain from joining a union. It dismissed an appeal in the case of *Local 596, Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Floor Decorators Union (AFL)* v. *Dayton Co.* (Source: U. S. Law Week, 18 LW, Mar. 14, 1950, p. 3254.)

March 16

THE UTILITY WORKERS UNION (CIO) and Consolidated Edison Co. agreed on a noncontributory pension to pay a minimum of $125 a month (including social security benefits) to 30,000 employees at age 65 after 30 years' service. The union claims that 95 percent of the employees would receive at least $150 a month because of long service. (Source: CIO News, Mar. 27, 1950, p. 9.)

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *International Association of Machinists (Ind.)* v. *Los Angeles Building and Trades Council (AFL) and Machinery Erectors Local 1607 of the Carpenters Union (AFL)*, ruled that the NLRB General Counsel has the burden of proving, in a jurisdictional dispute case, that the union charged with unfair labor practices has failed to comply with the Board's prior determination of the dispute. (Source: NLRB release R–298, Mar. 17, 1950.)

March 22

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE on Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation met in Washington, D. C., to consider ways of facilitating the rehabilitation of injured workers. (Source: Department of Labor press release, Mar. 22, 1950; for discussion, see p. 511 of this issue.)

IT WAS ANNOUNCED that the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad had signed an agreement reducing the workweek for yardmen from 48 to 40 hours, without any loss in weekly wages, following the pattern set for nonoperating employees in an agreement of March 20, 1949 (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1949, MLR, May 1949). (Source: Labor, Mar. 25, 1950, p. 1.)

THE COURT OF APPEALS for the District of Columbia ruled in the case of *Bailey* v. *Richardson*, that a Government employee suspected of disloyalty can be discharged without formal charges or a trial. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18, No. 37, Mar. 28, 1950, 18 LW, p. 2436.)

March 23

AN AGREEMENT between Local 299, United Paper Workers of America (CIO) and the Continental Paper Co. ended an 8½-month strike and averted a permanent shutdown of the company's New Jersey plant. The local, which was placed under the control of an administrator appointed by the national union, agreed to accept the June 1, 1949 wage scales and to forego collective bargaining for the next 3 months. (Source: The CIO Paperworker News, Apr. 3, 1950, p. 1; for discussion, see p. 411, MLR, Apr. 1950.)

March 25

THE HOUSTON CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL announced an agreement with 23 AFL unions to limit strikes in the city's building trades. Strikes must be approved by three-fourths and wage demands by two-thirds of the unions. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 27, 1950.)

March 27

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES reaffirmed its stand that hiring halls for seamen as now operated are illegal under the Labor Management Relations Act, by rejecting a petition from the National Maritime Union (CIO) to reconsider the case of *National Maritime Union of America (CIO)* v. *NLRB* (see Chron. item for Feb. 13, 1950, MLR, April 1950). (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18, No. 37, Mar. 28, 1950, 18LW, p. 3267.)

On March 20, 7 seafaring unions (CIO, AFL, and Ind.) agreed to a program of cooperation to retain the hiring hall system. (Source: NMU Pilot, Mar. 23, 1950, p. 1.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Lodge 1600, International Association of Machinists (Ind.)* and *General Controls Co., Calif.*, ruled that a union is entitled to full information on individual merit ratings and pay increases based on the ratings, even though its contract gives the employer complete power to make merit ratings and grant increases without consulting the union. (Source: NLRB release R–300, Mar. 28, 1950.)

April 8

THE NLRB, in the case of *Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Co., Calif.* and *Lodge 115, International Association of Machinists*, ordered the company to restore the 45-hour week it had cut to 40 and to pay its employees for the overtime lost. The Board ruled that the company had cut the workweek to discourage union membership. (Source: NLRB release R–305, Apr. 9, 1950.)

April 10

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Slocum* v. *Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad*, ruled that State and Federal courts may not adjudicate disputes involving interpretations and applications of agreements between railroads and their employees, this being within the exclusive authority of the National Railway Adjustment Board. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18, No. 39, April 11, 1950.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment Compensation. By Ralph Altman. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1950. 350 pp., bibliographical footnotes. $4.50.

All State unemployment insurance laws stipulate that unemployed workers may not draw benefits unless they are able to work and are available for work. In Availability For Work, Mr. Altman, appeals analyst in the Unemployment Insurance Service of the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, examines the meaning of that statutory provision. Drawing upon his long experience and using Bureau material, both published and unpublished, he has discussed exhaustively the principles and standards that have emerged over the last dozen years, as unemployment insurance examiners, appeals authorities, referees, and the courts have, case by case, ruled upon the meaning of the term "availability for work." The significance of these rulings in unemployment insurance administration and their broader implications in labor market and labor force definition and measurement are thoroughly explored. Equally thorough is an examination of the reverse relationship—that of commonly held concepts of unemployment to the decisions which have been made regarding "availability."

Despite its restrictive title, a considerable portion of Mr. Altman's book is devoted to the problems which arise when one attempts to establish the boundaries of the labor force. This discussion examines in detail the kinds of fringe attachment that always plague the enumerator, the analyst, and administrator. Since it is fairly obvious that a worker who has a job is in the labor force, the problem is one of defining unemployment so as to exclude those who have temporarily or permanently left the labor force. This problem is not, of course, a new one. Considerable progress has been made since the "gainful workers" concept of the 1870 census, which considered the labor force as being the sum of those for whom a gainful occupation was reported. Currently, the Bureau of the Census, which provides the only time series on total unemployment in the United States, uses an "activity concept," although it provides for the inclusion of some who are "inactively unemployed." Nevertheless, deciding the status of individuals on the borderline still involves a decision that is generally subjective—and about which there are bound to be honest differences of opinion. That this is more than a mere academic problem is evidenced by the volume of public interest. Both the level of unemployment and the direction of its movement have become widely accepted measures of the economic health of the country. As such, they are closely followed by Government and by the business and labor communities. They are used—rather loosely—as indicators of the extent to which the economy is meeting "full employment" goals, and to stimulate and evaluate policies and programs designed to attain those goals.

Mr. Altman rightly does not attempt to resolve or even take sides in the arguments over the definitions of unemployment. He does, however, believe that decisions on availability for work under the unemployment insurance laws provide a guide which can be useful in resolving some of the questionable attachments to the labor force. Conversely, availability determinations made with a full understanding of labor force concepts can be harmonious with social and economic purposes.

As the decisions on availability for work are coordinated and reviewed, a broad pattern appears from which some general principles are summarized. These in turn suggest the need for further use of standards, and considerable space is devoted to reviewing the implications of each.

This book will be of interest to two distinct groups—those concerned with labor force definition, and those concerned with interpreting and administering unemployment insurance laws. It attempts to bridge the gap between the two and provide an interchange of experience. Its greatest weakness grows out of the thoroughness with which each aspect has been pursued. Neither group will, in general, appreciate the detail provided for the other group, and the administrator, in particular, is likely to prefer a "ready reference" case book.—D. D.

Labor Dictionary: A Concise Encyclopedia of Labor Information. By P. H. Casselman. New York, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1949. 554 pp., bibliography. $7.50.

The existence of the special-purpose dictionary is usually a commentary on the importance of a particular field as well as a useful instrument to the scholars and laymen who work in it. In both respects Professor Casselman (industrial relations, University of Ottawa), through his labor dictionary, has made an important contribution—a really pioneering contribution.

The book contains nearly 2,500 entries, some two-thirds of them straight definitions of terms. Only 27 biographical notes are included.

A work of this sort has been needed in the labor and industrial relations field for a long time, and every labor editor, union official, personnel director, government labor official, and student of labor problems owes it to himself and to the author to take advantage of the invitation in the foreword to point out errors and suggest improvements. The undersigned submits the following random findings, to wit:

"Leaf-raking" is defined merely by a cross-reference to "boondoggling," whereas in the American lexicon there

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

is more than a subtle difference; "boring from within" is defined, but not "party line"; the date of Walter Reuther's first election to the UAW-CIO presidency is given a year too early (correct date, 1946); no American Secretary of Labor, past or present, has a listing; the Monthly Labor Review rates a half page (praise the mark!) but its origin is placed in 1884 instead of 1915 (we just look that old); the Socialist Party of America is charged with supporting La Follette for President in 1914 instead of 1924; the last sentence of the entry on the American Labor Party will raise more than a few eyebrows, in the light of the events of the past half dozen years.—L. R. K.

Cost and Standards of Living

What an Hour's Work Would Buy, 1914–1948. By Laurence D. DeTrude and Wistaria Nishimura. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 19 pp., charts. (Studies in Labor Statistics, No. 3.)

Makes use mainly of average factory earnings and estimates of family incomes and expenditures.

A Study of Incomes and Expenditures of Thirty-Five Plywood Workers' Families. By Richard D. Millican. [Eugene, University of Oregon?], 1950. 20 pp.; processed.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909–1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1949. 196 pp., charts; processed. (Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 691.)

Includes extensive estimates of per capita consumption of food. Current estimates are published in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' periodical, The Food Situation.

Report on Rent Increases in Seven Decontrolled Areas. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 17 pp.; processed. Free.

The results of this survey were summarized in the March 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 253).

Employment and Unemployment

How Much Unemployment? (*In* Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1950, pp. 49–79; also reprinted.)

Symposium containing criticisms of U. S. Bureau of the Census' estimates of unemployment, and several articles which discuss the criticisms and define the purposes and the methods used in making the estimates. Problems of making improvements in the series are also discussed.

When Unemployment Hits. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1949?]. 14 pp. (Publication No. 174.) 10 cents.

Manual for CIO councils and local unions on development of services to meet the immediate help and welfare needs of unemployed members.

Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls in Canada, 1948. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Bureau of Statistics, 1949. 107 pp., charts; processed.

The Canadian Labor Force. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, January 1950, pp. 19–28, charts. 10 cents.)

Analyzes the composition of the Canadian labor force, and indicates some of the broad structural changes and the factors accounting for them.

Housing

Housing Activity in the Nation and in 15 Metropolitan Areas. By Ewan Clague, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 14 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Farm Housing in the Northeast—A Survey of Facilities, Activities, Possessions, and Preferences of Families on Owner-Operated Farms. By Glenn H. Beyer. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Press, 1949. 458 pp., map, charts, illus. (Northeast Regional Publication No. 1; Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Memoir No. 292.) $4.50.

Auburn, [N. Y.], Housing Survey. New York, State Executive Department, Division of Housing, Bureau of Research, 1949. Variously paged; processed.

Chicago's Housing Need—An Interim Measurement. Chicago, Ill., Chicago Housing Authority, 1949. 39 pp.; processed.

Housing Trends in Denver, 1939–1949. Denver, Colo., University of Denver, Bureau of Business and Social Research, 1949. 27 pp., charts. (University of Denver Reports, Vol. 25, No. 2; Business Study No. 116.)

Production of New Housing: A Research Monograph on Efficiency in Production. By Leo Grebler. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1950. 186 pp., bibliography. $1.75.

Industrial Accidents; Workmen's Compensation

Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments for the Guidance of Governments and Industry. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. xxxv, 483 pp., diagrams. $4. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Precautionary Fire and Explosion Safeguards in the Use of Chlorine Dioxide for Industrial Bleaching. New York, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1949. 23 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Research Report No. 7.)

Labor-Management Cooperation in Safety in Sweden. By Gunnar Hultman. (*In* National Safety News, Chicago, January 1950, pp. 39, 70, et seq. 50 cents to members, 75 cents to nonmembers.)

Workmen's Compensation Problems: Proceedings of 35th Annual Convention of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Saint Louis, October 3–6, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 187 pp. (Bull. No. 119.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Industrial Hygiene

Acute and Chronic Beryllium Poisoning. By Harriet L. Hardy. (Supplement to Nuclear Science Abstracts, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn., October 30, 1949. 3 pp.)

Résumé of clinical experience with diseases of workers exposed to beryllium and of recent exploratory studies in this field. Protective measures are noted.

Chronic Pulmonary Beryllosis in Workers Using Fluorescent Powders Containing Beryllium. By H. E. MacMahon, M.D., and H. G. Olken, M.D. (*In* Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, February 1950, pp. 195–214, illus. $1.)

Includes suggestions as to preventive measures.

Cataract from Infra-Red Rays (Glass Workers' Cataract)—A Preliminary Study on Exposures. By Karl L. Dunn. (*In* Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, February 1950, pp. 166–180, charts, illus. $1.)

Industrial Uses of Radioactive Materials—A Selected Bibliography. Cambridge, Mass., Arthur D. Little, Inc., 1949. 13 pp.

Disability Evaluation in Industrial Pulmonary Disease. By George W. Wright, M.D. (*In* Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, December 24, 1949, pp. 1218–1222. 35 cents.)

Impairment of Pulmonary Function in Anthracosilicosis. By Hurley L. Motley, M.D., and others. (*In* Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, February 1950, pp. 133–159, charts. $1.)

Physiological study of chronic respiratory impairment in 212 coal miners suffering from anthracosilicosis or pneumoconiosis.

Industrial Relations

Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining: Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company and Seven AFL Unions. By Charles A. Myers and George P. Shultz. Washington, National Planning Association, 1950. 89 pp. (Case Study No. 7.) $1.

Collective Bargaining Provisions: Guaranteed Employment and Wage Plans. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 47 pp. (Bull. No. 908–15.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employee Benefit Plans in Agreements of AFL Tobacco Workers. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 48 pp.; processed. Free.

Conference on the Economic Aspects of Industrial Relations, [University of Montreal], March 14, 1949. Montreal, University of Montreal, Industrial Relations Section, 1949. 110 pp.

Includes papers on Collective Bargaining and Productivity, by Sumner H. Slichter; Is Compulsory Arbitration of Wages Inevitable? by Alexander H. Frey; Management Rights—What Changes Are Occurring? by Douglass V. Brown.

Free Speech in Labor Relations. By Robert D. Leiter. (*In* Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, January 1950, pp. 40–47. $1.50.)

How to Be Human on the Job. By Wallace G. Strathern. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1949. 55 pp. 50 cents.

Toward More Constructive Labor Relations. Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, [1949]. 30 pp.; processed.

Proceedings of symposium on industrial relations, University of Buffalo, April 22 and 23, 1949.

Holland's National Plan to Avert Strikes. By James J. Bambrick, Jr. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, March 1950, pp. 102–104.)

Labor and Employer Organizations

1949 Proceedings of the Eleventh Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, October 31–November 4, 1949, Cleveland, Ohio. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1950?]. 542 pp. $1.75.

A short article on the convention was published in the November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, and was reprinted in Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R. 1979.

Christian International Trade-Union Congress, [Lyons, France], 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 1988; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, December 1949.) Free.

Causes Leading to Communist Domination of the French Labor Movement, 1944–1947. By Seymour Chalfin. [Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois], 1949. 211 pp., bibliography; typewritten.

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of master of arts in labor and industrial relations, Graduate College of University of Illinois, 1949.

Copies of the thesis are on file in the library of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, and at the University of Illinois.

The Economic and Social Activities of Trade Unions in Poland. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1950, pp. 49–58. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Account of trade-union activities in the fields of production and productivity, collective agreements, wage policies, working conditions, social services, price control, etc.

Labor Legislation

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949—Wage and Hour Coverage. By William S. Tyson, Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. (*In* North Carolina Law Review, Chapel Hill, February 1950, pp. 161–172. $1.25.)

Union Responsibility and the Enforcement of Collective Bargaining Agreements. By Seymour Philip Kaye and Ernest G. Allen. (*In* Boston University Law Review, Boston, Mass., January 1950, pp. 1–30. $1.)

Study of the background and application of section 301 (on suits by and against labor organizations) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

Legislación del Trabajo, Para Empleados y Obreros de la Industria y del Comercio, [Argentina]. Edited by Hugo L. Sylvester. Buenos Aires, Editorial Claridad, 1949. 253 pp. 4th ed. (Biblioteca Jurídica, Vol. 31.)

Das Mitbestimmungsrecht der Betriebsräte. By Gerhard Müller. Heidelberg, "Recht und Wirtschaft," 1949. 40 pp.

Analysis of recent laws of four States (Länder) in the American Zone of Germany dealing with the right of labor to participate in the decisions of management.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

The Essentials of an Adequate Health Program. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., January 1950, pp. 292–319.)

Discusses adequacy of three alternative types of legislative proposals for improving the Nation's health: (1) A national health insurance system, (2) Federal grants-in-aid to the States for medical care of the needy, or (3) Federal aid to voluntary insurance.

Medical Care in Old Age Assistance, [Massachusetts], 1948. Boston, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1949. 40 pp., charts, forms; processed.

Voluntary Health Insurance on the National Scene: The Present Status of Voluntary Health Insurance, by Margaret C. Klem; *Group Health Cooperatives,* by Jerry Voorhis. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, March 1950, pp. 260–267, 268–273. 70 cents.)

Miss Klem discusses the growth, extent, and adequacy of voluntary plans to meet national needs for health care.

Mr. Voorhis outlines the status and problems of consumer cooperatives organized for prepaid group health care.

Operating Under the New York Disability Benefits Law—Guide to Procedure with Questions and Answers. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1950. 61 pp.

Transcript of symposium conducted by the Social Security Division of the Association, December 13, 1949.

Railroad Temporary Disability Insurance Program. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, 1949. 27 pp.; processed.

Analysis of the basic law, administration of the program, and operations during the first year.

Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

Appraising Vocational Fitness by Means of Psychological Tests. By Donald E. Super. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1949. 727 pp., bibliography. $6.

Tests of all kinds have enjoyed a great vogue as devices in vocational guidance and industrial personnel work in recent years. In a field which by its nature presents complex and subtle problems, many are tempted to grasp at tangible, quantitative—and therefore seemingly scientific—techniques. This, as well as their real merit, is responsible for their wide and often indiscriminate use, and helps to explain why the number of tests available have proliferated to a confusing extent.

This book advances a more modest concept of the role of tests—a concept that is now generally accepted—i. e., that they provide just one of the means of appraising an individual's vocational fitness. It first presents a review of the theory of aptitudes, and the methods of test construction and validation. It then critically examines representative tests of intelligence, trade proficiency, and various types of aptitudes. Methods of appraising interests and personality are also carefully reviewed. The author's purpose is not only to provide a critical appraisal of each test discussed, but also to teach the reader how to evaluate other tests critically, to adapt them to his particular needs, or to construct new ones. A final series of chapters discusses in practical terms the use of test results in various kinds of counseling situations.

The Validity of Commonly Employed Occupational Tests. By Edwin E. Ghiselli. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1949. (University of California Publications in Psychology, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 253–288, bibliography, charts.) 75 cents.

Health Service Areas: Estimates of Future Physician Requirements. By Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, Anne G. Berger. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1949. 89 pp., charts, maps. (Public Health Bull. No. 305.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

How to Become a Doctor. By George R. Moon. Philadelphia, Blakiston Co., 1949. 131 pp. $2.

The subtitle calls this book a "complete guide to the study of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinarian medicine, occupational therapy, chiropody and foot surgery, optometry, hospital administration, medical illustration, and the sciences."

Occupations for Girls and Women: Selected References, July 1943–June 1948. By Louise Moore. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, and Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1949. 105 pp. (Women's Bureau Bull. No. 229.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Primer Censo de Profesionales de la República [Dominicana], Enero 1949. Ciudad Trujillo, Dirección General de Estadística, 1949. 11 pp.; processed.

Older Worker

Employability of the Older Person: A Bibliographical Survey. By Personnel Club of New York. (*In* Personnel, New York, March 1950, pp. 350–362. $1.)

Industry and the Older Worker. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, March 1950. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 32.) 15 cents.

The Older Worker in the Labor Market. (*In* Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, February 1950, pp. 27–31. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Unemployment Among Older Workers [in Canada], 1945–1949. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, November 1949, pp. 1392–1396, chart. 10 cents.)

Productivity

Productivity and Wages. (*In* Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., November 1949, pp. 292–311. $1.50.)

Symposium on the significance of productivity trends for wage policy. The authors agree in recognizing productivity as a major factor in the determination of real wages. There is less agreement as to the possibilities and importance of utilizing productivity changes, past and anticipated, in wage negotiations and the making of adjustments in money wage rates. Two of the authors (John C. Davis and Thomas K. Hitch) prefer a rising money income to a falling price level and suggest a formula for adapting wage rates to rising productivity. Another author (Clark Kerr) emphasizes the past divergencies between man-hour output and hourly earnings and the price and other problems of linking wage rates to productivity. Solomon Fabricant emphasizes the limitations of available data.

Recent Productivity Trends and Their Implications. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 15 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Address by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics at meeting of National Industrial Conference Board in New York on March 23, 1950.

Trade Unions and Productivity. By William H. Chartener. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1950, No. 4.) $1.

Trends in Man-Hours Per Ton, Cane Sugar Refining, 1946–48. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 7 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Unit in the Production of Leather, 1946–48. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 15 pp.; processed. Free.

Productivity in Steam Railroad Transportation, 1935–48. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

American Management Techniques and Practices and Their Bearing on Productivity in British Industry. By A. P. Young. London, Institution of Works Managers, 1949. 70 pp., chart. 2s.6d. to nonmembers of Institution.

Social Security (General)

The American Social Security System. By Eveline M. Burns. Boston, etc., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1949. 460 pp. $4.50.

Textbook and critique of the American social security system. Main characteristics of the various programs are analyzed and compared, and the underlying social philosophy noted. Lack of integration among the programs, their special-risk or special-group type of protection, their gaps and inadequacies, and complexities of finance and administration, are particularly emphasized. The author questions the necessity for such a complex system, and lays down the premises and criteria for a "rational" social security system.

The Cost and Financing of Social Security. By Lewis Meriam and Karl Schlotterbeck; with a chapter on Veterans' Benefits, by Mildred Maroney. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1950. 193 pp. $3.

In the light of current legislative proposals for extension of the Federal social security program, the authors consider costs and cost factors for the major programs of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, unemployment compensation, health insurance, and public assistance. Special attention is given the needy, veterans' benefits, and private pension and retirement systems. The authors recommend abandonment of the insurance principle and adoption of "a true pay-as-you-go system, under which persons now in need will have their needs met from current revenues," through a universal flat-rate personal income tax, and on "a minimum health and decency standard."

Social Security Legislation Throughout the World. By Carl H. Farman and Veronica Marren Hale. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1949. 176 pp., bibliography. (Bureau Report No. 16.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Aktuelle Probleme der Sozialversicherung und der Privatversicherung. Munich, Gesellschaft für Versicherungswissenschaft und -gestaltung, 1949. 94 pp. (Schriftenreihe, Abteilung II, 1. Heft.)

Symposium of articles by German experts dealing with present-day problems common to social and commercial insurance in Germany, in such fields as health policies, organization of insurance carriers, and financing of insurance programs. The pamphlet is one of a series of publications of the Society for the Science and Development of Insurance.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 20 pp.; processed. Free.

Wage Structure Series 2, No. 75: Cotton Garments, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 42 pp.; processed. Free.

Salaries of Office Workers in Large Cities, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949 and 1950. In 4 parts, variously paged. (Bull. No. 960.) Parts I, II, IV, 20 cents each; Part III, 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Cities represented in the different parts of this bulletin are: Part I, Hartford, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis; Part II, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, New York, Seattle; Part III, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Portland, Oreg., Richmond; Part IV, Cincinnati, Dallas, Washington,

Intercity differences among the cities were shown in an article in the November 1949 Monthly Labor Review (p. 523). This article was reprinted in BLS Serial No. R. 1980.

Compensation of Office Workers in Hawaii, May and June 1949. [Honolulu?], Hawaii Employers Council, Research Department, 1949. 70 pp., charts.

Salaries of Probation and Parole Officers in the United States in Jurisdictions of 100,000 or More Population, 1949. New York, National Probation and Parole Association, 1949. 25 pp.; processed.

Salaries of Certificated Employees in California Public Schools, 1948–1949. Sacramento, State Department of Education, Bureau of Education Research, 1949. 9 pp.

When Should Wages Be Increased? New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 64 pp., chart. (Studies in Business Economics, No. 23.) 50 cents.

Women in Industry

Summary of State Labor Laws for Women, January 1, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 8 pp.; processed. Free.

Occupational Planning for College Women: Occupational Guidance in General Education. Columbia, Mo., Stephens College, Board on Occupations, 1949. Looseleaf, variously paged; bibliographies, forms, illus. $5.

Women's Jobs—Advance and Growth. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1949. 88 pp., illus. (Bull. No. 232.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Popularized version of Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 218, Women's Occupations Through Seven Decades.

Miscellaneous

"To Promote the General Welfare": Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1950. 106 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Legislative recommendations from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 519).

Economics of Labor and Industrial Relations. By Gordon F. Bloom and Herbert R. Northrup. Philadelphia, Blakiston Co., 1950. 749 pp., charts. $5.

Described by the authors as a textbook designed to integrate economic analysis and industrial relations problems for both the beginning and the advanced student. Thirteen of the 34 chapters are grouped under the title "Economic Theory of Labor"; other sections deal with labor history, labor legislation, public policies, and related subjects.

Teachers in the Public Schools. Washington, National Education Association, 1949. 33 pp. (Research Bull., Vol. XXVII, No. 4.) 50 cents.

Gives information on teacher demand and supply, average salaries, sick leave and disability benefits under State laws, age and service retirement, and related matters.

Bibliographical Material on Foreign Labor Problems. Compiled by M. Gardner Clark and Bradford Shaw. [Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, (1949?).] 36 pp.; processed.

Statistical Yearbook, 1948. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Statistical Office, 1949. 482 pp. In English and French. $6, Columbia University, International Documents Service, New York.

Brazil—An Expanding Economy. By George Wythe, Royce A. Wight, Harold M. Midkiff. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1949. 412 pp., maps, illus. $3.50.

Contains sections on labor legislation, the trade-union movement, wages, employment, and social security.

Report of Department of Labor, [Canada], for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1949. Ottawa, 1949. 97 pp.

Report of the Ministry of Labor and National Service, [Great Britain], for the Year 1948. London, 1949. 151 pp. (Cmd. 7822.) 3s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Rapport Annuel de l'Inspection du Travail et des Mines, [Grand Duchy of Luxemburg], Année 1948. Esch-Alzette, Imprimerie H. Ney-Eicher, 1949. 84 pp.

The labor inspectorate's annual report for 1948. Includes information on the labor force, production, collective agreements, conciliation of industrial disputes, working conditions such as hours and wages, social security, and pertinent legislation.

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Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Pay Rolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] This table is included quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues of the Review.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–12	A–8	A–9	D–2	D–2	E–1	E–3
A–2	[1]	B–1	B–1	D–3	D–2	F–1	H–1
A–3	[1]	C–1	[1]	D–4	D–4	F–2	H–2
A–4	[1]	C–2	[1]	D–5	D–2 and D–3	F–3	H–4
A–5	A–8	C–3	C–10	D–6	D–4	F–4	[1]
A–6	[1]	C–4	[1]	D–7	D–6	F–5	I–3
A–7	A–7	D–1	D–1	D–8	D–6		

[1] Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1950 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the labor turn-over data for manufacturing industries have been classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (1945) code structure. Nonmanufacturing industries are still based on the Social Security Board (1942) classification code. The new series start with data for December 1949 and are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls.

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)											
	1950			1949								
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July [3]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [4]	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363	64,021	64,222	65,105	65,278	64,866	63,452	62,327	62,305
Civilian labor force	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927	62,576	62,763	63,637	63,815	63,398	61,983	60,835	60,814
Unemployment	4,123	4,684	4,480	3,489	3,409	3,576	3,351	3,689	4,095	3,778	3,289	3,016	3,167
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,229	1,583	1,956	1,309	1,586	1,736	1,327	1,484	1,865	1,925	1,501	1,160	1,322
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	1,143	1,456	1,171	971	771	719	757	1,020	1,104	808	763	838	899
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	580	547	418	302	257	300	395	384	361	299	316	403	425
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	722	650	542	456	460	471	507	473	439	483	490	456	401
Unemployed over 26 weeks	449	448	396	361	335	349	368	329	327	261	221	160	120
Employment	57,551	56,953	56,947	58,556	59,518	59,001	59,411	59,947	59,720	59,619	58,694	57,819	57,647
Nonagricultural	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640	51,290	51,274	51,441	50,073	49,924	49,720	49,909	50,254
Worked 35 hours or more	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,260	36,766	41,354	27,366	40,407	27,686	40,924	41,315	40,761	40,761
Worked 15–34 hours	5,715	5,271	6,251	6,126	11,383	6,056	19,683	5,231	14,701	5,425	5,073	5,913	5,964
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,049	1,991	2,027	1,867	1,809	1,438	1,525	1,778	1,898	1,944
With a job but not at work [6]	1,725	1,941	1,686	1,349	1,501	1,855	2,379	4,294	6,247	2,051	1,554	1,438	1,585
Agricultural	6,675	6,223	6,198	6,773	7,878	7,710	8,158	8,507	9,647	9,696	8,974	7,820	7,393
Worked 35 hours or more	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,205	5,462	6,294	6,724	7,326	7,400	7,159	6,656	4,973
Worked 15–34 hours	1,575	1,271	1,459	1,511	1,256	1,604	1,455	1,290	1,871	1,982	1,474	1,700	1,833
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	255	300	329	297	238	365	269	264	262	228	211	243	357
With a job but not at work [6]	293	317	431	189	179	279	140	228	189	116	130	221	231
Males												
Total labor force [4]	45,204	45,115	45,102	45,174	45,515	45,413	45,759	46,613	46,712	46,282	45,337	45,143	45,000
Civilian labor force	43,879	43,769	43,715	43,765	44,099	43,988	44,319	45,163	45,267	44,832	43,886	43,668	43,525
Unemployment	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316	2,563	2,233	2,819	2,845	2,598	2,366	2,205	2,433
Employment	40,877	40,343	40,453	41,293	41,783	41,426	42,085	42,644	42,422	42,233	41,521	41,463	41,092
Nonagricultural	34,890	34,668	34,880	35,369	35,484	35,123	35,521	35,549	34,799	34,796	34,411	34,714	34,622
Worked 35 hours or more	29,562	29,336	29,108	30,077	26,629	29,631	20,498	29,277	20,820	29,889	29,813	29,621	29,425
Worked 15–34 hours	3,156	2,909	3,711	3,424	6,922	3,234	12,663	3,080	9,604	3,004	2,766	3,237	3,286
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	958	922	904	884	870	901	810	593	651	629	780	825	802
With a job but not at work [6]	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064	1,359	1,551	2,599	3,723	1,274	1,052	1,032	1,109
Agricultural	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,299	6,302	6,565	7,095	7,623	7,438	7,109	6,749	6,470
Worked 35 hours or more	4,380	4,176	3,817	4,407	5,335	4,896	5,465	6,019	6,356	6,453	6,249	5,372	4,738
Worked 15–34 hours	1,146	942	1,094	1,017	638	910	792	705	916	731	610	1,023	1,294
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	188	228	262	234	152	247	179	161	185	148	134	153	223
With a job but not at work [6]	274	298	390	177	173	249	128	209	168	105	115	201	216
Females												
Total labor force [4]	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848	18,608	18,463	18,492	18,566	18,584	18,115	17,184	17,305
Civilian labor force	17,796	17,868	17,712	18,280	18,828	18,588	18,444	18,474	18,548	18,566	18,097	17,167	17,289
Unemployment	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,093	1,013	1,118	1,170	1,250	1,180	923	811	734
Employment	16,674	16,610	16,494	17,263	17,735	17,575	17,326	17,303	17,298	17,386	17,173	16,356	16,555
Nonagricultural	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156	16,167	15,733	15,892	15,274	15,128	15,309	15,285	15,632
Worked 35 hours or more	11,772	12,097	11,731	12,183	10,137	11,723	6,868	11,130	6,866	11,035	11,502	11,140	11,336
Worked 15–34 hours	2,559	2,362	2,540	2,702	4,461	2,822	7,020	2,151	5,097	2,421	2,307	2,676	2,678
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,185	1,121	1,127	1,057	916	787	896	908	1,063	1,142
With a job but not at work [6]	511	410	329	265	437	496	788	1,695	2,524	777	502	406	476
Agricultural	688	578	625	849	1,579	1,408	1,593	1,412	2,024	2,258	1,865	1,071	923
Worked 35 hours or more	171	158	162	281	870	566	829	705	970	947	910	284	235
Worked 15–34 hours	429	329	365	494	618	694	663	585	955	1,221	864	677	539
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	67	72	67	63	86	118	90	103	77	80	77	90	134
With a job but not at work [6]	21	19	32	12	6	30	12	19	21	11	15	20	15

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950			1949										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1949	1948
Total employees	42,323	41,687	42,151	43,694	42,784	42,601	43,466	42,994	42,573	42,835	42,731	42,966	42,918	43,006	44,201
Mining	927	900	859	940	917	893	948	936	943	985	974	984	981	932	981
Metal	91.0	91.0	91.5	91.6	83.1	64.7	91.7	93.8	94.5	100.3	101.4	103.1	102.0	93.8	98.5
Iron	.....	32.8	33.3	33.5	27.9	9.2	35.5	36.0	36.4	36.8	36.5	36.5	36.2	32.8	35.5
Copper	.....	22.2	22.1	21.7	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	22.2	22.8	23.2	23.5	21.8	22.3
Lead and zinc	.....	18.3	18.4	18.4	17.3	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.7	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.6	20.6	21.7
Anthracite	.....	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.7	76.2	75.6	75.7	75.5	77.1	77.0	78.3	78.6	77.3	80.0
Bituminous-coal	419.1	92.8	351.6	424.7	407.1	99.8	421.1	424.7	410.1	431.2	438.4	446.4	448.0	405.3	444.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	.....	251.7	251.0	253.4	254.8	256.2	260.7	262.9	263.5	261.9	260.1	258.8	257.4	259.0	257.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	89.5	88.4	88.8	93.6	95.7	95.9	98.7	99.1	99.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	94.5	96.3	100.1
Contract construction	1,903	1,855	1,919	2,088	2,344	2,313	2,341	2,340	2,277	2,205	2,137	2,036	1,947	2,156	2,165
Manufacturing	14,091	13,999	13,981	14,031	13,807	13,892	14,312	14,114	13,757	13,984	13,877	14,177	14,473	14,148	15,286
Durable goods[2]	7,421	7,335	7,347	7,303	7,050	6,986	7,409	7,302	7,258	7,392	7,441	7,656	7,819	7,465	8,315
Nondurable goods[2]	6,670	6,664	6,634	6,728	6,757	6,906	6,903	6,812	6,502	6,492	6,436	6,521	6,656	6,681	6,970
Ordnance and accessories	22.3	21.7	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.8	25.3	26.1	27.3	27.9	24.8	28.1
Food and kindred products	1,410	1,407	1,430	1,491	1,539	1,631	1,703	1,718	1,585	1,501	1,436	1,410	1,406	1,523	1,536
Meat products	.....	289.2	300.6	307.6	298.3	292.8	287.7	285.9	284.7	282.7	277.5	274.8	282.6	288.6	271.2
Dairy products	.....	133.9	132.5	133.7	136.3	142.2	149.9	156.5	162.3	161.6	153.9	146.3	141.4	146.2	147.7
Canning and preserving	.....	132.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	258.2	351.0	360.8	247.3	194.5	156.4	150.1	134.6	207.1	222.0
Grain-mill products	.....	118.4	119.2	120.9	122.0	125.4	125.6	122.5	121.8	119.4	118.7	116.4	117.8	120.6	117.7
Bakery products	.....	278.2	276.5	280.0	286.0	292.4	289.7	288.0	281.9	282.3	276.1	273.9	271.7	281.7	282.9
Sugar	.....	26.3	28.3	42.5	40.3	48.0	30.7	29.9	27.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	27.1	32.7	34.5
Confectionery and related products	.....	97.4	100.2	104.7	109.4	113.6	105.6	92.5	83.7	84.9	87.1	91.5	92.9	96.9	100.2
Beverages	.....	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	215.0	222.4	232.6	235.7	210.5	204.4	194.0	205.6	211.4	218.6
Miscellaneous food products	.....	132.7	132.0	135.4	139.9	142.9	142.5	140.2	140.0	138.5	135.5	136.2	132.5	137.6	141.3
Tobacco manufactures	85	88	92	94	96	99	101	98	89	91	90	90	92	94	100
Cigarettes	.....	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.3	25.8	26.6	26.6
Cigars	.....	42.3	42.4	43.2	45.5	45.7	45.2	44.3	42.9	44.4	43.3	42.9	45.4	44.5	48.3
Tobacco and snuff	.....	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.0	13.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	7.4	10.9	10.7	10.2	12.9	16.0	14.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.1	11.2
Textile-mill products	1,274	1,273	1,264	1,274	1,272	1,256	1,220	1,179	1,145	1,170	1,175	1,188	1,240	1,224	1,362
Yarn and thread mills	.....	159.4	158.1	157.7	156.1	153.3	148.5	141.4	135.3	140.7	141.4	142.9	153.1	149.3	177.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	600.7	596.4	604.1	601.9	594.8	577.0	559.8	548.1	555.2	557.1	560.3	589.5	581.9	645.7
Knitting mills	.....	241.1	241.6	244.7	247.8	244.8	237.0	228.7	218.1	220.8	220.1	225.1	228.6	231.4	249.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	90.2	89.3	90.0	89.5	87.3	85.4	82.6	81.3	83.4	85.4	87.1	87.9	86.4	89.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	57.5	55.9	55.3	50.9	56.9	58.5	61.7	63.5	58.9	64.8
Other textile-mill products	.....	121.4	119.4	119.1	118.6	118.4	115.8	111.0	111.1	113.4	112.1	111.3	117.4	116.0	135.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,175	1,180	1,148	1,156	1,144	1,199	1,198	1,155	1,055	1,073	1,070	1,121	1,166	1,136	1,162
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	148.3	143.3	140.7	130.6	141.5	146.5	143.5	128.8	134.7	131.8	147.3	150.7	141.5	154.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	260.9	258.7	264.5	269.6	270.5	264.5	253.1	239.3	253.8	257.4	258.9	260.2	257.8	299.1
Women's outerwear	.....	348.6	336.5	330.1	313.7	342.2	353.1	341.1	296.5	292.1	290.7	322.0	352.3	328.6	342.4
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	105.9	102.2	104.4	108.5	107.2	104.0	98.2	90.8	92.5	94.1	95.1	97.3	98.9	97.4
Millinery	.....	26.6	24.2	22.3	18.5	23.8	24.0	23.1	20.4	17.3	20.3	22.1	25.6	22.3	22.9
Children's outerwear	.....	68.7	65.7	64.5	65.8	68.2	67.9	67.3	63.4	62.3	57.3	58.5	63.0	63.4	59.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	.....	82.6	79.5	90.0	95.9	98.4	95.5	91.1	84.7	86.4	83.4	83.0	84.4	88.2	90.1
Other fabricated textile products	.....	138.4	137.6	139.1	141.7	146.8	142.2	137.9	131.0	133.7	135.1	133.1	132.3	135.8	125.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	727	710	702	744	753	750	743	747	736	747	733	719	719	736	812
Logging camps and contractors	.....	48.7	44.6	61.5	63.7	64.0	59.5	62.3	62.7	63.8	63.3	58.1	60.3	61.4	72.8
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	413.1	410.7	433.9	442.7	444.0	445.4	444.8	436.8	442.1	430.4	418.8	415.6	431.7	472.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	117.0	117.1	117.4	116.3	113.4	110.1	109.4	106.6	108.4	108.2	108.1	107.9	110.5	119.5
Wooden containers	.....	73.1	72.9	73.7	73.0	72.2	71.7	72.0	71.7	73.7	73.7	73.4	73.5	73.3	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	58.0	56.7	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	58.1	58.0	58.8	59.2	60.3	61.4	59.0	65.2
Furniture and fixtures	344	342	333	332	327	327	319	305	295	298	301	311	316	315	348
Household furniture	.....	245.5	238.1	236.8	232.6	231.2	223.9	212.3	204.0	206.5	207.9	215.9	219.7	220.0	247.0
Other furniture and fixtures	.....	96.5	95.2	95.5	94.1	95.7	95.1	92.5	90.9	92.8	93.2	94.6	95.8	94.6	100.9
Paper and allied products	455	453	450	455	458	456	448	436	429	434	437	442	451	447	470
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	229.1	228.1	229.0	229.3	228.1	225.6	219.5	217.8	221.7	223.3	226.2	231.5	226.9	240.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	120.0	119.7	123.1	125.6	124.2	119.4	114.9	110.6	111.4	111.5	113.0	115.0	117.1	121.4
Other paper and allied products	.....	103.7	102.6	102.7	102.8	103.8	102.9	101.2	100.9	100.8	101.9	102.6	104.8	103.1	107.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950			1949										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	733	730	730	739	736	735	728	719	716	725	722	722	723	727	725
Newspapers		288.1	285.5	288.6	288.8	288.2	286.4	285.2	283.5	283.8	280.8	277.9	276.6	282.5	267.5
Periodicals		52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	53.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.9	53.4	54.1	54.7	53.4	54.7
Books		44.8	45.1	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.1	41.5	41.4	44.8	45.0	45.0	45.1	44.6	46.6
Commercial printing		198.2	200.4	201.5	198.0	199.2	195.0	193.1	195.5	196.4	194.9	195.6	196.0	197.1	197.5
Lithographing		40.1	40.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	40.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	41.1	45.1
Other printing and publishing		106.7	106.2	108.1	108.1	107.7	107.3	106.3	103.8	107.9	107.6	108.4	109.1	108.0	113.3
Chemicals and allied products	666	662	657	660	662	665	654	636	630	642	654	675	691	664	690
Industrial inorganic chemicals		67.6	65.9	66.6	66.3	67.1	65.7	65.7	66.6	68.6	69.0	70.0	70.9	68.4	70.9
Industrial organic chemicals		188.4	188.1	187.8	187.0	185.6	184.7	180.3	181.1	185.0	188.3	195.9	205.7	192.1	210.3
Drugs and medicines		91.1	94.5	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.7	92.0	90.7	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.7	92.3	89.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers		67.9	67.2	67.1	67.6	67.9	66.3	65.8	64.9	66.7	67.3	67.7	68.1	67.3	70.7
Fertilizers		38.0	32.0	30.7	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	29.6	30.6	36.4	42.3	43.2	34.3	35.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		56.1	59.1	62.1	63.4	64.9	58.8	48.7	46.5	48.5	50.8	54.5	57.0	56.1	56.2
Other chemicals and allied products		153.0	150.6	151.5	153.5	153.6	153.7	153.0	150.1	150.5	151.7	152.9	154.1	153.0	165.0
Products of petroleum and coal	241	242	242	243	245	241	247	247	246	246	246	246	245	245	250
Petroleum refining		195.8	195.9	195.6	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	198.7	199.1
Coke and byproducts		19.6	20.2	20.4	18.7	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	19.5	20.0
Other petroleum and coal products		26.8	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	27.1	30.8
Rubber products	234	234	234	234	233	234	209	227	224	230	233	238	243	234	259
Tires and inner tubes		105.4	105.1	104.3	103.5	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	106.6	121.1
Rubber footwear		22.4	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	26.4	29.6
Other rubber products		106.3	104.4	102.7	102.4	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	96.9	99.2	103.0	100.5	107.9
Leather and leather products	397	395	387	382	372	390	395	397	383	380	373	389	399	388	410
Leather		50.0	49.3	49.4	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	49.7	54.2
Footwear (except rubber)		258.0	255.0	247.2	232.4	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	251.0	260.1
Other leather products		87.4	82.5	85.5	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	87.2	95.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	476	475	470	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	482	484	492	484	514
Glass and glass products		124.1	121.7	122.7	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	122.6	135.9
Cement, hydraulic		41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.8	40.9
Structural clay products		75.0	75.3	77.4	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	79.8	83.4
Pottery and related products		57.9	56.4	57.0	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	57.5	60.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		82.5	81.2	85.1	86.1	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	84.6	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products		94.0	93.3	94.3	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.3	99.2	101.9	97.1	105.9
Primary metal industries	1,146	1,139	1,122	1,112	891	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,101	1,247
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		588.4	584.2	590.4	392.3	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	550.4	612.0
Iron and steel foundries		203.5	198.8	198.8	195.8	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	217.0	259.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		54.6	51.3	49.6	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	52.3	55.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		90.5	89.0	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	87.0	103.8
Nonferrous foundries		80.5	79.0	78.4	74.4	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	75.8	85.2
Other primary metal industries		121.5	119.2	117.1	105.4	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	119.9	123.7	129.1	118.4	130.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	864	852	846	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	843	867	890	859	976
Tin cans and other tinware		41.8	41.1	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	45.8	48.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		148.0	145.5	142.9	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	142.3	154.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		137.6	132.7	136.8	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	132.0	163.8
Fabricated structural metal products		184.5	185.5	186.2	178.9	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	198.5	215.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		152.1	151.4	147.0	141.6	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	147.9	172.2
Other fabricated metal products		187.7	189.3	186.1	178.2	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	192.4	219.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,284	1,260	1,236	1,229	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,311	1,533
Engines and turbines		66.6	66.7	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	72.5	83.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors		175.3	170.5	168.3	162.7	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	181.3	191.3
Construction and mining machinery		93.4	91.0	90.6	89.2	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	101.3	122.6
Metalworking machinery		199.6	196.7	196.0	195.6	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	208.7	239.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		157.3	155.9	156.6	157.0	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	171.8	201.9
General industrial machinery		172.7	172.1	173.1	173.2	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	186.4	209.8
Office and store machines and devices		85.2	84.7	86.2	87.5	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	90.6	109.1
Service-industry and household machines		163.2	154.6	149.3	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	145.4	191.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		146.5	143.5	142.9	138.5	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	153.2	183.4
Electrical machinery	778	772	765	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	746	770	795	759	869
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		299.2	296.6	294.5	289.2	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	295.2	332.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles		65.4	65.2	64.9	59.1	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	64.5	69.0
Communication equipment		278.6	276.4	275.5	275.7	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	266.0	270.7	278.4	271.1	312.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		128.5	126.3	126.9	125.7	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	123.3	131.7	139.2	128.3	154.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950			1949										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment	1,109	1,098	1,199	1,112	1,112	1,208	1,240	1,224	1,242	1,224	1,183	1,242	1,248	1,212	1,263
Automobiles		695.7	798.1	703.2	697.1	789.2	810.2	807.0	799.0	775.6	726.9	777.9	775.6	769.0	792.8
Aircraft and parts		251.7	252.1	252.5	252.3	255.4	258.3	252.2	259.6	253.7	254.1	259.3	270.4	255.6	228.1
Aircraft		166.4	165.9	167.0	166.8	168.8	171.2	171.7	173.8	169.3	169.8	171.0	171.0	169.7	151.7
Aircraft engines and parts		49.7	49.9	50.5	51.2	52.1	52.4	46.2	52.3	53.1	53.8	53.0	52.8	51.8	46.7
Aircraft propellers and parts		8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		27.5	27.2	27.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.3	26.3	23.2	22.7	27.6	27.9	26.2	22.4
Ship and boat building and repairing		81.4	80.0	82.8	85.3	82.7	88.6	94.6	100.6	103.7	108.2	109.0	113.6	100.3	140.7
Ship building and repairing[4]		70.3	69.3	72.3	74.8	72.4	77.9	83.3	88.8	91.3	95.1	95.9	100.3	88.2	124.2
Railroad equipment		59.9	60.7	64.2	65.3	68.2	71.2	59.3	73.3	81.2	83.0	84.6	87.8	76.1	84.8
Other transportation equipment		9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.5	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.1	11.5	10.9	16.6
Instruments and related products	234	234	233	234	234	235	233	230	231	236	238	242	245	238	260
Ophthalmic goods		25.1	25.0	25.2	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2	27.0	27.3	27.7	28.0	26.8	26.2
Photographic apparatus		48.1	48.2	48.8	49.1	49.7	49.5	50.1	51.2	53.0	53.8	55.6	56.1	52.6	60.3
Watches and clocks		30.6	30.4	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	30.6	29.4	30.6	30.6	31.1	31.6	31.4	40.8
Professional and scientific instruments		129.9	129.2	128.1	127.7	126.9	125.8	123.3	123.7	125.8	126.3	128.0	129.0	127.1	130.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	437	431	420	436	455	457	439	417	384	403	404	414	426	426	466
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		54.4	54.2	56.2	57.5	57.2	54.9	52.5	49.0	53.4	54.3	55.7	57.1	55.4	60.3
Toys and sporting goods		63.6	61.8	66.8	76.4	76.9	72.3	70.3	63.8	65.3	65.6	66.5	66.4	68.7	80.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		60.2	57.0	58.4	63.5	64.5	62.9	58.1	52.8	51.6	50.1	53.3	57.8	57.7	62.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		252.6	247.1	254.6	257.9	258.1	248.5	236.4	218.0	232.6	233.5	238.6	244.9	243.8	262.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,872	3,839	3,868	3,930	3,899	3,871	3,959	3,992	4,007	4,051	4,021	3,991	3,975	3,977	4,131
Transportation	2,683	2,651	2,675	2,732	2,689	2,664	2,739	2,760	2,771	2,800	2,792	2,761	2,745	2,754	2,934
Interstate railroads		1,291	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,257	1,339	1,375	1,381	1,410	1,416	1,387	1,370	1,366	1,517
Class I railroads		1,123	1,148	1,149	1,114	1,090	1,166	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,191	1,327
Local railways and bus lines		152	153	154	155	156	157	157	158	159	159	161	160	158	163
Trucking and warehousing		544	539	566	571	568	555	539	537	540	532	532	538	547	556
Other transportation and services		664	667	679	682	683	688	689	695	691	685	681	677	683	687
Communication	651	652	656	660	665	669	676	685	691	691	695	698	700	686	696
Telephone		605.2	607.5	611.7	615.5	618.5	624.7	632.9	638.2	636.6	639.1	641.1	643.5	632.2	634.2
Telegraph		46.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	49.4	50.1	51.6	52.3	53.1	54.5	55.4	55.3	52.5	60.8
Other public utilities	538	536	537	538	538	538	544	547	545	540	534	532	530	537	521
Gas and electric utilities		511.0	511.9	513.0	513.5	513.7	518.7	521.4	520.0	515.2	509.3	507.0	504.9	512.0	497.0
Local utilities		25.3	24.9	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.6	24.6	23.7
Trade	9,262	9,179	9,273	10,156	9,607	9,503	9,409	9,213	9,220	9,336	9,342	9,479	9,310	9,438	9,491
Wholesale trade	2,476	2,495	2,514	2,542	2,538	2,554	2,538	2,515	2,472	2,491	2,482	2,504	2,523	2,522	2,533
Retail trade	6,786	6,684	6,759	7,614	7,069	6,951	6,871	6,698	6,748	6,845	6,860	6,974	6,787	6,916	6,958
General merchandise stores	1,442	1,384	1,418	1,987	1,490	1,489	1,432	1,337	1,356	1,401	1,434	1,515	1,411	1,480	1,470
Food and liquor stores	1,205	1,194	1,193	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,192	1,181	1,201	1,208	1,203	1,204	1,193	1,198	1,195
Automotive and accessories dealers	696	699	701	717	704	696	692	688	679	670	661	658	648	676	634
Apparel and accessories stores	519	495	512	632	560	557	542	486	507	553	564	616	548	554	577
Other retail trade	2,924	2,912	2,935	3,061	3,007	3,009	3,013	3,006	3,005	3,013	2,998	2,981	2,987	3,008	3,081
Finance	1,789	1,776	1,773	1,770	1,768	1,767	1,771	1,780	1,780	1,776	1,763	1,757	1,749	1,763	1,716
Banks and trust companies		416	415	416	415	415	417	422	422	417	413	413	415	416	403
Security dealers and exchanges		57.0	56.0	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.7	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.9	55.5	57.9
Insurance carriers and agents		633	630	630	627	626	627	628	624	616	612	613	611	619	589
Other finance agencies and real estate		670	672	669	669	671	672	673	678	686	683	676	667	672	665
Service	4,710	4,697	4,701	4,758	4,768	4,794	4,833	4,836	4,851	4,834	4,804	4,788	4,720	4,781	4,790
Hotels and lodging places		431	429	443	444	451	475	504	511	487	464	451	445	464	478
Laundries		344.7	346.6	346.7	347.7	350.6	355.8	358.0	364.0	361.0	352.6	347.3	346.2	352.2	356.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants		139.7	140.9	142.7	144.7	147.4	146.9	144.2	130.6	154.1	153.1	149.8	143.5	146.9	149.9
Motion pictures		236	235	238	238	238	236	238	239	240	238	237	235	237	241
Government	5,769	5,742	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,866	5,893	5,763	5,738	5,803	5,813	5,775	5,761	5,813	5,813
Federal	1,802	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,863	1,892	1,900	1,905	1,909	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,902	1,827
State and local	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	4,001	3,863	3,833	3,894	3,915	3,890	3,884	3,911	3,786

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance data through 1947, and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950			1949										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1949	1948
Mining:															
Metal	.....	80.7	80.6	80.9	72.6	54.1	80.9	82.8	83.3	89.5	90.9	92.7	92.0	83.3	88.6
Iron	.....	29.4	29.7	30.2	24.7	6.0	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.2	32.0	29.5	32.6
Copper	.....	19.8	19.6	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.2	19.4	20.0
Lead and zinc	.....	16.0	16.0	16.1	15.0	14.7	15.6	16.5	16.1	19.1	19.8	21.0	21.1	18.1	19.2
Anthracite	.....	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	71.6	71.1	71.2	71.0	72.7	72.9	73.9	74.3	72.8	75.8
Bituminous-coal	.....	68.1	324.9	397.9	380.7	77.0	395.0	399.7	383.1	404.5	411.7	419.6	421.6	379.1	419.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production	.....	123.2	122.9	123.9	124.7	126.1	128.7	131.6	131.1	130.0	126.5	125.7	125.7	127.1	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	.....	76.1	76.3	80.1	82.8	83.2	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.9	85.6	85.4	82.0	83.7	87.6
Manufacturing	11,551	11,404	11,451	11,504	11,289	11,368	11,775	11,561	11,211	11,337	11,324	11,616	11,904	11,567	12,717
Durable goods	6,072	5,926	6,001	5,961	5,719	5,651	6,060	5,947	5,594	6,022	6,057	6,262	6,417	6,066	6,909
Nondurable goods	5,479	5,478	5,450	5,543	5,570	5,717	5,715	5,614	5,617	5,315	5,267	5,354	5,487	5,501	5,808
Ordnance and accessories	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.2	18.2	19.3	20.7	21.3	22.5	23.2	20.2	23.9
Food and kindred products	1,056	1,056	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,273	1,340	1,350	1,224	1,153	1,095	1,071	1,069	1,172	1,197
Meat products	.....	232.3	244.1	251.0	242.2	236.0	230.4	228.5	227.2	225.6	220.6	217.4	225.5	231.3	215.8
Dairy products	.....	96.7	94.9	96.1	98.9	104.0	110.4	116.3	122.1	122.1	115.3	107.8	103.3	107.9	111.0
Canning and preserving	.....	109.1	116.5	135.6	159.8	232.2	321.5	339.1	220.1	149.0	130.9	125.0	109.9	180.8	195.3
Grain-mill products	.....	92.4	93.3	95.0	96.9	100.3	98.0	96.9	96.8	94.3	93.8	91.5	93.0	95.3	93.6
Bakery products	.....	187.5	186.1	189.8	194.7	199.4	196.4	194.1	190.5	191.7	187.8	186.0	185.3	191.2	195.5
Sugar	.....	22.1	24.2	38.1	44.7	43.5	26.7	25.7	23.7	22.8	22.6	22.7	22.9	28.5	30.0
Confectionery and related products	.....	81.9	86.1	90.5	95.3	99.2	91.5	78.7	69.9	71.1	73.6	77.8	79.3	83.0	85.9
Beverages	.....	133.8	134.7	141.3	146.2	149.2	157.3	164.7	168.5	152.4	148.0	140.1	149.4	150.6	161.4
Miscellaneous food products	.....	99.7	97.8	101.3	106.1	108.9	107.8	105.8	105.2	104.0	102.7	102.7	100.2	103.8	108.1
Tobacco manufactures	79	81	85	87	89	92	94	91	82	84	82	82	85	87	93
Cigarettes	.....	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.5	24.1	24.3
Cigars	.....	40.3	40.3	41.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.3	40.9	42.4	41.3	40.9	43.3	42.4	46.2
Tobacco and snuff	.....	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.5	12.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	6.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	11.9	14.9	12.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.0	10.2
Textile-mill products	1,183	1,183	1,176	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,132	1,092	1,058	1,083	1,087	1,100	1,150	1,136	1,275
Yarn and thread mills	.....	149.3	148.5	148.5	147.0	144.4	139.5	133.0	126.6	131.9	132.6	133.7	143.6	140.3	168.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	570.7	567.2	573.9	571.8	564.5	547.0	530.1	518.0	524.7	526.4	529.5	558.3	551.4	615.3
Knitting mills	.....	222.5	222.8	226.6	229.7	226.7	219.2	210.8	199.7	202.9	202.3	206.8	210.5	213.4	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	80.3	79.8	80.5	80.0	78.0	76.0	73.2	71.9	74.0	76.2	77.7	78.3	76.9	80.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	49.7	48.1	47.5	43.5	49.2	50.8	53.9	55.8	51.2	57.2
Other textile-mill products	.....	107.7	105.8	105.7	105.2	103.1	102.6	97.7	97.9	100.5	98.9	98.5	103.9	102.8	121.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,061	1,066	1,034	1,040	1,028	1,083	1,082	1,040	942	959	956	1,008	1,051	1,022	1,049
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	134.5	129.7	127.3	117.6	128.6	133.4	130.6	115.9	121.5	117.7	133.7	137.3	128.1	140.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	244.7	241.9	246.8	251.3	252.4	246.2	238.4	221.4	236.3	239.1	241.0	242.0	239.8	280.7
Women's outerwear	.....	315.2	303.2	296.1	279.5	308.3	318.5	306.3	263.3	257.6	257.0	288.5	317.7	294.3	308.7
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	96.8	92.9	94.5	98.2	97.5	94.1	88.6	81.7	83.5	84.5	85.5	87.7	89.4	88.7
Millinery	.....	23.6	21.5	19.4	15.6	20.9	21.2	20.3	17.7	14.7	17.6	20.5	22.8	19.5	20.2
Children's outerwear	.....	62.9	59.8	58.7	60.1	62.8	62.3	61.9	58.4	57.3	52.4	53.4	57.7	58.0	54.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	.....	71.4	68.3	78.7	84.2	86.4	83.8	79.3	72.9	74.5	71.8	71.1	72.8	76.5	78.5
Other fabricated textile products	.....	117.1	116.7	118.3	121.6	126.1	122.0	117.8	110.8	113.9	115.4	113.8	112.7	115.8	107.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	668	650	641	682	692	689	684	666	676	666	672	659	689	676	752
Logging camps and contractors	.....	44.3	40.2	57.2	59.6	59.8	55.3	58.6	58.7	60.1	59.7	54.5	56.6	57.6	69.5
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	383.8	380.7	403.5	412.6	413.8	416.0	414.5	407.1	410.3	398.5	388.6	384.8	401.3	442.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	101.1	101.4	101.9	100.7	98.1	95.4	94.6	91.9	93.7	91.9	93.6	93.5	95.7	105.0
Wooden containers	.....	67.8	67.3	68.1	67.4	66.8	66.4	66.6	66.3	68.5	68.4	68.3	68.2	67.9	76.0
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	52.6	51.3	51.5	51.4	50.9	51.0	52.1	51.9	53.0	53.3	54.2	55.5	53.1	59.2
Furniture and fixtures	298	297	289	289	283	284	277	263	253	257	259	268	274	272	306
Household furniture	.....	218.3	211.7	211.0	206.5	205.6	198.8	187.0	179.3	181.1	183.0	190.5	194.7	194.8	221.6
Other furniture and fixtures	.....	78.5	77.7	78.1	76.6	78.3	77.7	75.8	74.1	75.9	76.4	77.4	78.9	77.6	84.1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1950	1949											Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	389	386	385	390	393	392	384	371	365	369	372	377	386	382	405
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		199.3	199.2	200.2	200.6	199.6	197.0	190.5	188.2	191.7	193.6	196.3	201.4	197.6	210.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		101.5	101.4	105.3	107.7	106.4	101.9	97.4	93.3	94.2	94.3	95.6	97.7	99.6	104.6
Other paper and allied products		85.4	84.3	84.8	84.8	85.8	84.8	83.4	83.1	83.3	84.2	84.7	86.8	85.2	89.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	499	495	493	501	500	500	495	486	485	494	494	498	496	495	501
Newspapers		146.3	142.7	145.2	145.0	144.4	143.8	141.4	140.9	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.8	141.2	133.5
Periodicals		35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.4	36.0	37.3
Books		34.8	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.3	35.9	33.8	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	36.4	38.6
Commercial printing		164.1	166.8	167.8	165.1	166.1	162.4	160.7	162.4	163.8	162.3	163.1	163.7	164.4	165.5
Lithographing		30.6	30.5	32.7	32.8	32.5	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.5	32.3	32.1	31.9	35.1
Other printing and publishing		84.0	83.8	85.1	83.3	85.0	84.5	83.5	82.1	85.4	85.5	85.5	86.2	85.3	91.0
Chemicals and allied products	487	485	480	484	485	488	478	458	453	464	476	495	511	485	520
Industrial inorganic chemicals		52.2	50.6	51.3	51.2	51.5	49.9	49.8	50.7	52.3	52.6	53.4	54.6	52.3	54.7
Industrial organic chemicals		144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	141.4	139.8	135.2	135.8	139.1	141.8	148.1	157.4	145.8	164.4
Drugs and medicines		58.6	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.6	60.7	60.1	59.2	59.9	59.8	60.5	61.2	60.8	59.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers		44.7	43.8	43.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	41.8	41.0	42.6	43.4	43.7	44.0	43.3	46.9
Fertilizers		32.2	26.3	24.9	24.6	26.1	26.6	24.7	24.0	24.9	30.7	36.6	37.6	28.6	30.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		45.7	48.9	51.9	53.1	54.6	49.1	38.5	36.3	38.7	40.4	44.4	47.1	46.1	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products		107.3	105.4	106.2	108.2	109.2	109.1	108.0	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.7	109.5	108.4	117.6
Products of petroleum and coal	181	183	184	185	188	185	189	190	189	189	188	188	187	188	192
Petroleum refining		143.9	145.3	145.7	147.6	148.4	149.2	149.9	150.3	149.6	148.5	148.8	149.3	148.8	148.9
Coke and byproducts		16.9	17.4	17.6	15.9	10.9	16.7	17.0	17.3	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	16.9	17.5
Other petroleum and coal products		21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	25.3	23.5	22.9	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.2	22.0	25.3
Rubber products	187	187	187	187	186	187	167	180	177	181	185	190	194	186	209
Tires and inner tubes		83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	81.1	64.3	80.9	82.0	86.3	87.2	88.6	88.6	83.6	96.2
Rubber footwear		17.6	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.5	21.1	20.3	20.2	19.8	20.5	21.4	21.9	21.6	24.6
Other rubber products		86.2	84.7	83.1	82.8	84.4	81.4	78.6	74.5	75.3	77.2	79.6	83.1	80.9	88.1
Leather and leather products	357	356	348	343	332	349	354	356	342	339	332	348	358	347	368
Leather		45.4	44.9	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.6	43.8	43.1	44.5	44.5	45.0	46.3	45.1	49.5
Footwear (except rubber)		234.8	232.0	223.7	208.0	224.3	230.2	234.2	226.3	222.5	215.7	227.8	234.4	226.2	234.8
Other leather products		76.1	71.4	74.2	78.5	79.4	78.8	77.5	73.0	72.1	72.2	74.9	77.4	75.8	83.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	410	408	403	412	411	411	414	412	400	409	414	416	423	416	448
Glass and glass products		108.2	106.3	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.9	106.6	101.1	103.4	105.9	104.5	107.4	106.8	119.6
Cement, hydraulic		35.1	35.8	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.7	36.0	35.5
Structural clay products		68.1	68.5	70.5	69.7	71.0	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.8	72.8	72.9	73.4	72.5	78.5
Pottery and related products		52.4	51.0	51.6	52.2	51.7	50.4	49.7	46.3	50.2	52.3	54.6	55.7	52.2	55.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		71.0	69.2	73.1	73.9	74.6	74.9	73.5	71.5	71.2	71.2	70.3	70.7	72.4	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products		73.2	72.6	73.7	72.5	71.1	72.8	72.9	72.1	73.2	75.7	77.5	80.5	75.6	84.6
Primary metal industries	983	977	963	955	743	859	938	932	934	971	991	1,028	1,062	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		512.5	510.6	506.6	324.8	130.3	498.7	497.6	505.8	523.0	533.9	545.4	551.7	476.7	536.8
Iron and steel foundries		176.4	172.2	172.2	169.4	171.9	173.4	177.3	175.9	184.0	186.3	198.4	213.5	188.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		45.5	42.7	41.2	38.3	39.4	41.8	41.4	42.3	44.9	45.4	46.8	46.6	43.3	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		75.0	73.7	72.8	62.6	70.0	67.2	63.8	62.4	64.4	67.3	71.4	77.9	70.6	86.0
Nonferrous foundries		67.7	66.0	65.9	62.4	64.1	62.0	59.5	58.7	59.5	59.9	62.2	65.3	63.3	73.2
Other primary metal industries		99.8	97.8	95.8	85.0	83.5	95.1	92.4	88.4	98.2	98.2	103.9	107.3	97.1	109.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	710	699	693	688	666	677	708	688	671	679	683	706	729	701	812
Tin cans and other tinware		36.4	35.9	36.6	38.2	40.6	43.2	43.6	41.8	41.0	38.3	37.9	38.5	39.9	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		123.7	121.1	119.3	115.6	116.3	113.7	111.4	109.2	113.8	116.7	120.6	124.7	118.4	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		112.4	107.5	111.1	113.0	116.2	109.6	99.7	91.8	93.6	97.2	103.0	107.8	106.0	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products		140.4	141.2	142.2	133.6	129.0	155.8	155.4	155.0	156.0	155.8	157.3	159.9	152.3	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	127.2	129.8	124.9	121.5	120.7	117.9	123.3	128.4	125.8	148.6
Other fabricated metal products		155.4	157.3	153.7	145.8	148.0	156.1	152.5	151.5	154.3	157.3	164.0	169.7	159.0	183.8
Machinery (except electrical)	982	960	936	929	908	922	935	927	939	977	1,014	1,066	1,108	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines		48.8	48.8	48.0	48.4	46.7	49.3	49.0	50.7	53.2	56.4	58.7	60.9	53.9	63.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors		138.2	133.3	130.6	125.0	127.8	139.9	140.4	139.8	145.2	148.0	150.5	152.8	142.4	151.7
Construction and mining machinery		66.4	64.3	63.7	62.3	63.7	62.3	64.2	67.7	72.5	76.0	80.3	83.6	72.4	91.1
Metalworking machinery		149.3	146.5	146.4	145.9	148.0	149.1	146.9	149.5	155.8	161.1	167.1	171.2	157.9	186.6
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		117.3	116.8	117.3	117.4	119.3	121.8	122.6	124.0	129.2	134.9	140.2	146.0	131.1	158.6
General industrial machinery		121.4	120.5	121.2	121.2	123.3	124.8	124.5	125.3	129.3	134.4	139.0	144.5	132.3	154.3
Office and store machines and devices		70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	73.5	73.3	71.7	72.5	74.7	75.3	76.1	79.4	75.4	93.0
Service-industry and household machines		132.2	123.5	118.7	109.1	107.9	101.9	98.3	98.5	104.5	107.5	127.2	134.6	115.4	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		115.1	112.4	111.5	106.8	112.2	112.1	109.8	110.6	112.6	120.6	127.3	135.3	120.4	147.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950			1949										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	577	571	561	559	546	548	531	507	505	518	538	560	585	552	656
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		211.0	207.6	207.6	202.4	202.8	200.8	196.5	195.6	200.1	209.1	219.5	227.0	210.7	251.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles		50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	50.5	49.6	47.0	45.8	46.3	48.1	49.1	52.0	49.0	54.6
Communication equipment		206.4	202.0	200.6	200.4	193.4	182.4	173.4	175.5	181.4	185.4	188.7	195.7	191.8	234.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		103.3	100.8	100.8	99.3	101.0	97.9	90.1	88.4	90.6	95.1	103.0	110.1	100.8	125.5
Transportation equipment	890	879	980	896	898	986	1,017	998	1,014	995	955	1,012	1,017	987	1,031
Automobiles		574.1	676.8	585.1	582.1	666.1	686.3	678.0	669.5	646.1	600.5	648.8	646.1	643.5	657.6
Aircraft and parts		184.4	184.7	184.0	183.7	187.9	190.7	185.3	192.4	187.1	186.5	192.1	192.4	188.5	166.6
Aircraft		122.5	123.0	122.7	122.3	125.4	127.6	128.6	129.5	127.2	126.7	128.0	128.2	126.6	111.5
Aircraft engines and parts		35.8	35.9	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.9	31.9	37.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.4	33.6
Aircraft propellers and parts		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment		20.7	20.4	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.5	16.0	15.6	20.4	20.7	19.2	16.6
Ship and boat building and repairing		67.8	66.4	69.0	71.3	68.5	74.0	79.5	85.5	88.2	92.3	93.0	97.6	85.0	123.2
Ship building and repairing		58.7	57.7	60.5	62.8	60.2	65.4	70.4	75.7	77.8	81.3	82.0	86.4	75.0	109.3
Railroad equipment		45.5	46.1	49.9	50.6	53.2	56.2	46.5	58.5	65.6	67.4	68.8	71.5	61.0	69.6
Other transportation equipment		7.6	6.1	8.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.8	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.2	14.5
Instruments and related products	173	172	172	173	174	174	172	169	170	176	177	181	183	177	200
Ophthalmic goods		20.2	20.2	20.3	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.1	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus		34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.3	36.0	37.5	38.7	39.5	41.2	41.3	38.4	46.4
Watches and clocks		25.8	25.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.1	26.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6	35.0
Professional and scientific instruments		91.7	91.4	91.0	90.3	89.4	88.3	86.3	86.7	88.7	89.4	90.5	91.8	90.1	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	363	356	346	361	381	383	366	347	313	333	333	343	354	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	46.8	44.6	42.2	39.1	43.1	43.9	45.2	46.5	45.0	49.6
Toys and sporting goods		54.3	52.1	57.4	67.3	67.8	63.4	61.3	54.9	56.6	56.8	58.0	57.8	59.8	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		50.8	47.2	48.2	53.1	53.8	52.2	48.5	43.8	42.3	41.0	44.1	48.6	48.3	53.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		207.6	202.4	209.5	213.8	214.5	205.5	194.5	175.2	190.5	191.5	195.9	201.3	200.5	219.4

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance data through 1947 and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]

[1939 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll	Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll	Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1949: August	141.1	323.0
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	September	143.7	335.1
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	October	138.8	320.9
1942: Average	186.9	241.5	1949: March	145.3	332.8	November	137.8	313.9
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	April	141.8	319.2	December	140.4	329.3
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	May	138.2	312.8	1950: January	139.8	329.2
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	June	138.4	315.7	February	139.9	330.1
1946: Average	147.8	271.1	July	136.9	312.8	March	141.0	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1948	2,066,152	2,055,307	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,482
1949	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1949: March	2,089,806	2,078,766	934,433	474,945	669,388	7,482	3,558
April	2,095,814	2,084,784	934,969	476,440	673,355	7,478	3,572
May	2,106,927	2,095,831	935,995	479,722	680,103	7,480	3,596
June	2,114,767	2,103,696	934,661	482,447	686,590	7,498	3,571
July	2,106,242	2,095,156	917,001	485,196	692,959	7,507	3,579
August	2,094,877	2,083,448	902,401	491,408	689,639	7,842	3,587
September	2,081,793	2,070,269	886,890	494,087	689,292	7,924	3,600
October	2,047,312	2,035,748	860,286	496,038	679,424	7,937	3,627
November	1,999,681	1,988,079	814,848	497,814	675,417	7,992	3,610
December	2,288,367	2,276,635	799,888	804,038	672,709	7,954	3,778
1950: January	1,976,093	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,986	3,766
March	1,970,603	1,958,806	776,324	504,420	678,062	8,048	3,749
	Continental United States						
1948	1,846,840	1,836,158	734,484	469,279	632,395	7,273	3,409
1949	1,921,903	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,518
1949: March	1,897,224	1,886,261	780,782	473,215	632,264	7,482	3,481
April	1,905,131	1,894,158	784,077	474,679	635,402	7,478	3,495
May	1,918,278	1,907,309	787,045	477,940	642,324	7,480	3,489
June	1,929,461	1,918,469	790,087	480,651	647,731	7,498	3,494
July	1,925,251	1,914,242	777,454	483,390	653,398	7,507	3,502
August	1,920,248	1,908,896	770,034	489,562	649,300	7,842	3,510
September	1,912,227	1,900,780	760,059	492,227	648,494	7,924	3,523
October	1,882,859	1,871,372	738,195	494,178	638,999	7,937	3,550
November	1,843,246	1,831,721	700,374	495,963	635,384	7,992	3,533
December	2,134,592	2,122,937	688,599	801,008	633,330	7,954	3,701
1950: January	1,825,245	1,813,475	683,018	501,257	629,200	8,063	3,707
February	1,820,625	1,808,950	673,316	501,969	631,665	7,986	3,689
March	1,821,470	1,809,750	670,546	502,571	636,633	8,048	3,672

[1] Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

[2] Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-6: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1948	$6,223,486	$5,176,414	$2,660,770	$1,399,072	$2,116,572	$30,891	$16,181
1949	6,699,270	6,647,671	2,782,266	1,558,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,162
1949: March	576,546	572,328	220,618	124,948	196,762	2,763	1,455
April	846,000	841,967	233,826	124,576	183,565	2,722	1,311
May	562,080	557,889	242,059	122,930	192,900	2,762	1,429
June	574,990	570,757	247,993	124,673	198,091	2,792	1,441
July	540,440	536,210	223,458	124,914	187,838	2,884	1,346
August	574,046	569,536	239,178	125,794	204,564	3,005	1,505
September	557,436	553,011	230,016	125,094	197,931	2,968	1,457
October	539,248	534,992	222,221	125,164	187,607	2,936	1,320
November	567,296	562,539	230,206	131,577	200,756	3,137	1,620
December	610,344	605,564	218,404	186,462	200,698	3,160	1,620
1950: January	553,090	548,372	214,670	132,177	201,525	3,148	1,570
February	521,028	516,512	198,064	131,085	187,363	3,083	1,433
March	577,307	572,460	227,343	131,081	214,036	3,222	1,625
	Continental United States						
1948	$5,731,115	$5,684,494	$2,272,001	$1,394,037	$2,018,456	$30,891	$15,730
1949	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,580	1,552,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1949: March	534,633	530,456	218,474	124,889	187,093	2,763	1,414
April	504,901	500,907	202,656	124,114	174,094	2,722	1,272
May	522,002	517,853	212,447	122,474	182,932	2,762	1,387
June	533,002	528,810	216,532	124,210	188,068	2,792	1,400
July	500,642	496,451	194,463	124,446	177,542	2,884	1,307
August	532,977	528,509	209,583	125,321	193,605	3,005	1,463
September	518,493	514,109	202,222	124,566	187,291	2,968	1,416
October	501,648	497,431	195,446	124,700	177,285	2,936	1,281
November	523,694	518,979	196,508	131,088	191,023	3,137	1,578
December	573,588	568,849	193,321	185,796	189,732	3,160	1,579
1950: January	516,707	512,032	189,825	131,669	190,538	3,148	1,527
February	488,127	483,651	176,371	130,599	176,681	3,083	1,393
March	538,928	534,123	202,414	130,584	201,125	3,222	1,583

[1] See footnote 1, table A-5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A–7: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Employment								
1948	231,239	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,500	7,826	128,266	7,273	591
1949	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614
1949: March	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482	602
April	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,780	133,895	7,478	602
May	242,370	19,144	223,226	215,133	72,545	7,755	134,833	7,480	613
June	243,896	19,767	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498	612
July	245,067	19,708	225,359	217,237	72,521	7,770	136,946	7,507	615
August	244,743	19,736	225,007	216,546	71,246	7,784	137,516	7,842	619
September	242,426	19,416	223,010	214,470	69,448	7,773	137,249	7,924	616
October	240,898	19,504	221,382	212,828	68,069	7,749	137,010	7,917	617
November	240,095	20,420	219,675	211,064	66,121	7,801	137,032	7,992	619
December	244,467	20,031	224,436	215,840	65,860	12,888	137,092	7,954	642
1950: January	242,030	20,110	221,920	213,201	68,704	7,859	136,548	8,063	656
February	241,771	20,217	221,554	212,903	68,542	7,643	136,718	7,986	665
March	238,487	19,722	218,765	210,056	65,445	7,786	136,825	8,048	661
	Pay rolls (in thousands)								
1948	$817,554	$54,248	$763,306	$729,791	$233,589	$31,298	$464,904	$30,491	$2,624
1949	906,842	60,602	846,240	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,885
1949: March	77,819	4,801	73,018	70,011	22,190	2,721	45,100	2,763	244
April	72,228	4,577	67,651	64,703	20,491	2,642	41,570	2,722	226
May	74,803	4,676	70,127	67,128	21,020	2,670	43,438	2,762	237
June	74,475	4,748	69,727	66,695	20,080	2,678	43,937	2,792	240
July	72,686	3,775	68,911	65,793	21,238	2,691	41,864	2,884	234
August	80,173	4,185	75,988	72,733	23,851	2,760	46,122	3,005	250
September	77,040	5,379	71,661	68,457	20,921	2,737	44,799	2,906	238
October	73,815	5,187	68,628	65,458	20,137	2,685	42,636	2,896	234
November	79,552	5,526	74,026	70,621	21,561	2,809	46,251	3,137	268
December	80,004	5,503	74,501	71,068	21,274	3,829	45,965	3,190	273
1950: January	80,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	2,868	46,246	3,148	281
February	73,027	5,217	67,810	64,472	19,387	2,787	42,298	3,083	255
March	82,937	5,525	77,412	73,912	22,269	2,929	48,714	3,222	278

[1] Data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

[2] See footnote 1, table A–5.

[3] See footnote 2, table A–5.

TABLE A–8: Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [1]						Pay (all types—for entire month)					
	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard
1948	1,492	[2] 964	(?)	424	84	20	$3,442,962	[2] $2,136,384	(?)	$1,077,694	$173,368	$55,516
1949	1,642	672	418	443	86	23	3,648,239	[2] 2,343,312	(?)	1,067,097	177,102	60,128
1949: March	1,682	703	417	451	89	22	289,063	[2] 188,587	(?)	81,204	14,525	4,747
April	1,667	689	417	450	88	23	292,446	[2] 185,607	(?)	87,610	14,379	4,850
May	1,650	673	418	449	87	23	284,790	[2] 181,962	(?)	83,572	14,318	4,938
June	1,639	664	418	447	87	23	291,583	[2] 186,302	(?)	86,706	13,655	4,920
July	1,638	659	419	450	86	24	302,994	113,244	$77,176	92,881	14,860	4,833
August	1,638	655	423	451	86	24	298,893	112,192	78,881	87,722	15,011	5,087
September	1,630	656	420	444	86	24	304,426	116,312	78,679	88,911	15,221	5,303
October	1,614	656	418	432	84	24	331,472	123,001	89,342	98,199	15,575	5,355
November	1,605	657	417	425	83	23	328,637	123,380	88,346	96,381	15,192	5,338
December	1,600	658	416	420	82	24	334,301	124,985	92,455	94,673	16,652	5,536
1950: January	1,573	639	413	416	81	24	327,527	120,331	87,414	99,169	14,997	5,616
February	1,534	613	415	402	80	24	317,939	118,530	87,344	90,802	15,585	5,678
March	1,510	605	415	389	78	23	314,824	117,266	87,500	89,426	15,300	5,332

[1] Represents persons on active duty as of the first of the month. Reserve personnel are excluded if on inactive duty or if on active duty for only a brief training or emergency period. Persons on terminal leave were included through October 1947. Data for Army include Philippine Scouts.

[2] Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

TABLE A–9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States[1]

[In thousands]

State	1950			1949										Annual average
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1947
Arizona	153	151	150	155	152	151	149	147	147	150	151	153	153	148
Arkansas	279	272	273	289	285	283	277	282	275	278	279	281	280	283
California	2,974	2,952	2,960	*3,062	3,015	3,052	3,068	3,054	3,008	3,008	3,005	3,002	*2,977	3,035
Colorado	326	318	323	340	337	332	344	344	342	336	328	326	321	331
Connecticut	715	710	712	729	720	717								773
Georgia	751	745	746	*766	763	764	762	750	741	742	749	751	753	742
Idaho [2]	119	116	119	127	128	129	132	134	131	129	125	120	116	122
Illinois				3,080	3,031	3,017	3,070	3,052	3,040	3,065	3,068	3,091	3,086	3,127
Indiana				1,160	1,118	*1,114	1,188	1,166	1,155	1,154	1,151	1,167	1,163	1,195
Kansas	433	430	435	454	454	*452	451	455	453	452	448	443	435	425
Maine [2]	237	239	239	249	248	257	260	262	257	257	249	244	245	
Maryland	668	662	665	*681	678	662	690	687	680	681	680	683	687	671
Massachusetts [2]	1,597	1,589	1,611	1,668	1,639	1,642	1,642	1,622	1,609	1,631	1,624	1,637	1,645	
Minnesota	755	752	758	778	779	770	786	787	775	779	771	762	752	771
Missouri		1,088	1,090	*1,131	1,109	1,109	1,110	1,113	1,109	1,110	1,109	1,111	1,104	*1,116
Montana	141	140	141	*148	149	150	153	152	151	151	147	144	138	136
New Hampshire [2]	161	161	160	164	163	164	167	170	167	163	158	157	158	
New Jersey [2]	1,527	1,518	1,523	1,574	1,554	1,563	1,563	1,562	1,542	1,559	1,559	1,575	1,577	1,614
New Mexico [2]	142	140	139	142	143	143	143	142	142	143	140	138	135	122
New York [2]	5,442	5,415	5,424	5,621	5,535	5,553	5,568	5,490	5,416	5,479	5,479	5,481	5,458	5,558
Oklahoma	450	446	450	464	461	462	463	460	459	461	461	462	461	432
Oregon	409	385	383	418	421	432	443	442	429	430	418	408	394	416
Pennsylvania	3,415	3,296	3,376	*3,502	*3,354	3,190	3,488	3,442	3,437	3,490	3,525	3,551	3,556	3,628
Rhode Island	276	276	274	284	281	282	278	267	264	265	266	270	275	294
Tennessee [2]	695	684	692	714	701	703	708	699	692	694	695	695	694	701
Utah [2]	174	167	172	183	182	183	193	188	188	185	183	182	178	178
Vermont	91	91	91	95	94	96	96	95	94	94	93	92	92	99
Washington [2]	635	615	609	654	657	676	690	676	671	680	669	663	647	660
Wisconsin [2]	958	950	953	972	967	976	982	981	975	974	968	970	967	
Wyoming [2]	76	71	73	77	79	80	83	86	85	82	79	75	73	73

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A–10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable to data previously published.

TABLE A–10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1950			1949										Annual average 1947
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Alabama	204.4	203.5	206.5	209.2	193.3	184.9	206.8	203.2	197.7	201.2	204.9	209.3	216.0	224.1
Arizona	14.8	14.5	14.5	15.1	15.2	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	14.2
Arkansas	67.7	65.6	66.1	68.1	69.7	69.6	68.5	68.9	67.9	68.4	69.3	70.4	69.8	75.1
California [2]	696.8	684.0	683.0	703.2	711.7	737.6	754.9	758.4	711.8	699.6	697.0	701.3	691.3	712.0
Colorado [2]	52.5	51.9	52.2	56.4	56.6	51.9	56.9	55.1	54.1	53.0	52.8	52.5	52.5	57.5
Connecticut	354.4	350.5	348.2	349.3	347.5	344.0								415.6
Delaware [2]	44.1	43.5	42.9	*42.8	*41.7	42.8	45.6	46.6	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.4	45.9
Dist. of Columbia	17.2	17.0	17.1	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.7	16.7	16.8
Florida	93.5	95.6	94.9	93.1	88.0	83.9	82.9	81.1	79.8	81.9	87.2	89.8	95.9	92.7
Georgia	266.1	264.0	263.8	*267.3	268.9	267.6	264.3	258.1	249.6	250.6	256.0	261.2	*267.0	273.7
Idaho [2]	16.0	16.2	17.2	19.5	21.7	22.1	23.3	24.1	23.4	22.6	20.1	18.0	16.1	20.5
Illinois [2]				1,119.5	1,107.5	1,095.9	1,125.3	1,116.2	1,105.3	1,117.0	1,125.5	1,147.6	1,171.1	1,248.0
Indiana				502.0	473.2	476.8	534.2	519.0	511.9	509.2	510.4	523.9	532.3	562.4
Iowa	147.1	147.0	146.1	*146.7	144.7	145.8	143.6	143.6	138.8	140.7	140.4	142.7	147.6	149.6
Kansas	86.0	86.0	86.2	86.4	87.0	87.7	87.5	88.8	89.2	88.0	86.7	86.3	86.0	81.5
Kentucky [2]	128.6	131.0	129.6	131.6	126.4	128.1	129.9	127.5	126.5	126.2	126.7	132.5	133.0	
Louisiana	128.7	129.1	133.4	139.1	140.6	136.7	136.3	137.1	132.1	133.2	133.8	134.1	136.5	151.0
Maine [2]	98.4	99.3	98.3	99.1	99.9	106.3	107.7	108.7	104.6	106.4	100.2	98.8	103.8	
Maryland [2]	204.1	203.9	203.0	202.0	207.5	192.0	214.6	215.0	209.4	211.1	208.6	212.1	215.6	230.3
Massachusetts [2]	642.4	639.8	639.2	644.3	642.6	647.3	645.2	634.2	617.3	629.3	635.9	655.3	675.8	
Michigan				926.6	*906.0	986.9	1,009.4	1,002.2	982.0	976.6	931.7	987.4	1,007.7	1,041.7
Minnesota	183.2	181.7	181.6	184.5	185.7	185.0	189.7	194.4	188.1	184.8	182.4	182.7	185.5	199.5
Mississippi	80.2	79.6	78.7	78.9	78.5	77.9	76.4	72.2	72.2	75.0	76.1	78.1	81.0	91.9
Missouri		331.5	329.6	*330.8	324.6	331.7	336.0	336.1	334.4	330.4	329.1	331.8	338.6	348.8
Montana	17.1	17.0	17.1	*18.3	19.1	19.8	20.1	19.1	18.9	18.4	17.2	16.3	15.9	18.4
Nebraska				49.1	49.4	49.7	49.1	47.4	47.1	47.5	46.9	46.0	47.4	49.3
Nevada	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3
New Hampshire [2]	76.8	76.9	75.3	74.9	74.4	74.6	75.0	75.1	73.4	72.9	71.5	71.8	75.1	
New Jersey [2]	699.1	695.2	687.5	693.7	693.7	700.2	693.7	688.6	666.6	686.3	691.9	710.0	730.5	775.3
New Mexico [2]	11.1	11.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	10.4	9.9	9.1
New York [2]	1,775.0	1,773.6	1,753.8	1,781.0	1,780.0	1,801.3	1,809.1	1,751.9	1,670.7	1,702.1	1,715.1	1,753.9	1,800.8	1,903.7
North Carolina	396.4	398.7	400.6	*400.8	399.6	399.3	394.4	382.2	360.2	365.9	366.5	374.1	*381.9	410.5
North Dakota	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.1
Ohio	1,104.6	1,096.3	1,079.4	1,078.3	1,010.4	990.0	1,082.4	1,079.5	1,063.0	1,090.7	1,103.8	1,131.3	1,164.3	1,245.1
Oklahoma	63.0	62.1	62.8	63.9	64.4	63.9	62.3	63.5	64.0	64.4	64.5	64.8	65.7	62.4
Oregon [2]	117.7	110.6	106.7	123.1	125.9	136.5	142.8	143.1	135.3	137.1	129.1	124.0	116.0	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,339.9	1,343.8	1,333.1	*1,340.7	*1,249.3	1,176.5	1,340.6	1,319.0	1,315.1	1,350.3	1,381.1	1,411.4	1,448.2	1,524.5
Rhode Island	135.8	136.7	133.4	135.1	136.3	135.8	131.8	123.9	122.5	123.2	122.9	126.1	132.7	153.5
South Carolina	200.6	200.5	199.4	200.8	200.5	201.8	199.9	199.0	194.8	196.6	196.5	200.4	*202.7	202.1
South Dakota	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.3
Tennessee [2]	239.8	236.7	235.8	236.4	233.5	240.8	237.9	235.9	233.0	232.2	234.1	235.6	238.1	253.6
Texas [2]	331.9	330.0	332.5	335.6	332.1	333.9	334.6	331.5	327.4	328.7	329.3	324.3	331.4	320.7
Utah [2]	25.7	25.3	*25.9	*27.7	*25.0	*27.7	32.4	29.4	30.0	27.1	26.8	26.4	26.3	26.5
Vermont	33.8	33.0	32.8	33.4	33.7	33.9	33.0	*32.6	*31.9	*32.6	*32.4	33.0	34.0	39.8
Virginia	211.6	212.7	214.8	218.5	219.4	220.9	218.9	213.5	208.0	211.9	211.7	215.3	221.2	234.5
Washington [2]	162.3	155.1	149.7	163.3	168.1	176.9	183.6	175.5	171.8	180.5	174.6	173.4	167.2	173.5
West Virginia		127.2	125.7	126.7	120.8	121.4	127.2	126.6	122.7	126.4	128.1	131.4	134.5	137.6
Wisconsin [2]	404.5	397.6	393.5	388.0	392.0	398.2	404.2	410.5	405.8	402.9	399.8	406.5	415.5	
Wyoming	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.3

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency listed below

[2] The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

[3] Revised series; not comparable to data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Comm., Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
District of Columbia—USES for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Research and Statistics Section, Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Employment Security Board, Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 10.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Texas Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Lab and Industry, Richmond 14.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston .
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A–11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1950		1949											1948
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.
Continental U. S.	2,325.9	2,380.9	2,200.0	2,019.9	1,855.7	1,885.6	2,140.4	2,111.2	2,062.1	2,035.1	1,967.8	1,939.9	1,835.8	1,092.4
New England	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	207.9	269.9	281.4	303.4	306.3	258.1	199.1	180.3	90.1
Maine	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	12.0	18.7	16.6	19.0	21.8	19.4	15.0	14.4	8.0
New Hampshire	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	12.2	15.4	15.2	16.2	17.7	17.5	13.4	10.3	4.5
Vermont	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	4.5	3.9	2.0
Massachusetts	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	89.6	106.1	137.3	146.8	155.8	154.7	119.2	95.1	90.1	50.2
Rhode Island	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	27.5	33.2	37.7	48.4	51.7	42.1	25.7	23.3	9.8
Connecticut	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	46.2	61.7	59.8	58.8	54.9	54.3	45.4	38.3	15.6
Middle Atlantic	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	637.4	631.8	692.9	680.4	614.1	558.5	536.7	528.2	493.5	319.4
New York	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	361.3	355.5	386.4	413.7	361.0	320.0	312.9	314.3	307.4	182.6
New Jersey	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	82.1	94.5	96.7	98.2	90.6	87.3	81.6	71.3	58.1
Pennsylvania	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	194.2	212.0	170.0	154.9	141.9	136.5	132.3	114.8	78.7
East North Central	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	384.6	371.4	409.1	390.0	393.1	396.0	359.0	335.5	304.4	188.8
Ohio	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	112.9	113.5	100.8	93.4	91.4	84.9	78.8	69.3	39.2
Indiana	38.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	30.9	29.7	37.3	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.5	38.8	35.1	20.2
Illinois	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	149.0	166.2	160.7	159.4	148.5	121.1	102.7	96.7	57.9
Michigan	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	58.7	67.4	68.8	80.8	95.6	92.2	90.6	80.3	61.7
Wisconsin	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	21.1	24.7	21.8	21.6	22.4	23.3	24.6	23.0	9.8
West North Central	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	58.0	64.6	64.4	68.2	76.4	86.2	97.0	97.2	61.3
Minnesota	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	15.8	17.3	16.4	17.3	23.2	28.6	30.4	28.0	13.8
Iowa	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	5.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	9.5	11.4	11.2	6.7
Missouri	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	29.1	31.9	32.5	35.5	36.2	35.3	37.7	38.4	27.3
North Dakota	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.5	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.2
South Dakota	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.1
Nebraska	9.5	7.9	4.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.0	4.1	4.9	3.0
Kansas	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0	7.4	9.3	10.5	8.2
South Atlantic	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	181.5	220.0	219.7	206.4	192.5	172.2	157.7	144.9	85.9
Delaware	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1
Maryland	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	28.8	36.3	38.6	36.3	37.3	30.0	24.0	24.3	14.5
District of Columbia	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.7
Virginia	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	15.9	17.8	26.5	28.2	29.3	21.1	18.1	18.8	16.6	10.1
West Virginia	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	27.9	28.6	30.9	28.7	22.7	21.3	20.0	18.0	16.3	13.1
North Carolina	32.5	30.3	27.7	28.7	26.2	31.2	38.2	39.8	41.0	39.7	38.9	35.0	29.7	14.0
South Carolina	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	17.0	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.2	17.3	14.6	12.8	6.3
Georgia	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.5	19.0	23.5	28.1	28.4	28.2	26.8	24.0	22.2	20.5	9.5
Florida	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	28.8	31.4	28.8	21.9	19.2	16.5	16.8	16.8	11.6
East South Central	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	98.4	114.1	113.3	114.4	111.7	109.4	109.8	100.1	54.6
Kentucky	30.7	26.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	25.2	27.6	27.4	28.0	26.4	24.4	25.6	22.1	10.8
Tennessee	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	31.2	33.6	39.4	40.3	45.0	45.7	47.4	48.5	45.5	25.2
Alabama	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	31.5	29.6	34.5	33.5	30.3	27.7	25.6	22.8	20.2	11.5
Mississippi	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	12.6	12.1	11.1	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.3	7.1
West South Central	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	67.8	73.8	68.2	67.0	73.4	80.8	85.0	83.1	52.6
Arkansas	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	11.0	10.3	10.5	12.4	15.2	17.1	19.9	11.7
Louisiana	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	23.1	24.3	22.3	20.6	21.9	24.4	25.1	23.9	16.0
Oklahoma	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	14.5	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.5	14.9	15.6	10.6
Texas	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	21.6	24.0	22.4	23.0	26.1	27.7	27.9	23.7	14.3
Mountain	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	27.9	23.5	25.2	22.2	19.7	22.1	28.8	38.8	43.3	24.0
Montana	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	4.7	6.2	6.6	4.0
Idaho	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.8	6.6	7.8	4.1
Wyoming	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.0
Colorado	8.6	8.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.8	3.2
New Mexico	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.7
Arizona	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.8	6.9	6.6	3.4
Utah	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.7	3.8	6.0	8.3	4.6
Nevada	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.0
Pacific	432.9	430.1	345.3	284.3	246.8	245.1	270.9	271.3	275.3	298.3	336.4	388.8	389.1	215.5
Washington	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	36.4	30.6	31.4	25.5	22.4	26.7	35.3	48.5	61.2	36.8
Oregon	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	17.7	18.1	15.2	10.2	13.4	19.7	31.9	40.3	16.5
California	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	189.3	196.8	221.4	230.6	242.7	258.2	281.4	308.4	287.6	162.2

[1] Average of weeks ended in specified months. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

For a technical description of this series, see The April 1950 *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 382)

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1950	3.6	[2] 3.2										
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1950	3.1	[2] 2.9										
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.2
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: [4]												
1950	1.1	[2] 1.0										
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1950	.2	[2] .2										
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: [5]												
1950	1.7	[2] 1.6										
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1 week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included: printing and publishing and certain seasonal industries such as canning and preserving are not covered; women's, misses' and children's outerwear, and fertilizers are also omitted. Plants on strike are also excluded.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B–1 and B–2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over Report," which is available upon request. Beginning with the May 1950 issue, data in table B–2 are revised and are not comparable with those in previous issues.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., inc. military	
	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950
Manufacturing												
Durable goods*	3.6	4.1	2.8	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods**	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.4	1.6	.1	.1
Ordnance and accessories	2.6	1.6	.9	1.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.3	(2)	
Food and kindred products	3.2	3.6	4.6	5.0	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	3.2	3.3	.1	.1
Meat products	4.1	4.5	7.9	5.8	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	6.2	4.0	.1	.1
Grain-mill products	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	.9	.8	.1	.2	1.0	1.5	.1	.1
Bakery products	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	1.8	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.8	2.7	2.5	5.8	.4	1.3	.1	.1	1.9	4.3	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	1.6	1.8	4.5	4.1	1.2	1.4	.2	.3	3.0	2.3	.1	.1
Cigarettes	.5	1.0	5.0	3.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	4.4	2.2	(2)	.1
Cigars	2.1	1.7	4.7	5.0	1.7	1.9	.2	.5	2.8	2.5	(2)	.1
Tobacco and snuff	2.3	3.8	2.4	4.2	1.1	1.6	.1	.3	1.0	2.0	.2	.3
Textile-mill products	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.0	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	1.1	1.3	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	1.5	1.4	.3	.4	1.3	1.3	.2	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	.9	1.4	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.6	.2	.3	.6	1.0	(2)	.1
Woolen and worsted	5.2	3.3	3.7	6.4	.6	.8	.2	.2	2.4	5.1	.5	.3
Knitting mills	1.5	2.3	1.8	3.3	.9	1.5	.2	.3	.7	1.5	(2)	(2)
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.6	(2)	(2)
Seamless hosiery	.7	2.8	1.5	3.5	.6	2.0	.1	.2	.8	1.3	(2)	(2)
Knit underwear	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.9	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	2.9	(2)	(2)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.1	.6	.9	.2	.2	1.9	.9	.2	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.2	3.2	.9	1.2	.7	.7	.1	.1	.1	.3	(2)	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.9	1.9	2.1	.3	.3	1.4	1.4	(2)	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	4.8	3.6	3.3	1.6	2.0	.1	.2	1.9	1.0	(2)	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.4	2.0	2.3	.3	.3	1.4	1.8	(2)	(2)
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.0	3.7	3.0	5.6	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	1.1	3.9	(2)	.1
Logging camps and contractors	9.2	3.9	5.3	15.2	3.2	1.6	.2	.4	1.8	13.1	.1	.1
Sawmills and planing mills	4.6	3.0	3.1	5.5	1.7	1.3	.2	.1	1.2	4.0	(2)	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.8	4.7	2.6	3.1	1.6	1.3	.5	.3	.5	1.4	(2)	.1
Furniture and fixtures	5.0	5.5	3.1	3.6	1.7	1.8	.4	.4	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Household furniture	5.8	6.5	3.0	3.8	2.0	2.1	.5	.5	.5	1.1	(2)	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.8	1.7	.1	.1
Paper and allied products	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	.8	.9	.2	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.4	.5	.1	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.5	1.3	(2)	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	.4	.7	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	.1	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
Industrial organic chemicals	1.3	1.7	.9	1.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	.3	.7	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.2	1.1	.8	1.1	.3	.4	(2)	(2)	.4	.7	.1	(2)
Drugs and medicines	1.3	1.2	.7	1.2	.4	.5	(2)	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.9	2.0	.9	1.3	.5	.7	.2	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.3	.5	1.4	1.0	.2	.2	(2)	(2)	1.0	.6	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	.2	.2	1.0	.8	.2	.2	(2)	(2)	.6	.4	.2	.2
Rubber products	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.9	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	1.2	1.6	.1	.1
Tires and inner tubes	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	.6	.6	.1	(2)	.6	.5	.1	.1
Rubber footwear	3.4	2.1	6.3	9.4	1.3	1.6	.1	.1	4.8	7.6	.1	.1
Other rubber products	3.5	5.5	2.8	3.2	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.4	.1	.1
Leather and leather products	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.4	.2	.3	.6	1.1	.2	.2
Leather	2.8	2.5	2.1	3.3	.7	1.3	.1	.2	1.2	1.7	.1	.1
Footwear (except rubber)	2.7	3.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.6	1.2	.2	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	.7	.7	.1	.2	1.2	1.7	.1	.1
Glass and glass products	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.9	2.6	.1	.1
Cement, hydraulic	.7	.9	1.3	2.1	.4	.7	.1	.2	.7	1.1	.1	.1
Structural clay products	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.4	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	2.0	2.1	(2)	(2)
Pottery and related products	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.9	.7	.9	.1	.3	.5	.6	(2)	.1
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.7	.5	.1	.1
Iron and steel foundries	4.3	4.4	2.7	2.8	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.7	.1	.1
Gray-iron foundries	4.6	4.5	3.2	3.2	.9	.8	.3	.2	1.9	2.0	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	3.9	4.2	2.1	2.6	.9	1.1	.2	.1	.9	1.2	.1	.2
Steel foundries	4.3	4.0	2.4	2.3	.6	.6	.2	.2	1.5	1.4	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	.5	.6	.1	.2	.7	.4	.1	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	.6	.6	.1	.1	.5	.4	.1	.1
Nonferrous foundries	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.9	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	2.0	2.4	.1	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.9	3.5	1.8	1.8	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., inc. military	
	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.8	4.8	2.7	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.0	.3	.2	.7	1.1	.1	.1
Cutlery and edge tools	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.2	.8	.7	.2	.3	.5	2.2	(†)	(†)
Hand tools	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.0	.5	.6	.1	.3	.7	.9	.1	.2
Hardware	5.5	5.2	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.4	.4	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.3	3.5	2.3	3.7	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	.9	2.2	.1	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	.6	1.1	.1	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.5	3.9	2.5	4.5	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	1.2	3.1	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products	3.7	4.6	2.1	3.6	.6	.8	.2	.2	1.2	2.5	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.8	6.6	2.8	2.8	.9	1.0	.2	.1	1.6	1.5	.1	.2
Machinery (except electrical)	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.2	.7	.8	.1	.1	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	4.8	3.7	1.8	2.6	.5	.6	.2	.2	.8	1.5	.3	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.4	.9	.7	.1	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
Construction and mining machinery	4.1	4.0	1.8	2.4	.8	.9	.2	.1	.7	1.3	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	.7	.8	.2	.1	1.1	1.4	.2	.1
Machine tools	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	.5	.5	.1	.1	.8	1.1	.1	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.4	.8	.9	.2	.2	.8	1.2	.3	.1
Machine-tool accessories	6.6	5.8	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	2.1	2.2	(†)	(†)
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.7	1.7	.1	.1
General industrial machinery	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.1	1.1	.1	.2
Office and store machines and devices	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.9	.1	.1
Service-industry and household machines	4.0	4.7	1.5	2.4	.8	1.2	.1	.1	.4	1.0	.2	.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.4	3.7	1.5	1.9	.6	.7	.1	.1	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Electrical machinery	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.2	1.1	.1	.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	.8	.7	.1	.1	.4	.7	.1	.1
Communication equipment	4.5	4.8	3.1	3.5	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	1.4	1.7	.1	.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	6.3	6.5	4.2	4.7	1.7	1.8	.4	.4	2.0	2.4	.1	.1
Telephone and telegraph equipment	.6	.6	1.4	1.8	.4	.4	.1	.1	.7	1.2	.2	.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.6	5.1	2.3	2.2	.9	.9	.2	.1	1.1	1.1	.1	.1
Transportation equipment	4.0	6.2	4.9	4.2	.7	1.2	.1	.2	4.0	2.7	.1	.1
Automobiles	3.1	6.7	3.3	3.2	.6	1.3	.1	.2	2.5	1.5	.1	.2
Aircraft and parts	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	.9	1.0	.1	.1	1.5	1.4	(†)	.1
Aircraft	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	1.8	1.5	(†)	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	.6	.6	.1	.1	.6	1.0	(†)	(†)
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	.4	.6	(†)	.1	1.3	.7	(†)	(†)
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	.6	.6	.3	.2	.6	1.2	(†)	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(†)	14.8	(†)	15.9	(†)	1.0	(†)	.3	(†)	14.5	(†)	.1
Railroad equipment	4.1	3.1	11.2	7.6	.8	.6	.1	.2	10.0	6.5	.3	.3
Locomotives and parts	3.1	1.6	8.8	7.0	.9	.6	(†)	.1	7.8	6.2	.1	.1
Railroad and street cars	5.1	4.8	10.5	8.2	.6	.6	.2	.3	9.2	6.8	.5	.5
Other transportation equipment	5.3	6.1	1.3	1.2	.3	.4	(†)	(†)	.8	.7	.2	.1
Instruments and related products	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	.6	.7	.1	.1	.7	.9	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus	(†)	.9	(†)	.7	(†)	.3	(†)	(†)	(†)	.3	(†)	.1
Watches and clocks	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.2	.9	1.0	.2	.1	1.3	1.9	.1	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.6	.6	.6	.1	.1	.4	.9	.1	(†)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.8	1.2	1.3	.3	.2	1.7	2.2	.1	.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.8	.8	1.0	.1	.1	1.4	2.6	(†)	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.2
Iron	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.4	.4	.5	.1	.1	2.2	1.6	.2	.2
Copper	3.3	4.5	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	.1	.2	.4	.3	.1	.2
Lead and zinc	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	.2	.1	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Anthracite mining	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	(†)	(†)	.2	.2	.1	.1
Bituminous-coal mining	(†)	1.4	(†)	1.4	(†)	1.1	(†)	.1	(†)	.1	(†)	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(†)	.9	(†)	1.2	(†)	.8	(†)	(†)	(†)	.3	(†)	.1
Telegraph	(†)	.6	(†)	2.3	(†)	.6	(†)	(†)	(†)	1.5	(†)	.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

† Less than 0.05.

‡ Not available.

* See footnote 2, table A–2.

** See footnote 3, table A–2.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.80	42.4	$1.434	$58.32	41.3	$1.412	$65.81	45.2	$1.456	$61.37	41.3	$1.485	$66.57	36.8	$1.809	$72.12	38.0	$1.898
1949: Average	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941
1949: February	64.74	42.4	1.527	62.81	42.1	1.492	67.56	43.7	1.546	67.82	42.1	1.611	47.97	26.1	1.838	73.56	37.9	1.941
March	66.16	43.3	1.528	63.30	42.4	1.493	70.90	46.1	1.538	69.56	43.1	1.614	46.15	25.0	1.846	70.54	36.4	1.938
April	64.71	42.6	1.519	62.20	41.8	1.488	71.35	46.3	1.541	64.74	41.0	1.579	56.82	30.6	1.857	72.33	37.4	1.934
May	63.72	42.2	1.510	61.64	41.4	1.489	67.37	44.5	1.514	66.03	41.9	1.576	63.63	34.1	1.866	72.98	37.5	1.946
June	60.53	40.6	1.491	60.26	40.8	1.477	59.02	39.8	1.483	63.27	40.9	1.547	45.28	23.4	1.935	59.90	30.7	1.951
July	58.75	39.4	1.491	56.97	38.7	1.472	59.43	39.7	1.497	61.41	39.9	1.539	66.08	35.0	1.888	47.94	25.1	1.910
August	58.18	39.5	1.473	57.32	39.1	1.466	56.20	38.0	1.479	59.87	40.1	1.493	42.80	23.4	1.829	49.81	26.1	1.897
September	58.96	39.6	1.489	59.15	39.3	1.505	58.27	39.4	1.479	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.24	31.8	1.863	52.46	27.0	1.943
October	59.63	40.1	1.487	54.46	35.5	1.534	59.20	40.3	1.469	61.95	40.7	1.522	75.81	39.2	1.934	63.10	31.9	1.978
November	52.73	35.7	1.477	38.78	26.6	1.458	59.70	40.2	1.485	61.99	40.7	1.523	67.94	35.7	1.903	68.17	34.1	1.999
December	62.96	42.0	1.499	60.38	41.1	1.469	64.26	42.5	1.512	67.68	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919
1950: January	64.21	42.3	1.518	60.21	40.6	1.483	71.96	45.4	1.585	65.34	42.4	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.866	47.40	24.6	1.927
February	63.45	42.3	1.500	61.11	41.4	1.476	68.44	44.3	1.545	64.20	42.1	1.525	40.23	20.6	1.953	48.02	24.6	1.952

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction [2]											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$66.68	40.0	$1.667	$55.31	44.5	$1.243	$68.25	38.1	$1.790	$66.61	40.6	$1.639	$62.41	41.6	$1.500	$68.67	40.0	$1.716
1949: Average	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.8	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.5	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820
1949: February	70.37	39.8	1.768	54.36	42.3	1.285	69.96	37.3	1.877	68.66	39.7	1.714	61.17	39.8	1.536	71.18	39.7	1.794
March	69.54	39.6	1.756	54.40	42.5	1.280	69.22	36.9	1.875	67.25	39.5	1.703	61.96	40.4	1.534	69.98	39.0	1.793
April	70.30	39.9	1.762	56.38	43.3	1.302	69.86	37.3	1.872	68.47	40.1	1.709	62.44	40.2	1.555	72.29	40.0	1.807
May	71.78	40.6	1.768	58.17	44.3	1.313	71.70	38.5	1.864	71.42	41.7	1.712	67.17	42.9	1.567	74.43	40.9	1.820
June	70.59	39.7	1.778	57.82	43.8	1.320	71.41	38.5	1.856	71.34	41.9	1.704	66.52	42.3	1.574	75.05	41.5	1.807
July	72.54	40.3	1.800	56.77	43.4	1.308	71.55	38.6	1.856	72.29	42.2	1.712	68.17	43.3	1.575	75.21	41.4	1.818
August	70.74	40.1	1.764	57.86	44.3	1.306	72.13	38.7	1.862	72.56	42.4	1.712	68.55	43.4	1.578	75.69	41.5	1.822
September	72.40	40.4	1.792	56.68	43.2	1.312	70.73	37.7	1.874	70.82	40.9	1.730	66.75	41.6	1.607	73.81	40.5	1.823
October	73.87	41.2	1.793	57.77	44.2	1.307	72.06	38.3	1.881	72.71	41.8	1.741	68.37	42.3	1.617	75.83	41.4	1.831
November	71.20	40.0	1.780	55.77	42.7	1.306	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.754	65.30	40.6	1.610	72.96	39.4	1.852
December	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	36.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855
1950: January	76.06	41.7	1.824	53.39	41.1	1.299	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.5	1.646	69.57	38.5	1.807
February	68.20	38.1	1.790	54.25	41.6	1.304	67.26	34.3	1.961	66.63	37.6	1.772	61.03	36.7	1.663	69.46	38.0	1.828

Year and month	Contract construction [2]—Continued																	
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$55.85	37.3	$1.848	$64.64	36.6	$1.766	$73.87	38.0	$1.946	$76.83	39.2	$1.960	$69.77	36.3	$1.925	$83.01	39.8	$2.084
1949: Average	70.93	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	35.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211
1949: February	70.53	36.5	1.930	66.84	36.1	1.853	75.13	37.1	2.027	78.16	38.8	2.014	68.92	34.9	1.974	86.35	39.2	2.201
March	69.83	36.1	1.933	66.69	35.8	1.864	73.87	36.5	2.022	77.33	38.6	2.003	69.73	35.5	1.964	85.67	38.8	2.208
April	70.33	36.4	1.934	66.88	35.9	1.862	74.84	36.9	2.027	76.93	38.3	2.009	69.66	35.5	1.965	86.84	39.3	2.209
May	71.81	37.2	1.940	68.34	36.8	1.858	76.29	37.7	2.023	77.75	38.5	2.018	71.93	36.6	1.963	87.01	39.2	2.220
June	71.44	37.1	1.924	67.70	36.7	1.846	76.43	37.7	2.026	77.95	38.6	2.022	72.18	36.8	1.961	87.02	39.3	2.215
July	71.28	37.1	1.922	67.33	36.6	1.838	76.59	37.7	2.032	78.08	38.8	2.013	72.18	36.7	1.968	86.41	39.2	2.202
August	71.95	37.2	1.932	68.02	36.8	1.848	76.99	37.8	2.036	79.13	38.9	2.033	72.51	36.4	1.992	87.80	39.7	2.210
September	70.69	36.5	1.938	66.64	36.0	1.854	75.80	37.2	2.040	79.15	38.6	2.052	71.59	35.7	2.006	85.80	38.8	2.210
October	71.80	36.9	1.944	67.89	36.5	1.861	76.51	37.5	2.041	80.32	38.9	2.064	71.41	35.7	2.001	86.49	39.0	2.215
November	70.21	36.1	1.947	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.085	68.88	34.5	1.996	85.28	38.2	2.233
December	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217
1950: January	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.49	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.061	67.49	33.9	1.991	86.88	38.7	2.245
February	67.23	33.6	2.001	62.22	32.8	1.897	71.24	34.3	2.077	76.53	36.9	2.074	67.06	33.7	1.990	88.08	38.8	2.270

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction [2]—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$69.65	36.9	$1.888	$69.61	35.4	$1.969	$78.52	36.1	$2.175	$67.96	37.9	$1.792	$62.47	36.5	$1.710	$66.44	38.9	$1.709
1949: Average	71.39	36.1	1.979	68.72	33.8	2.033	80.39	34.9	2.301	67.14	36.6	1.837	62.86	35.7	1.759	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: February	70.01	35.6	1.968	65.83	32.2	2.044	78.66	35.4	2.221	64.95	35.9	1.810	58.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818
March	68.24	34.7	1.966	65.44	32.1	2.038	77.51	34.6	2.241	64.41	35.7	1.802	58.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807
April	70.50	35.6	1.979	68.04	33.4	2.036	80.27	35.2	2.283	65.00	36.7	1.773	61.50	35.3	1.740	66.51	37.1	1.793
May	72.77	37.0	1.968	70.97	35.2	2.018	79.88	34.7	2.303	67.09	38.1	1.763	63.99	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803
June	73.02	36.9	1.977	71.23	35.0	2.034	83.73	35.8	2.338	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.20	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842
July	73.46	36.8	1.998	71.47	35.1	2.037	84.59	36.0	2.352	66.40	37.0	1.795	64.50	36.8	1.753	71.93	38.6	1.863
August	73.36	36.9	1.988	71.36	35.3	2.021	83.13	35.7	2.330	66.45	36.3	1.831	64.53	36.7	1.759	72.51	38.9	1.863
September	71.58	36.1	1.982	66.31	32.9	2.015	84.39	36.3	2.322	67.22	35.8	1.876	62.95	36.0	1.750	70.58	37.6	1.878
October	72.26	36.5	1.978	70.60	34.7	2.035	81.11	35.0	2.316	68.46	36.1	1.896	65.96	37.1	1.777	72.22	38.4	1.882
November	70.77	35.7	1.984	71.68	35.0	2.047	74.76	32.5	2.302	69.57	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.775	69.46	37.3	1.864
December	69.18	34.6	2.001	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.30	34.1	1.799	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.056	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February	64.15	31.6	2.030	54.24	26.0	2.086	76.61	32.6	2.350	58.80	32.2	1.826	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.73	33.0	1.901

Year and month	Manufacturing														
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [4]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
													Total: Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.14	40.1	$1.350	$57.11	40.5	$1.410	$50.61	39.6	$1.278	$57.20	41.6	$1.375	$51.87	42.0	$1.235
1949: Average	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.469	53.58	41.5	1.291
1949: February	55.20	39.4	1.401	58.49	39.9	1.466	51.33	38.8	1.323	59.22	41.3	1.434	53.07	41.3	1.285
March	54.74	39.1	1.400	57.83	39.5	1.464	51.07	38.6	1.323	57.90	39.6	1.462	52.80	40.9	1.291
April	53.80	38.4	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	49.67	37.6	1.321	54.13	36.7	1.475	52.33	40.6	1.289
May	54.08	38.6	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	50.41	38.1	1.323	59.32	40.3	1.472	53.44	41.3	1.294
June	54.51	38.8	1.405	57.82	39.2	1.475	50.97	38.5	1.324	58.72	39.7	1.479	53.62	41.6	1.289
July	54.63	38.8	1.408	57.31	38.8	1.477	51.55	38.7	1.332	59.64	40.3	1.480	54.69	42.2	1.296
August	54.70	39.1	1.399	57.89	39.3	1.473	51.31	38.9	1.319	58.44	39.7	1.472	53.00	41.7	1.271
September	55.72	39.6	1.407	58.69	39.6	1.482	52.59	39.6	1.328	59.76	40.3	1.483	53.63	41.8	1.283
October	55.26	39.7	1.392	58.17	39.9	1.458	52.47	39.6	1.325	59.97	40.3	1.488	53.83	41.7	1.291
November	54.43	39.1	1.392	56.82	39.0	1.457	52.07	39.3	1.325	59.82	40.2	1.488	54.16	41.6	1.302
December	56.04	39.8	1.408	59.19	40.1	1.476	52.69	39.5	1.334	60.85	40.7	1.495	54.57	41.4	1.318
1950: January	56.29	39.7	1.418	59.40	40.0	1.485	52.78	39.3	1.343	60.70	40.2	1.510	54.98	41.4	1.328
February	56.37	39.7	1.420	59.47	40.1	1.483	53.06	39.3	1.350	60.88	40.4	1.507	54.17	40.7	1.331

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Food and kindred products—Continued														
	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$59.15	43.4	$1.363	$52.26	45.4	$1.151	$42.63	38.2	$1.116	$54.53	44.3	$1.231	$57.23	46.3	$1.236	$51.01	45.3	$1.126
1949: Average	58.02	41.5	1.398	54.61	44.8	1.219	43.77	38.8	1.128	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190
1949: February	56.13	41.3	1.359	54.59	45.0	1.213	43.89	38.2	1.149	55.51	43.5	1.276	57.79	44.8	1.290	51.10	44.2	1.156
March	55.69	40.3	1.382	53.77	44.4	1.211	42.89	37.2	1.153	55.21	43.1	1.281	55.42	43.4	1.277	53.78	45.5	1.182
April	55.32	39.8	1.390	54.10	44.6	1.213	43.07	36.5	1.180	54.66	42.7	1.280	54.36	42.7	1.273	55.07	46.2	1.192
May	56.64	40.6	1.395	54.47	45.2	1.205	43.65	37.4	1.167	55.81	43.6	1.280	55.90	43.6	1.282	55.88	47.2	1.184
June	56.44	40.4	1.397	55.23	45.8	1.206	42.63	38.3	1.113	57.84	44.7	1.294	58.10	45.0	1.291	57.36	47.6	1.205
July	58.55	41.7	1.404	55.71	45.7	1.219	43.59	39.7	1.098	59.75	45.4	1.316	61.13	46.1	1.326	57.14	47.7	1.198
August	57.34	40.9	1.402	54.72	45.0	1.216	44.27	40.8	1.085	57.46	44.0	1.306	58.70	44.3	1.325	55.75	46.3	1.204
September	58.31	41.5	1.405	55.28	44.4	1.245	44.79	40.1	1.117	58.92	44.3	1.330	62.70	45.8	1.369	56.57	47.1	1.201
October	56.89	40.9	1.391	54.76	44.2	1.239	45.92	40.0	1.148	58.56	44.4	1.319	62.88	46.0	1.367	55.67	46.7	1.192
November	61.03	42.8	1.426	53.95	43.9	1.229	41.29	37.1	1.113	55.81	42.8	1.304	57.77	43.4	1.331	54.49	45.6	1.195
December	61.99	43.5	1.425	54.29	44.1	1.231	43.26	36.6	1.182	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197
1950: January	61.12	43.1	1.418	55.82	44.8	1.246	45.19	38.2	1.183	56.24	42.7	1.317	59.71	44.0	1.357	52.62	44.0	1.196
February	56.62	40.3	1.405	54.88	43.9	1.250	45.13	37.8	1.194	55.52	41.9	1.325	58.72	43.4	1.353	50.79	42.5	1.195

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Bakery products			Sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$49.35	42.4	$1.164	$52.04	41.8	$1.245	$44.00	40.0	$1.100	$41.46	39.6	$1.047	$51.43	41.9	$1.466	$46.26	44.1	$1.049
1949: Average	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.566	48.40	43.8	1.105
1949: February	51.28	42.1	1.218	54.95	40.2	1.367	43.88	39.0	1.125	41.86	38.9	1.076	61.54	40.3	1.527	47.05	43.4	1.084
March	50.34	41.4	1.216	53.40	39.5	1.352	44.60	39.5	1.129	42.48	39.3	1.081	62.75	40.8	1.538	46.89	43.3	1.083
April	51.07	42.0	1.216	51.45	37.8	1.361	42.71	37.9	1.127	40.56	37.8	1.073	62.29	40.9	1.523	47.09	43.2	1.090
May	51.61	42.1	1.226	55.08	40.5	1.360	42.86	38.1	1.125	40.60	37.8	1.074	64.54	41.8	1.544	48.58	44.0	1.104
June	52.29	42.2	1.239	57.93	42.5	1.363	44.76	39.3	1.139	42.38	39.2	1.081	65.59	42.1	1.558	50.20	44.9	1.118
July	52.62	42.2	1.247	57.72	42.5	1.358	43.69	38.8	1.126	41.39	38.9	1.064	68.79	42.7	1.611	50.69	44.9	1.129
August	51.83	41.5	1.249	56.53	41.2	1.372	45.39	40.2	1.129	42.80	40.0	1.070	66.24	41.4	1.600	49.88	44.1	1.131
September	52.88	42.1	1.256	59.17	43.6	1.357	47.70	42.1	1.133	44.03	41.3	1.066	64.92	40.7	1.595	48.32	43.3	1.116
October	52.29	41.6	1.257	53.71	42.9	1.252	48.52	42.6	1.139	44.83	41.7	1.075	64.40	40.5	1.590	49.37	45.0	1.097
November	52.12	41.4	1.259	60.82	48.0	1.267	45.86	40.8	1.124	43.44	40.9	1.062	63.60	40.1	1.586	48.24	43.7	1.104
December	52.16	41.3	1.263	54.91	42.4	1.295	45.35	40.6	1.117	42.98	40.7	1.056	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07	42.0	1.097
1950: January	52.15	41.0	1.272	56.26	39.9	1.410	45.09	39.9	1.130	42.60	39.7	1.073	63.68	39.8	1.600	46.56	42.6	1.093
February	53.00	41.6	1.274	55.94	39.7	1.409	44.84	39.4	1.138	42.57	39.2	1.086	64.60	40.0	1.615	46.55	42.2	1.103

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued | Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$66.40	42.0	$1.581	$54.92	40.5	$1.356	$49.74	42.3	$1.176	$38.50	38.1	$0.958	$44.51	38.6	$1.153	$32.71	37.6	$0.870
1949: Average	69.46	41.1	1.690	57.00	39.2	1.454	52.17	41.9	1.245	37.25	37.1	1.004	46.33	37.7	1.229	32.41	36.7	.884
1949: February	66.21	40.3	1.643	54.80	38.7	1.416	52.00	41.6	1.250	34.94	35.4	.987	42.32	34.8	1.216	31.29	35.8	.874
March	67.98	41.1	1.654	55.15	39.0	1.414	51.42	41.7	1.233	36.21	36.1	1.003	45.11	37.1	1.216	31.12	35.2	.884
April	67.44	41.2	1.637	55.29	38.8	1.425	50.55	40.8	1.239	35.15	34.7	1.013	44.01	35.9	1.226	29.78	33.8	.881
May	70.85	42.5	1.667	55.39	38.9	1.424	51.71	41.7	1.240	36.27	35.7	1.016	43.98	35.9	1.225	31.63	35.7	.886
June	71.74	42.5	1.688	55.11	38.7	1.424	51.41	41.8	1.230	38.57	38.0	1.015	47.78	39.1	1.222	32.99	37.4	.882
July	75.60	43.3	1.746	56.42	39.1	1.443	52.33	42.3	1.237	38.19	37.4	1.021	48.13	39.1	1.231	32.13	36.6	.878
August	72.02	41.7	1.727	57.14	38.9	1.469	53.04	42.5	1.248	38.58	38.7	.997	48.90	39.5	1.238	32.81	37.2	.882
September	69.46	40.5	1.715	60.18	40.2	1.497	52.50	42.2	1.244	38.39	38.9	.987	47.92	38.9	1.232	33.71	38.0	.887
October	69.33	40.1	1.729	58.30	39.5	1.476	53.38	42.5	1.256	37.86	38.2	.991	46.73	37.9	1.233	33.45	37.8	.885
November	67.52	39.3	1.718	62.28	41.3	1.508	53.13	42.1	1.262	38.46	38.0	1.012	47.81	38.9	1.229	34.16	38.0	.899
December	68.14	39.8	1.712	56.77	38.0	1.494	53.00	42.0	1.262	38.76	38.0	1.020	48.53	38.7	1.254	32.60	36.8	.886
1950: January	68.39	39.6	1.727	58.91	39.3	1.499	52.74	41.4	1.274	39.22	38.0	1.032	49.15	39.1	1.257	33.42	36.6	.913
February	69.40	40.0	1.735	57.91	38.0	1.524	52.39	40.8	1.284	38.55	36.3	1.062	46.96	37.3	1.259	34.00	35.9	.947

Manufacturing—Continued

Tobacco manufactures—Continued | Textile-mill products

Year and month	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$37.21	37.7	$0.987	$34.24	40.0	$0.856	$45.59	39.2	$1.163	$41.49	38.1	$1.089	$41.42	37.9	$1.093	$46.13	39.6	$1.165
1949: Average	39.10	37.2	1.051	34.20	38.3	.893	44.83	37.7	1.189	40.51	36.4	1.113	40.55	36.3	1.117	44.48	37.5	1.186
1949: February	37.09	35.8	1.036	30.68	34.4	.892	45.01	37.7	1.194	39.77	35.8	1.111	39.99	35.8	1.117	44.83	37.8	1.186
March	38.02	36.7	1.036	35.31	37.8	.934	44.19	37.2	1.188	39.21	35.2	1.114	39.05	34.9	1.119	43.28	36.8	1.176
April	36.82	35.2	1.046	34.02	35.4	.961	42.20	35.7	1.182	37.85	34.1	1.110	37.99	34.1	1.114	41.08	35.2	1.167
May	37.35	35.5	1.052	34.55	35.0	.987	41.91	35.4	1.184	37.56	33.9	1.108	37.66	33.9	1.111	40.52	34.6	1.171
June	40.30	38.2	1.055	38.14	38.1	1.001	42.98	36.3	1.184	39.10	35.1	1.114	39.32	35.2	1.117	42.09	35.7	1.179
July	40.02	37.4	1.070	36.22	36.4	.995	43.26	36.6	1.182	39.73	35.6	1.116	39.84	35.6	1.119	42.87	36.3	1.181
August	40.35	38.1	1.059	36.59	42.9	.853	44.37	37.6	1.180	40.33	36.5	1.105	40.33	36.4	1.108	44.41	37.6	1.181
September	40.92	38.1	1.074	34.47	42.3	.815	45.82	38.6	1.187	42.07	37.9	1.110	41.88	37.7	1.111	45.74	38.5	1.188
October	39.81	37.7	1.056	33.82	40.5	.835	47.04	39.4	1.194	43.00	38.5	1.117	42.97	38.4	1.119	47.52	39.6	1.200
November	39.76	37.4	1.063	32.24	36.1	.893	47.20	39.5	1.195	43.46	38.8	1.120	43.46	38.7	1.123	47.76	39.8	1.200
December	41.46	38.6	1.074	36.80	40.4	.911	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.08	39.5	1.116	43.98	39.3	1.119	48.40	40.3	1.201
1950: January	40.58	37.4	1.085	37.54	41.9	.896	47.36	39.4	1.202	43.67	39.2	1.114	43.56	39.0	1.117	48.20	40.0	1.205
February	39.89	36.3	1.099	35.09	35.3	.994	47.80	39.6	1.207	43.68	39.0	1.120	43.72	38.9	1.124	48.12	40.1	1.200

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber [2]			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery [2]			Seamless hosiery [2]			Knit outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$44.36	39.4	$1.126	$42.45	40.1	$1.308	$41.14	37.5	$1.097	$52.85	38.8	$1.362	$30.27	35.2	$0.860	$39.75	38.6	$1.048
1949: Average	42.89	37.2	1.153	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	36.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.389	31.45	35.5	.886	40.96	38.1	1.075
1949: February	43.28	37.5	1.154	51.43	39.2	1.312	41.09	36.3	1.132	51.66	37.3	1.385	30.94	35.0	.884	41.24	37.8	1.091
March	42.13	36.7	1.148	48.30	37.1	1.302	41.39	36.5	1.134	51.72	37.4	1.383	30.74	34.7	.886	41.27	38.0	1.086
April	40.08	35.1	1.142	46.58	36.0	1.294	39.87	35.1	1.136	50.31	36.3	1.386	30.31	34.1	.889	39.20	35.6	1.101
May	39.02	34.2	1.141	47.88	36.8	1.301	40.07	35.3	1.135	50.87	36.6	1.390	29.57	33.6	.880	40.80	37.4	1.091
June	39.78	34.8	1.143	51.64	39.3	1.314	40.73	36.2	1.125	51.11	36.9	1.385	30.50	34.7	.879	40.46	37.6	1.076
July	40.46	35.4	1.143	52.25	39.7	1.316	40.44	36.3	1.114	50.26	36.5	1.377	30.61	35.3	.867	39.93	38.1	1.048
August	42.71	37.2	1.148	51.16	39.2	1.305	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.378	31.40	35.8	.877	39.61	37.8	1.048
September	44.24	38.3	1.155	51.94	39.5	1.315	42.22	37.8	1.117	52.72	38.2	1.380	31.86	36.0	.885	40.69	38.5	1.057
October	46.09	39.6	1.164	53.25	39.8	1.338	43.68	38.9	1.123	55.02	39.5	1.393	33.76	37.8	.893	42.51	39.8	1.068
November	46.56	39.9	1.167	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.28	38.4	1.127	54.86	39.1	1.403	33.68	37.5	.898	42.34	39.5	1.072
December	47.19	40.4	1.168	53.37	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.126	53.15	37.8	1.406	33.42	37.3	.896	41.16	38.4	1.072
1950: January	47.12	40.1	1.175	52.73	39.5	1.335	41.69	36.8	1.133	51.68	36.6	1.412	33.01	36.4	.907	41.28	37.8	1.092
February	47.19	40.2	1.174	52.55	39.6	1.327	43.18	37.1	1.164	53.45	37.3	1.433	34.63	36.3	.954	42.51	38.3	1.110

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$37.40	37.7	$0.992	$51.00	41.0	$1.244	$58.13	42.0	$1.384	$58.09	41.7	$1.393	$47.98	39.7	$1.208	$49.17	36.5	$1.347
1949: Average	36.34	36.2	1.004	51.50	40.3	1.278	56.80	39.5	1.438	56.23	38.7	1.453	47.89	38.9	1.231	49.21	35.3	1.394
1949: February	35.18	34.9	1.008	52.60	41.0	1.283	59.55	40.9	1.456	58.47	40.1	1.458	47.97	39.0	1.230	51.77	37.3	1.388
March	36.09	35.7	1.011	52.56	41.0	1.282	58.95	40.6	1.452	58.81	40.2	1.463	47.37	38.8	1.221	49.09	35.7	1.375
April	33.63	33.5	1.004	50.47	39.4	1.281	54.66	38.0	1.439	53.47	36.9	1.449	45.81	37.7	1.215	41.44	29.9	1.386
May	34.04	33.8	1.007	49.49	38.6	1.282	55.29	38.5	1.436	54.58	37.8	1.444	46.24	37.9	1.220	47.81	34.3	1.394
June	35.80	35.8	1.000	49.92	39.4	1.267	51.98	36.5	1.424	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.39	38.4	1.234	52.67	37.3	1.412
July	36.00	36.0	1.000	48.76	38.7	1.260	53.78	37.9	1.419	51.98	36.4	1.428	47.66	38.5	1.238	52.58	37.4	1.412
August	36.85	37.0	.996	50.59	39.9	1.268	54.14	38.1	1.421	53.24	37.1	1.435	47.48	38.6	1.230	50.41	36.4	1.385
September	38.85	38.7	1.004	52.31	40.8	1.282	56.10	39.2	1.431	55.40	38.1	1.454	49.56	39.9	1.242	49.49	35.5	1.394
October	38.78	38.7	1.002	52.69	41.2	1.279	57.26	39.9	1.435	57.31	39.2	1.462	48.87	39.6	1.234	48.55	33.8	1.368
November	37.71	37.6	1.003	52.91	41.3	1.281	58.57	40.7	1.439	58.67	40.1	1.463	48.18	39.2	1.229	45.86	32.9	1.394
December	37.07	37.0	1.002	53.84	41.9	1.285	59.99	41.4	1.449	60.58	41.1	1.474	49.64	40.1	1.238	50.55	35.7	1.416
1950: January	37.36	36.7	1.018	52.07	40.3	1.292	60.30	41.3	1.460	61.12	41.1	1.487	49.64	39.9	1.244	53.44	37.5	1.425
February	38.67	37.4	1.034	53.50	41.6	1.286	60.80	41.5	1.465	61.58	41.3	1.491	50.75	40.6	1.250	53.03	37.4	1.418

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$42.79	36.2	$1.182	$50.11	36.6	$1.369	$33.20	36.2	$0.917	$33.50	36.1	$0.928	$35.31	35.7	$0.989	$26.49	35.7	$0.742
1949: Average	41.89	35.8	1.170	46.67	34.7	1.345	33.30	36.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.5	.773
1949: February	43.87	36.2	1.212	49.42	36.5	1.354	32.89	35.6	.924	32.79	35.3	.929	35.27	35.7	.988	27.36	35.3	.775
March	43.41	36.3	1.196	50.13	36.7	1.366	33.82	36.4	.929	33.98	36.3	.936	36.96	37.0	.999	28.62	36.5	.784
April	39.53	34.4	1.149	46.30	34.5	1.342	32.49	35.2	.923	33.03	35.4	.933	35.21	35.6	.989	26.45	34.0	.778
May	39.94	35.5	1.125	46.00	34.2	1.345	33.36	36.1	.924	34.09	36.5	.934	36.37	37.0	.983	25.91	33.3	.778
June	40.11	35.4	1.133	43.86	33.3	1.317	32.76	35.8	.915	33.19	35.8	.927	34.56	35.3	.979	26.80	34.9	.768
July	41.03	35.4	1.159	44.93	34.4	1.306	33.03	36.1	.915	32.68	34.8	.939	33.56	35.4	.948	27.60	35.7	.773
August	41.95	35.7	1.175	44.96	33.5	1.342	32.80	36.4	.901	32.02	35.7	.897	34.63	35.7	.970	27.33	36.1	.757
September	44.01	36.8	1.196	47.90	35.4	1.353	33.87	36.9	.918	33.21	36.3	.915	35.79	36.6	.978	28.19	36.7	.768
October	42.63	36.5	1.168	46.20	34.3	1.347	34.35	37.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.13	35.4	.964	28.27	37.1	.762
November	40.38	35.7	1.131	44.48	32.9	1.352	33.82	36.8	.919	34.78	37.6	.925	33.60	34.6	.971	28.22	36.7	.769
December	41.82	35.9	1.165	46.64	34.7	1.344	33.82	36.8	.919	34.52	37.2	.928	34.14	35.3	.967	27.58	35.4	.779
1950: January	42.81	36.1	1.186	48.27	35.6	1.356	33.72	36.3	.929	33.56	35.7	.940	36.20	36.6	.989	27.80	35.6	.781
February	44.43	36.6	1.214	49.82	36.9	1.350	35.71	36.4	.981	35.30	36.2	.975	38.93	37.5	1.038	30.88	35.7	.865

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.49	35.1	$1.467	$48.72	34.8	$1.400	$31.59	36.1	$0.875	$70.60	35.0	$2.017	$35.32	36.6	$0.965	$34.12	36.3	$0.940
1949: Average	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.20	34.4	1.372	32.23	36.5	.883	66.38	33.8	1.964	35.79	36.6	.978	34.08	36.1	.944
1949: February	53.84	35.8	1.504	48.44	35.0	1.384	32.78	37.0	.886	75.82	36.7	2.066	35.88	36.2	.992	33.93	35.9	.945
March	51.68	35.4	1.460	48.53	35.5	1.367	33.49	37.5	.893	69.46	34.0	2.043	35.82	36.4	.984	34.44	36.1	.954
April	45.42	33.4	1.360	46.58	34.3	1.358	31.89	36.2	.881	56.49	26.7	1.902	33.06	33.8	.978	31.80	33.4	.943
May	48.61	35.0	1.388	48.65	35.2	1.382	34.56	38.1	.907	52.42	30.6	1.713	34.57	35.6	.971	32.67	34.9	.936
June	46.33	34.6	1.339	46.06	34.3	1.343	33.03	37.2	.888	59.91	33.3	1.799	35.32	36.3	.973	33.10	33.4	.935
July	48.51	33.9	1.431	42.66	33.2	1.285	30.71	35.1	.875	66.05	34.1	1.937	34.52	36.0	.959	32.25	34.9	.924
August	50.40	34.4	1.465	46.21	34.1	1.355	30.85	35.3	.874	67.61	34.3	1.971	35.48	36.8	.964	33.54	36.1	.929
September	53.13	35.8	1.484	50.20	35.4	1.418	33.08	37.8	.875	69.73	35.2	1.981	37.24	38.0	.980	35.82	37.7	.950
October	49.49	34.2	1.447	46.98	33.7	1.394	31.45	35.9	.876	64.88	33.0	1.966	38.10	38.6	.987	36.25	38.2	.949
November	45.80	33.6	1.363	44.99	33.8	1.351	31.90	36.5	.874	58.38	30.6	1.908	37.45	38.1	.983	36.27	38.1	.952
December	49.13	34.5	1.424	47.40	34.5	1.374	31.23	35.9	.870	63.67	33.3	1.912	36.36	36.8	.988	34.45	36.0	.957
1950: January	50.74	34.9	1.454	47.96	34.7	1.382	31.45	35.1	.896	67.11	34.9	1.923	36.79	36.9	.997	34.93	36.8	.957
February	52.36	35.5	1.475	48.13	34.7	1.387	35.06	37.1	.945	69.83	35.5	1.967	38.10	37.1	1.027	36.56	37.0	.988

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
													Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$30.22	34.8	$1.443	$36.72	36.5	$1.006	$42.21	38.7	$1.150	$38.49	38.0	$1.013	$51.38	41.5	$1.238	$60.26	38.7	$1.557
1949: Average	33.55	35.3	1.517	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	38.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043	51.72	40.6	1.274	61.31	39.1	1.568
1949: February	38.64	37.4	1.568	38.51	36.3	1.061	41.30	36.2	1.141	39.84	38.2	1.043	48.03	39.5	1.216	48.12	35.2	1.367
March	42.29	39.1	1.693	38.47	36.6	1.051	40.20	35.8	1.123	39.31	37.8	1.040	50.21	40.3	1.246	58.18	38.3	1.519
April	32.49	34.9	1.504	33.23	33.7	.986	37.38	32.7	1.143	38.90	37.3	1.043	51.52	40.5	1.272	62.78	38.5	1.630
May	46.48	31.9	1.457	35.14	36.0	.976	40.14	34.1	1.177	39.97	38.1	1.049	52.94	41.1	1.288	64.76	40.5	1.599
June	46.06	31.7	1.453	36.04	35.9	1.004	42.28	35.2	1.201	40.52	38.3	1.058	52.91	40.7	1.300	64.96	40.0	1.624
July	51.35	34.6	1.484	37.09	36.8	1.008	42.18	35.0	1.205	39.61	37.8	1.048	50.75	39.4	1.288	60.20	37.6	1.601
August	54.40	36.1	1.507	37.38	36.9	1.013	42.54	36.3	1.172	39.77	38.2	1.041	52.87	40.7	1.299	67.16	41.1	1.634
September	64.40	39.8	1.618	38.18	37.1	1.029	44.35	37.3	1.189	40.86	38.8	1.053	52.83	40.7	1.298	64.08	40.0	1.602
October	53.68	35.6	1.508	37.75	36.9	1.023	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.039	54.17	41.7	1.299	65.00	40.6	1.601
November	43.91	29.5	1.485	36.89	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022	52.48	41.0	1.280	61.58	39.2	1.571
December	50.35	34.7	1.451	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.26	37.7	1.044	52.66	41.3	1.275	62.13	39.8	1.561
1950: January	55.09	37.1	1.501	38.18	36.4	1.049	40.24	35.8	1.124	41.10	38.3	1.073	48.18	39.3	1.226	49.10	36.7	1.338
February	63.72	40.2	1.585	40.17	37.3	1.077	40.65	36.2	1.123	40.81	38.1	1.071	50.88	40.0	1.272	54.23	37.3	1.454

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general [9]			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.63	41.5	$1.249	$51.87	41.4	$1.253	$54.95	43.3	$1.269	$53.40	43.2	$1.236	$41.57	41.4	$1.004	$42.39	42.1	$1.007
1949: Average	52.37	40.6	1.290	53.06	40.6	1.307	55.66	41.9	1.314	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.032	42.48	41.0	1.036
1949: February	48.73	39.3	1.240	49.27	39.2	1.257	53.02	41.1	1.290	52.63	41.7	1.262	40.48	40.4	1.002	40.54	40.7	.996
March	50.85	40.2	1.265	51.50	40.2	1.281	53.69	41.3	1.300	52.37	41.4	1.265	40.62	40.7	.998	40.37	40.9	.987
April	52.29	40.6	1.288	52.98	40.6	1.305	54.62	41.6	1.313	52.62	41.3	1.274	40.52	40.2	1.008	40.80	40.6	1.005
May	53.78	41.1	1.308	54.42	41.1	1.324	55.09	41.8	1.318	53.29	41.7	1.278	41.66	40.8	1.021	42.11	41.0	1.027
June	53.56	40.7	1.316	54.21	40.7	1.332	55.22	41.8	1.321	54.06	42.1	1.284	42.19	40.3	1.047	42.82	40.7	1.052
July	51.25	39.3	1.304	51.88	39.3	1.320	52.74	40.2	1.312	53.19	41.2	1.291	42.40	40.3	1.052	43.31	40.9	1.059
August	53.53	40.8	1.312	54.14	40.8	1.327	54.19	41.3	1.312	53.71	41.7	1.288	42.03	39.8	1.056	42.91	40.1	1.070
September	53.35	40.6	1.314	54.04	40.6	1.331	55.66	42.1	1.322	54.91	42.4	1.295	43.04	40.6	1.060	43.89	41.1	1.068
October	54.54	41.6	1.311	55.29	41.6	1.329	57.68	43.3	1.332	56.51	43.4	1.302	43.38	41.2	1.053	44.73	41.8	1.070
November	52.89	41.0	1.290	53.63	41.0	1.308	56.18	42.4	1.325	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.92	40.8	1.049
December	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	58.87	44.2	1.332	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.37	41.3	1.050	43.95	41.7	1.054
1950: January	47.65	38.4	1.241	48.35	38.4	1.259	56.32	42.6	1.322	55.85	42.8	1.305	41.19	39.8	1.035	42.00	40.5	1.037
February	51.25	39.7	1.291	51.85	39.7	1.306	56.92	42.7	1.333	55.51	42.5	1.306	42.94	39.5	1.087	43.64	40.3	1.083

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Con.			Furniture and fixtures																	
	Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1948: Average	$44.06	42.0	$1.049	$48.99	41.1	$1.192	$46.76	40.8	$1.146	$43.84	41.2	$1.064	$50.33	40.1	$1.255	$50.85	40.1	$1.268			
1949: Average	44.16	40.7	1.085	49.48	40.1	1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.290	51.69	39.7	1.302			
1949: February	44.47	41.6	1.069	48.99	39.8	1.231	46.22	39.3	1.176	43.24	39.6	1.092	47.43	37.2	1.275	51.43	39.5	1.302			
March	44.23	41.3	1.071	48.87	39.6	1.234	46.37	39.3	1.180	43.22	39.4	1.097	47.96	37.5	1.279	51.40	39.6	1.298			
April	43.66	40.8	1.070	47.60	38.7	1.230	45.08	38.3	1.177	41.68	38.2	1.091	47.82	37.3	1.282	49.67	38.5	1.290			
May	44.08	40.7	1.083	47.59	38.5	1.236	44.92	38.0	1.182	41.54	37.9	1.096	46.54	36.5	1.275	49.43	38.2	1.294			
June	43.68	40.0	1.092	48.36	39.0	1.240	45.70	38.6	1.184	42.09	38.4	1.096	47.39	37.2	1.274	52.00	40.0	1.300			
July	43.02	39.4	1.092	47.86	38.6	1.240	44.80	38.0	1.179	41.06	37.7	1.089	46.87	36.7	1.277	51.21	39.7	1.290			
August	43.52	40.0	1.088	49.69	40.4	1.230	47.23	40.3	1.172	43.17	40.2	1.074	49.82	39.2	1.271	53.94	41.4	1.303			
September	43.96	40.0	1.099	50.72	41.0	1.237	48.74	41.1	1.186	44.17	40.9	1.080	52.07	40.3	1.292	57.13	42.6	1.341			
October	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297	54.18	41.2	1.315			
November	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183	46.60	42.4	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319	45.97	36.4	1.263			
December	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323			
1950: January	43.89	40.3	1.089	51.21	41.2	1.243	49.44	41.3	1.197	46.06	41.8	1.102	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.04	40.3	1.341			
February	44.76	40.4	1.108	52.08	41.6	1.252	50.66	41.8	1.212	46.88	42.2	1.111	54.45	41.0	1.328	57.16	41.6	1.374			

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued			Paper and allied products												Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.59	41.7	$1.309	$55.25	42.8	$1.291	$59.88	44.0	$1.361	$50.96	41.7	$1.222	$49.48	41.3	$1.198	$66.73	39.3	$1.698
1949: Average	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.96	41.7	1.342	59.83	42.4	1.411	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258	70.28	38.7	1.816
1949: February	55.90	41.1	1.365	54.84	41.2	1.331	58.72	42.0	1.398	50.08	40.0	1.252	51.12	40.7	1.256	68.32	38.6	1.770
March	55.11	40.4	1.364	54.45	41.0	1.328	58.17	41.7	1.395	49.95	39.9	1.252	50.58	40.4	1.252	69.56	38.6	1.802
April	53.74	39.6	1.357	53.48	40.3	1.327	57.35	41.2	1.392	48.81	38.8	1.258	49.84	40.0	1.246	69.39	38.4	1.807
May	54.13	39.8	1.360	53.73	40.4	1.330	57.58	41.1	1.401	49.49	39.4	1.256	49.51	39.8	1.244	70.40	38.7	1.819
June	54.86	40.1	1.368	54.54	40.7	1.340	57.95	41.1	1.410	51.38	40.3	1.275	50.13	40.2	1.247	70.47	38.7	1.821
July	55.44	40.2	1.379	55.57	41.1	1.352	59.65	41.8	1.427	51.83	40.4	1.278	50.90	40.4	1.260	70.45	38.6	1.825
August	55.94	40.8	1.371	56.26	41.8	1.346	60.32	42.6	1.416	53.00	41.5	1.277	50.82	40.3	1.261	70.69	38.5	1.836
September	55.91	40.9	1.367	57.64	42.6	1.353	61.06	43.0	1.420	55.30	42.9	1.289	52.49	41.3	1.271	72.02	39.1	1.842
October	55.91	41.2	1.357	58.36	43.1	1.354	62.10	43.7	1.421	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.54	41.4	1.269	71.22	38.6	1.845
November	55.90	41.1	1.360	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.09	43.6	1.424	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.11	41.0	1.271	70.91	38.6	1.837
December	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.09	42.9	1.354	62.09	43.6	1.424	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.99	41.1	1.265	72.27	39.3	1.839
1950: January	56.17	41.0	1.370	57.52	42.2	1.363	61.58	43.0	1.432	53.57	41.4	1.294	52.65	41.2	1.278	70.39	38.4	1.833
February	56.14	41.1	1.366	57.72	42.5	1.358	61.63	43.4	1.420	54.17	41.7	1.299	52.78	41.3	1.278	70.41	38.0	1.853

Manufacturing—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued

Year and month	Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$74.00	37.6	$1.968	$69.55	40.6	$1.713	$57.43	38.7	$1.484	$66.33	40.3	$1.646	$64.15	39.5	$1.624	$59.93	39.3	$1.525
1949: Average	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.805	61.07	38.6	1.582	69.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760	62.66	38.7	1.619
1949: February	75.65	37.1	2.039	69.70	39.2	1.778	59.21	38.4	1.542	67.91	39.6	1.715	65.70	38.4	1.711	61.93	39.0	1.588
March	76.72	37.1	2.068	70.67	39.0	1.812	60.53	38.7	1.564	69.26	39.6	1.749	67.14	38.7	1.735	63.14	39.0	1.619
April	78.43	37.6	2.086	69.61	38.8	1.794	60.68	38.7	1.568	68.42	39.3	1.741	66.14	37.9	1.745	61.56	38.0	1.620
May	80.02	37.8	2.117	68.62	38.4	1.787	60.53	38.7	1.564	69.51	39.7	1.751	67.86	38.6	1.758	61.62	38.2	1.613
June	78.73	37.4	2.105	68.91	38.8	1.776	59.50	37.8	1.574	70.80	40.0	1.770	68.87	39.0	1.766	61.75	38.4	1.608
July	78.02	37.1	2.103	70.21	38.6	1.819	60.87	38.5	1.581	70.05	39.8	1.760	67.75	38.3	1.769	62.89	38.7	1.625
August	77.80	36.8	2.114	70.90	39.0	1.818	63.30	39.1	1.619	69.66	39.6	1.759	71.22	39.5	1.803	63.24	38.4	1.647
September	80.14	37.5	2.137	74.20	40.0	1.855	65.17	40.3	1.617	70.22	39.9	1.760	73.71	40.7	1.811	63.09	38.8	1.626
October	80.06	37.5	2.135	71.00	38.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.602	69.84	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801	62.05	37.7	1.646
November	79.05	37.2	2.125	70.21	38.6	1.819	61.05	37.8	1.615	69.36	39.3	1.765	72.36	40.7	1.778	63.73	39.0	1.634
December	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.826	61.83	38.5	1.606	71.17	40.3	1.766	70.89	40.6	1.746	64.59	39.6	1.631
1950: January	75.67	36.1	2.096	69.98	38.6	1.813	61.60	38.0	1.621	70.96	40.0	1.774	68.67	38.3	1.793	64.35	39.0	1.650
February	75.85	36.0	2.107	72.08	39.3	1.834	61.29	37.6	1.630	70.80	39.4	1.797	69.71	38.6	1.806	63.97	38.4	1.666

See footnotes at end of table.

882790—50——7

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemical and allied products

Year and month	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$56.23	41.5	$1.355	$62.13	40.9	$1.519	$57.69	40.4	$1.428	$58.75	41.4	$1.419	$62.88	39.9	$1.576	$53.05	39.5	$1.343
1949: Average	58.63	41.0	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677	55.20	38.6	1.430
1949: February	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.37	40.7	1.557	60.37	39.9	1.513	60.38	40.8	1.480	64.24	39.9	1.610	55.26	39.0	1.417
March	57.51	40.9	1.406	62.55	40.3	1.552	59.69	39.4	1.515	58.96	40.0	1.474	65.11	39.2	1.661	55.03	38.7	1.422
April	57.45	40.6	1.415	62.98	40.5	1.555	59.17	38.8	1.525	58.05	39.3	1.477	64.87	38.8	1.672	53.63	37.5	1.430
May	58.20	40.7	1.430	62.59	40.2	1.557	60.09	39.2	1.533	58.21	39.2	1.485	67.02	39.6	1.694	55.32	38.5	1.437
June	59.08	40.8	1.448	65.41	41.4	1.580	60.56	39.2	1.545	59.68	39.6	1.507	67.07	39.9	1.681	54.63	38.2	1.430
July	59.44	40.6	1.464	64.00	40.3	1.588	61.50	39.3	1.565	59.78	39.8	1.502	68.21	39.0	1.749	55.13	38.1	1.447
August	58.77	40.5	1.451	63.20	40.1	1.576	60.68	39.2	1.548	59.56	40.0	1.489	67.62	39.8	1.699	54.02	37.7	1.433
September	59.66	41.4	1.441	64.96	40.7	1.596	62.33	39.8	1.566	62.45	41.3	1.512	67.97	39.7	1.712	55.96	38.7	1.446
October	59.51	41.7	1.427	64.55	40.8	1.582	62.20	39.9	1.559	62.13	41.2	1.508	68.99	40.7	1.695	55.63	38.9	1.430
November	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.68	40.6	1.593	62.44	40.0	1.561	61.80	40.9	1.511	67.78	40.2	1.686	56.20	39.3	1.430
December	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.75	40.2	1.561	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694	56.37	39.5	1.427
1950: January	60.01	41.3	1.453	65.00	40.4	1.609	63.55	40.3	1.577	63.84	42.0	1.520	68.48	39.7	1.725	56.45	39.2	1.440
February	59.88	41.1	1.457	65.16	40.8	1.597	62.56	40.0	1.564	61.84	40.9	1.512	68.22	40.2	1.697	55.80	39.1	1.427

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$53.71	40.6	$1.323	$58.40	42.2	$1.384	$42.33	41.5	$1.020	$50.39	47.4	$1.063	$57.90	41.3	$1.402	$65.90	42.0	$1.569
1949: Average	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.487	66.54	40.9	1.627
1949: February	56.52	40.6	1.392	58.97	40.7	1.449	43.12	41.5	1.039	49.93	46.4	1.076	59.50	40.7	1.462	65.61	40.6	1.616
March	56.37	40.7	1.385	58.81	40.5	1.452	44.12	42.3	1.043	50.96	47.1	1.082	59.23	40.4	1.466	64.92	40.5	1.603
April	55.78	40.1	1.391	59.92	41.1	1.458	45.13	42.3	1.067	50.18	45.7	1.098	59.12	40.3	1.467	63.96	40.0	1.599
May	56.68	40.4	1.403	59.22	40.7	1.455	46.67	42.7	1.093	51.30	45.8	1.120	59.89	40.6	1.475	65.37	40.5	1.614
June	56.28	40.2	1.400	59.90	41.2	1.454	46.58	42.5	1.096	52.12	45.2	1.153	60.94	40.9	1.490	66.34	40.9	1.622
July	56.40	40.0	1.410	59.31	40.9	1.450	46.87	42.3	1.108	52.69	44.5	1.184	61.32	40.8	1.503	67.56	40.8	1.656
August	56.32	40.0	1.408	59.51	41.1	1.448	45.21	41.1	1.100	52.30	44.7	1.170	61.02	40.9	1.492	66.79	41.1	1.625
September	56.96	40.4	1.410	60.88	41.5	1.467	44.99	40.9	1.100	51.02	48.0	1.063	62.12	41.3	1.504	68.30	41.7	1.638
October	57.16	40.6	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504	68.97	41.9	1.646
November	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.58	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639
December	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660
1950: January	57.33	40.6	1.412	61.02	40.9	1.492	44.24	40.7	1.087	49.78	47.1	1.057	62.62	41.2	1.520	67.85	40.8	1.663
February	58.18	40.8	1.426	61.87	41.3	1.498	43.92	40.7	1.079	49.95	44.8	1.115	62.58	41.2	1.519	68.35	41.1	1.663

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal; Rubber products

Year and month	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$69.23	40.7	$1.701	$72.06	40.3	$1.788	$58.56	39.7	$1.475	$60.59	44.1	$1.374	$56.78	39.0	$1.456	$62.16	37.2	$1.671
1949: Average	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.554	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.509	63.26	36.4	1.738
1949: February	70.82	39.9	1.775	73.89	39.9	1.852	61.77	39.9	1.548	60.10	39.9	1.406	56.55	37.7	1.500	60.99	35.4	1.723
March	70.92	40.0	1.773	74.00	40.0	1.850	61.18	39.6	1.545	57.43	40.7	1.411	55.43	37.0	1.498	61.50	35.8	1.718
April	71.28	40.1	1.777	73.95	39.8	1.858	61.54	39.7	1.550	60.08	42.4	1.417	55.50	36.9	1.504	60.92	35.4	1.721
May	72.12	40.7	1.772	75.21	40.5	1.857	60.83	39.6	1.536	60.09	42.8	1.404	57.08	37.7	1.514	63.20	36.3	1.741
June	71.84	40.2	1.787	74.73	39.9	1.873	61.00	39.2	1.556	60.54	43.0	1.408	58.29	38.2	1.526	64.09	36.6	1.751
July	73.59	40.7	1.808	76.60	40.4	1.896	61.47	39.2	1.568	62.03	43.9	1.413	58.37	38.4	1.520	64.45	36.6	1.761
August	72.38	40.3	1.796	75.10	39.8	1.887	60.79	39.4	1.543	63.26	44.3	1.428	57.72	38.3	1.507	62.32	36.0	1.731
September	74.47	41.1	1.812	77.11	40.5	1.904	61.43	39.1	1.571	67.43	46.6	1.447	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.95	39.1	1.789
October	74.09	41.0	1.807	76.13	40.3	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557	67.36	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.512	64.83	37.3	1.738
November	72.12	40.0	1.803	75.44	40.0	1.886	57.09	36.2	1.577	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.508	63.91	36.9	1.732
December	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.506	64.79	37.3	1.737
1950: January	73.87	40.7	1.815	77.68	40.8	1.904	61.30	39.6	1.548	58.50	41.2	1.420	60.40	39.4	1.533	67.60	38.3	1.765
February	71.90	39.9	1.802	75.15	39.7	1.893	60.81	39.8	1.528	59.04	41.2	1.433	60.67	39.6	1.532	67.62	38.4	1.761

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.75	41.8	$1.238	$52.47	40.3	$1.302	$41.66	37.2	$1.120	$53.26	39.6	$1.345	$39.71	36.6	$1.085	$40.49	37.7	$1.074
1949: Average	48.94	38.6	1.268	54.38	40.1	1.356	41.61	36.6	1.137	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.096	41.10	37.5	1.096
1949: February	48.15	37.5	1.284	54.05	40.1	1.348	42.83	37.7	1.136	54.47	39.5	1.379	41.07	37.3	1.101	41.23	38.0	1.085
March	42.07	33.6	1.252	52.49	39.2	1.339	42.56	37.5	1.135	53.41	38.7	1.380	40.96	37.2	1.101	40.76	37.5	1.087
April	46.65	37.2	1.254	51.69	38.4	1.346	40.74	35.8	1.138	52.29	38.0	1.376	38.68	35.1	1.102	39.93	36.5	1.094
May	48.39	38.5	1.257	52.51	39.1	1.343	40.05	35.1	1.141	53.03	38.4	1.381	37.37	34.0	1.099	40.11	36.4	1.102
June	50.35	39.4	1.278	53.85	39.8	1.353	41.46	36.5	1.136	54.39	39.1	1.391	39.34	36.0	1.093	40.55	36.6	1.108
July	48.84	38.7	1.262	54.11	40.2	1.346	41.74	37.0	1.128	53.19	38.1	1.396	39.93	36.8	1.085	40.70	37.1	1.097
August	48.78	38.9	1.254	55.46	40.6	1.366	42.00	37.2	1.129	54.34	38.9	1.397	40.04	36.7	1.091	40.83	37.6	1.086
September	51.71	40.4	1.280	56.50	41.3	1.368	41.99	36.8	1.141	54.76	39.0	1.404	39.74	36.0	1.104	41.46	38.0	1.091
October	49.81	39.1	1.274	57.06	41.5	1.375	41.72	36.5	1.143	55.09	39.1	1.409	38.61	35.1	1.100	42.72	38.8	1.101
November	50.51	39.9	1.266	54.04	39.5	1.368	40.08	35.1	1.142	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.40	33.3	1.093	41.66	37.8	1.102
December	50.23	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361	42.03	37.1	1.133	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107
1950: January	45.87	35.7	1.285	56.79	41.3	1.375	42.86	37.7	1.137	55.30	39.0	1.418	40.69	37.3	1.091	42.13	38.2	1.103
February	47.38	37.1	1.277	56.70	41.3	1.373	43.93	38.1	1.153	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.15	37.8	1.115	42.55	38.3	1.111

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$53.46	40.9	$1.307	$54.06	39.2	$1.379	$52.05	39.7	$1.311	$47.61	38.8	$1.227	$54.76	41.9	$1.307	$49.57	40.4	$1.227
1949: Average	54.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.369	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.382	49.73	39.0	1.275
1949: February	55.02	40.4	1.362	58.53	39.9	1.467	53.92	39.1	1.379	50.73	38.9	1.304	55.29	41.6	1.329	50.25	39.6	1.269
March	54.18	39.9	1.358	56.97	39.1	1.457	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.96	38.9	1.310	55.67	41.7	1.335	49.79	39.3	1.267
April	53.37	39.3	1.358	55.39	38.2	1.450	52.90	38.7	1.367	49.10	38.0	1.292	56.32	41.5	1.357	49.81	39.1	1.274
May	53.90	39.6	1.361	56.81	39.1	1.453	54.53	39.8	1.370	50.25	38.3	1.312	57.68	41.8	1.380	49.94	39.2	1.274
June	53.58	39.4	1.360	55.98	38.9	1.439	54.30	39.9	1.361	49.08	37.9	1.295	58.80	42.0	1.400	49.43	38.8	1.274
July	52.94	38.7	1.368	55.22	37.9	1.457	54.12	39.3	1.377	47.80	36.6	1.306	58.07	41.1	1.413	48.86	38.5	1.269
August	54.17	39.6	1.368	56.08	39.0	1.438	53.58	39.6	1.353	49.15	38.1	1.290	58.36	41.6	1.403	49.51	38.8	1.276
September	54.73	39.6	1.382	55.89	38.2	1.463	51.59	37.3	1.383	50.53	38.9	1.299	59.16	41.6	1.422	50.04	39.0	1.283
October	55.51	40.4	1.374	57.04	39.5	1.444	54.81	40.3	1.360	50.62	39.0	1.298	59.40	42.1	1.411	49.83	38.9	1.281
November	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.19	39.2	1.459	54.62	39.9	1.369	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.66	41.1	1.403	49.59	38.5	1.288
December	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.5	1.373	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.280
1950: January	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.15	39.7	1.490	55.30	39.7	1.393	51.39	38.9	1.321	57.67	40.9	1.410	48.92	38.4	1.274
February	55.98	40.3	1.389	59.02	39.8	1.483	54.93	39.6	1.387	50.93	39.0	1.306	57.85	41.5	1.394	48.79	38.3	1.274

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued															Primary metal industries		
	Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$49.05	42.5	$1.154	$49.46	38.7	$1.278	$50.49	44.8	$1.261	$56.92	44.4	$1.282	$55.10	41.0	$1.344	$61.03	40.1	$1.522
1949: Average	49.57	41.8	1.186	48.85	36.4	1.342	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.396	60.78	38.3	1.587
1949: February	48.40	41.3	1.172	50.98	38.1	1.338	55.51	43.3	1.305	56.89	43.1	1.320	55.78	40.1	1.391	63.16	39.8	1.587
March	48.09	41.1	1.170	50.46	37.6	1.342	55.47	42.8	1.296	56.10	42.4	1.323	54.91	39.5	1.390	61.70	39.0	1.582
April	49.18	41.5	1.185	49.10	36.7	1.338	55.17	42.5	1.298	58.30	43.8	1.331	53.97	38.8	1.391	60.83	38.4	1.584
May	49.66	41.7	1.191	48.30	36.1	1.338	55.30	42.8	1.292	59.36	44.8	1.325	54.05	38.8	1.393	60.08	38.0	1.581
June	50.01	42.2	1.185	46.59	34.9	1.335	56.20	43.1	1.304	59.98	44.3	1.354	53.72	38.7	1.388	59.82	37.6	1.591
July	48.93	41.5	1.179	42.55	31.9	1.334	57.77	43.8	1.319	60.60	44.3	1.368	52.76	37.9	1.392	58.63	36.9	1.589
August	50.40	42.6	1.183	46.84	34.9	1.342	59.50	44.6	1.334	61.39	44.2	1.389	53.69	38.6	1.391	59.45	37.6	1.581
September	50.68	42.3	1.198	45.82	35.1	1.334	60.30	44.8	1.346	62.62	44.7	1.401	55.37	39.1	1.416	60.42	37.6	1.607
October	51.36	42.8	1.200	50.71	37.7	1.345	60.26	44.9	1.342	61.51	44.8	1.373	55.34	39.5	1.401	58.35	37.5	1.556
November	50.53	42.0	1.203	50.97	37.7	1.352	59.85	44.5	1.345	57.98	42.6	1.361	55.01	39.1	1.407	57.46	36.4	1.579
December	49.39	41.4	1.193	51.16	37.7	1.357	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597
1950: January	47.77	41.0	1.165	49.15	36.3	1.354	58.43	43.7	1.337	56.36	42.0	1.342	57.53	40.8	1.410	63.79	39.5	1.615
February	47.26	40.5	1.167	50.27	37.1	1.355	58.91	43.9	1.342	55.32	41.1	1.346	58.12	40.9	1.421	63.60	39.7	1.602

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$62.41	39.5	$1.580	$58.45	40.7	$1.436	$57.46	40.9	$1.405	$59.19	40.4	$1.465	$59.93	40.6	$1.476	$58.22	41.0	$1.420
1949: Average	63.04	38.3	1.646	55.09	37.2	1.481	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.36	40.4	1.494
1949: February	65.64	39.9	1.645	58.81	39.4	1.493	57.38	39.6	1.449	56.77	37.3	1.522	61.12	40.0	1.528	61.16	40.8	1.499
March	64.90	39.8	1.643	58.80	37.6	1.476	58.82	37.4	1.479	53.80	35.7	1.507	59.40	39.0	1.523	61.09	41.0	1.490
April	64.79	39.4	1.642	53.43	36.2	1.476	51.73	35.9	1.441	52.98	34.9	1.518	56.55	37.3	1.516	61.98	41.3	1.500
May	63.24	38.7	1.634	52.26	35.3	1.472	50.47	35.1	1.438	51.60	34.4	1.500	55.72	36.8	1.514	61.04	40.7	1.500
June	62.21	37.7	1.650	52.47	36.2	1.477	52.67	36.4	1.447	53.70	35.4	1.517	54.73	36.2	1.512	60.71	40.5	1.499
July	59.58	36.4	1.645	53.62	36.3	1.477	52.63	36.4	1.446	53.49	35.1	1.524	55.57	36.8	1.510	59.00	39.1	1.509
August	61.33	37.6	1.631	53.50	36.2	1.478	53.00	36.6	1.448	53.50	35.2	1.520	54.50	35.9	1.518	58.39	39.4	1.482
September	62.07	37.1	1.673	54.39	36.6	1.486	55.04	37.8	1.456	54.01	35.0	1.543	53.41	35.0	1.526	59.24	39.6	1.496
October	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.521	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.57	40.7	1.471
November	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.83	36.3	1.483	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.522	54.66	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483
December	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479
1950: January	65.79	39.3	1.674	58.36	38.8	1.504	57.82	39.2	1.475	59.29	38.3	1.548	58.83	38.1	1.544	62.12	41.3	1.504
February	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.38	39.4	1.507	58.31	39.4	1.480	59.25	38.6	1.535	61.27	39.4	1.555	59.93	40.3	1.487

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$57.14	40.9	$1.397	$58.95	41.4	$1.424	$57.81	40.2	$1.438	$60.42	40.8	$1.481	$53.88	39.1	$1.378	$59.98	40.0	$1.499
1949: Average	58.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500	58.65	38.7	1.500	59.29	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562
1949: February	60.75	40.8	1.489	60.68	41.0	1.480	57.99	39.0	1.487	58.45	38.3	1.526	57.70	39.9	1.446	61.46	39.5	1.556
March	60.53	40.9	1.480	60.66	41.1	1.476	55.09	37.3	1.477	54.09	35.8	1.511	55.81	39.0	1.431	59.48	38.6	1.541
April	61.18	41.2	1.485	62.81	41.9	1.499	52.99	36.1	1.468	50.38	33.5	1.504	55.65	39.0	1.427	58.79	38.0	1.547
May	60.22	40.5	1.487	61.07	41.1	1.486	53.62	36.5	1.469	51.92	34.5	1.505	55.30	38.7	1.429	59.01	37.9	1.557
June	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	55.17	37.3	1.479	55.18	36.4	1.516	54.89	38.2	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.557
July	57.77	38.8	1.489	61.10	41.2	1.483	56.36	37.9	1.487	57.42	37.8	1.519	55.02	38.0	1.448	60.57	38.8	1.561
August	58.76	39.2	1.498	61.92	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.460	60.14	38.6	1.558
September	57.51	39.2	1.467	62.23	41.1	1.514	59.65	39.5	1.510	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.83	38.4	1.454	61.50	39.3	1.565
October	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578
November	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589	63.57	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.573	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.93	39.1	1.584
December	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584
1950: January	61.27	41.4	1.480	61.16	40.8	1.499	62.01	40.5	1.531	64.49	41.1	1.569	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.7	1.580
February	58.48	40.0	1.462	61.54	41.0	1.501	62.99	40.9	1.540	65.42	41.3	1.584	58.07	39.8	1.459	62.13	39.5	1.573

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)								
										Total Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$63.08	40.8	$1.546	$65.16	40.8	$1.597	$62.17	40.5	$1.535	$56.68	40.6	$1.396	$54.07	40.9	$1.322	$54.22	40.8	$1.329
1949: Average	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.654	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.395
1949: February	66.54	40.9	1.627	68.67	40.9	1.679	66.54	40.7	1.635	57.72	39.7	1.454	54.62	39.9	1.369	55.50	39.9	1.391
March	63.96	39.7	1.611	65.17	39.4	1.654	63.58	39.2	1.622	57.35	39.5	1.452	55.04	40.0	1.376	55.44	39.8	1.393
April	61.51	38.3	1.606	62.24	38.0	1.638	58.99	36.8	1.603	56.19	38.7	1.452	53.68	39.1	1.373	53.87	38.7	1.392
May	61.74	38.3	1.612	61.96	37.6	1.648	60.34	37.5	1.609	56.67	39.0	1.453	54.06	39.4	1.372	54.51	39.1	1.394
June	62.56	38.5	1.625	62.93	38.0	1.656	61.44	37.9	1.621	57.39	39.2	1.464	55.68	40.7	1.368	53.92	38.6	1.397
July	61.88	38.2	1.620	61.28	37.5	1.634	61.26	38.0	1.612	57.61	39.3	1.466	59.34	42.6	1.393	54.53	38.7	1.404
August	61.65	38.1	1.618	60.37	36.9	1.636	61.26	38.0	1.612	58.13	39.6	1.468	61.13	42.6	1.435	53.37	38.2	1.397
September	62.52	38.4	1.628	60.13	36.4	1.652	63.34	39.0	1.624	59.25	40.2	1.474	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.18	39.3	1.404
October	62.93	38.8	1.622	60.06	36.4	1.650	66.67	41.0	1.626	58.51	40.1	1.459	55.58	39.5	1.407	53.40	38.5	1.387
November	60.97	37.8	1.613	59.42	36.1	1.646	64.55	39.6	1.630	56.88	39.2	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388
December	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667	69.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407
1950: January	65.31	39.8	1.641	64.86	38.7	1.676	68.67	40.9	1.679	59.82	40.2	1.488	56.62	40.3	1.405	57.27	40.3	1.421
February	67.32	40.8	1.650	66.59	39.4	1.690	71.95	42.6	1.689	59.87	40.4	1.482	56.94	40.3	1.413	58.28	40.7	1.432

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.13	41.3	$1.238	$36.07	40.9	$1.371	54.26	40.4	$1.343	$57.53	40.2	$1.431	$60.40	40.4	$1.495	$58.80	40.0	$1.395
1949: Average	50.84	40.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.413	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.429
1949: February	50.72	40.0	1.268	57.31	40.3	1.422	56.37	39.7	1.420	54.94	37.2	1.477	58.47	37.6	1.555	52.78	37.0	1.426
March	50.20	39.5	1.271	56.72	39.8	1.425	56.66	39.9	1.420	55.57	37.6	1.478	59.09	37.9	1.559	53.51	37.5	1.427
April	47.92	38.0	1.261	54.90	38.8	1.415	55.29	38.8	1.425	53.99	36.6	1.475	56.58	36.5	1.550	52.37	36.7	1.427
May	49.99	39.8	1.256	53.95	38.4	1.405	56.43	39.3	1.436	54.61	37.1	1.472	57.55	37.2	1.547	52.76	37.0	1.426
June	49.86	39.4	1.266	52.23	37.2	1.404	56.04	39.0	1.437	54.72	37.3	1.467	55.94	36.3	1.541	54.26	38.0	1.428
July	49.68	39.3	1.264	52.25	37.4	1.397	56.67	39.0	1.453	54.85	37.7	1.455	58.64	38.3	1.531	53.05	37.6	1.411
August	49.87	39.3	1.269	51.78	36.8	1.407	55.22	38.4	1.438	57.63	39.5	1.459	59.25	38.5	1.539	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	52.26	40.8	1.281	52.82	37.3	1.416	56.88	39.5	1.440	59.56	40.3	1.478	60.14	38.6	1.558	59.45	41.2	1.443
October	52.51	40.8	1.287	54.03	38.4	1.407	53.35	37.6	1.419	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439
November	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.410	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.567	56.24	39.3	1.431
December	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.8	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436
1950: January	50.87	39.9	1.275	55.68	39.1	1.424	59.85	40.8	1.467	59.31	39.7	1.494	62.44	40.0	1.561	57.04	39.5	1.444
February	51.59	40.4	1.277	55.59	38.9	1.429	61.08	41.3	1.479	59.55	39.7	1.500	63.63	40.5	1.571	56.58	39.1	1.447

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$58.17	41.2	$1.412	$57.68	41.2	$1.400	$58.79	41.2	$1.427	$56.64	40.6	$1.395	$56.66	40.1	$1.413	$58.39	40.3	$1.449
1949: Average	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.91	41.1	1.482	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519
1949: February	60.85	41.2	1.477	61.19	41.6	1.471	60.80	41.0	1.483	58.27	40.1	1.453	58.21	39.6	1.470	60.24	40.0	1.506
March	60.26	40.8	1.477	60.79	41.1	1.479	60.24	40.7	1.480	57.42	39.9	1.439	57.20	39.1	1.463	59.02	39.4	1.498
April	58.88	40.0	1.472	59.09	40.2	1.470	59.79	40.4	1.480	55.22	37.9	1.457	57.07	38.9	1.467	58.76	39.2	1.499
May	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.75	40.8	1.489	59.68	40.3	1.481	57.93	39.9	1.452	57.11	38.8	1.472	58.69	39.1	1.501
June	59.95	40.4	1.484	61.13	41.0	1.491	59.00	39.6	1.490	57.63	39.8	1.448	59.35	39.7	1.495	61.16	40.0	1.529
July	59.32	40.0	1.483	60.13	40.3	1.492	59.75	40.1	1.490	58.25	39.9	1.460	58.08	38.8	1.497	59.59	38.9	1.532
August	59.83	40.4	1.481	62.32	41.8	1.491	59.10	39.8	1.485	57.70	39.6	1.457	60.06	39.8	1.509	61.88	40.0	1.547
September	60.59	40.8	1.485	62.31	41.9	1.487	60.71	40.5	1.499	58.32	40.0	1.458	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.02	40.5	1.556
October	59.45	40.5	1.468	60.97	41.7	1.462	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519
November	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95	39.5	1.467	58.97	39.5	1.493	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.38	38.8	1.453	57.82	38.7	1.494
December	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.496	62.18	40.4	1.539
1950: January	60.08	40.0	1.502	61.24	41.1	1.490	58.62	38.9	1.507	58.74	39.8	1.476	60.94	40.2	1.516	63.21	40.7	1.553
February	59.85	39.9	1.500	60.78	40.6	1.497	58.57	39.1	1.498	58.75	40.1	1.465	60.71	40.5	1.499	62.31	40.7	1.531

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.			Machinery (except electrical)													
	Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$56.88	40.4	$1.408	$60.52	41.2	$1.469	$63.50	40.5	$1.568	$60.59	40.5	$1.496	$62.05	40.5	$1.532	$58.62	40.4	$1.451
1949: Average	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44	39.5	1.530	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.86	39.2	1.578	59.93	39.3	1.525
1949: February	58.84	40.0	1.471	61.57	40.4	1.524	64.96	39.9	1.628	62.07	40.2	1.544	63.11	40.2	1.570	60.82	40.2	1.513
March	57.65	39.3	1.467	60.85	39.9	1.525	63.50	39.1	1.624	61.38	39.7	1.546	62.27	39.6	1.572	60.30	39.8	1.515
April	56.60	38.5	1.470	59.58	39.1	1.523	62.38	38.6	1.616	60.15	39.0	1.543	60.52	38.6	1.568	59.61	39.4	1.513
May	56.44	38.5	1.466	59.70	39.2	1.523	63.10	39.0	1.618	60.26	39.0	1.545	60.80	38.8	1.567	59.51	39.2	1.518
June	58.15	39.0	1.491	59.94	39.2	1.529	63.58	39.2	1.622	61.78	39.5	1.564	62.57	39.6	1.580	60.83	39.4	1.544
July	59.08	39.5	1.495	59.67	39.0	1.530	61.72	38.1	1.620	62.09	39.7	1.564	63.68	40.1	1.588	60.13	39.2	1.534
August	57.92	39.0	1.485	59.66	39.1	1.531	62.93	38.6	1.622	61.00	39.1	1.560	62.23	39.4	1.584	59.48	38.9	1.529
September	59.15	39.7	1.490	60.44	39.3	1.538	62.56	38.5	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.03	39.5	1.545
October	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.21	39.2	1.536	62.15	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529
November	57.51	39.2	1.467	59.21	38.5	1.538	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	37.0	1.557	58.02	36.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524
December	60.56	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539
1950: January	62.02	40.8	1.520	61.57	39.8	1.547	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.54	39.0	1.578	61.77	38.7	1.596	60.72	39.4	1.541
February	61.23	40.9	1.497	62.74	40.4	1.553	63.61	39.0	1.631	63.80	40.2	1.587	65.16	40.8	1.597	62.12	39.9	1.557

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.33	42.1	$1.433	$62.94	42.1	$1.495	$61.57	42.2	$1.459	$62.98	42.1	$1.496	$65.21	41.8	$1.560	$60.62	42.3	$1.433
1949: Average	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11	39.5	1.547	59.15	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.503
1949: February	60.70	41.1	1.477	63.26	41.0	1.543	61.27	40.9	1.498	64.39	41.3	1.559	65.77	40.9	1.608	60.93	41.0	1.486
March	60.01	40.6	1.478	62.93	40.6	1.550	60.68	40.4	1.502	64.12	41.0	1.564	65.89	40.7	1.619	60.83	40.8	1.491
April	59.70	40.2	1.485	61.26	39.7	1.543	59.67	39.7	1.503	62.04	39.9	1.555	63.20	39.4	1.604	60.47	40.5	1.493
May	58.67	39.8	1.474	60.72	39.4	1.541	59.04	39.2	1.506	61.61	39.9	1.544	62.80	39.2	1.602	60.57	40.3	1.503
June	58.61	39.9	1.469	59.79	38.8	1.541	57.90	38.5	1.504	60.68	39.3	1.544	62.52	39.0	1.603	59.98	39.8	1.507
July	56.97	38.6	1.476	59.10	38.3	1.543	57.00	37.9	1.504	59.64	38.7	1.541	62.38	38.7	1.612	60.02	39.8	1.508
August	57.00	38.8	1.469	59.87	38.6	1.551	58.32	38.6	1.511	60.22	39.0	1.544	62.09	38.0	1.634	59.67	39.7	1.503
September	57.11	38.8	1.472	60.37	38.9	1.552	58.06	38.4	1.512	60.26	39.0	1.545	65.27	39.8	1.640	60.30	39.8	1.515
October	57.07	38.8	1.471	60.41	38.8	1.557	57.64	38.2	1.509	61.50	39.5	1.557	64.85	39.3	1.650	59.88	39.5	1.516
November	55.90	37.9	1.475	59.44	38.4	1.548	57.34	38.1	1.505	59.48	38.2	1.557	63.38	39.1	1.621	59.97	39.4	1.522
December	59.34	40.2	1.476	61.73	39.7	1.555	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524
1950: January	60.24	40.4	1.491	61.19	39.3	1.557	59.51	39.2	1.518	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.60	39.6	1.606	61.37	40.4	1.519
February	61.35	40.9	1.500	63.08	40.7	1.572	61.66	40.3	1.530	66.29	41.2	1.609	64.84	40.3	1.609	61.92	40.6	1.525

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$59.78	41.2	$1.451	$61.49	41.1	$1.496	$66.54	41.2	$1.615	$55.68	41.1	$1.354	$58.98	40.4	$1.460	$58.29	39.9	$1.461
1949: Average	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.59	39.5	1.583	67.87	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.0	1.437	60.66	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538
1949: February	61.18	40.6	1.507	62.72	40.0	1.568	67.82	40.3	1.683	55.60	39.1	1.422	60.70	39.8	1.525	60.44	39.5	1.530
March	60.17	39.9	1.508	62.92	39.9	1.577	68.07	40.3	1.689	55.78	38.9	1.434	59.73	39.4	1.516	58.71	38.7	1.517
April	59.26	39.4	1.504	61.78	39.0	1.584	67.43	39.9	1.690	53.83	37.1	1.451	56.96	37.8	1.507	55.45	36.7	1.511
May	58.65	39.3	1.500	62.21	39.3	1.583	66.70	39.4	1.693	56.55	39.3	1.439	59.03	39.3	1.502	58.66	38.8	1.517
June	59.26	39.3	1.508	62.73	39.6	1.584	67.28	39.6	1.699	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.66	39.3	1.518	59.02	38.5	1.533
July	58.16	38.8	1.499	62.45	39.3	1.589	67.86	39.5	1.718	56.23	39.1	1.438	62.58	40.9	1.530	62.78	40.4	1.554
August	58.39	38.9	1.501	60.87	38.6	1.577	67.15	39.5	1.700	54.08	37.9	1.427	62.48	40.6	1.539	62.91	40.2	1.565
September	59.00	39.1	1.509	62.69	39.5	1.587	67.93	39.7	1.711	56.74	39.4	1.440	63.71	41.1	1.550	64.14	40.7	1.576
October	59.72	39.5	1.512	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.89	39.7	1.710	56.85	39.7	1.432	60.99	39.5	1.544	59.32	38.2	1.553
November	58.29	38.5	1.514	62.77	39.5	1.589	67.91	39.6	1.715	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.49	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547
December	59.96	39.5	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.608	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.546	61.76	40.0	1.544
1950: January	60.04	39.5	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.32	40.8	1.552	62.32	40.1	1.554
February	60.77	39.9	1.523	63.64	39.9	1.595	68.84	40.0	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	64.19	41.2	1.558	63.49	40.7	1.560

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued						Electrical machinery											
	Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$57.62	40.1	$1.437	$58.77	40.2	$1.462	$55.66	40.1	$1.388	$58.34	40.4	$1.444	$59.55	40.4	$1.474	$56.77	39.7	$1.430
1949: Average	57.39	38.6	1.492	58.70	39.0	1.505	56.96	39.5	1.442	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513
1949: February	58.67	39.3	1.493	59.58	39.3	1.516	57.02	39.6	1.440	60.20	40.0	1.505	61.48	40.0	1.537	58.85	39.1	1.505
March	58.15	39.0	1.491	59.58	39.2	1.520	56.50	39.1	1.445	59.49	39.5	1.506	60.91	39.5	1.542	57.26	38.2	1.499
April	55.98	37.7	1.485	59.24	39.0	1.519	55.59	38.5	1.444	58.66	38.9	1.508	60.06	39.0	1.540	57.40	38.5	1.491
May	55.35	37.3	1.484	57.45	38.1	1.508	55.99	38.8	1.443	58.36	38.6	1.512	60.06	38.9	1.544	59.80	39.5	1.514
June	55.87	37.7	1.482	58.72	39.2	1.498	56.16	39.0	1.440	58.55	38.8	1.509	60.21	39.1	1.540	59.69	39.4	1.515
July	55.20	37.2	1.484	58.36	38.8	1.504	56.00	38.7	1.447	59.24	39.0	1.519	61.23	39.4	1.554	60.97	39.9	1.528
August	57.29	38.5	1.488	58.31	39.0	1.495	56.73	39.1	1.451	59.74	39.3	1.520	61.62	39.6	1.556	62.79	40.8	1.539
September	57.37	38.4	1.494	56.44	37.7	1.497	57.88	40.0	1.447	60.22	39.8	1.513	62.16	40.1	1.550	62.90	40.9	1.538
October	58.08	38.9	1.493	56.81	38.1	1.491	57.97	40.4	1.435	59.80	39.9	1.501	61.51	40.1	1.534	59.95	39.7	1.510
November	56.50	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493	57.36	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	52.65	35.1	1.500
December	59.45	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504
1950: January	59.87	39.7	1.508	60.01	39.9	1.504	58.52	40.5	1.445	60.58	40.2	1.507	62.10	40.3	1.541	60.26	39.7	1.518
February	61.14	40.3	1.517	60.63	40.1	1.512	58.52	40.5	1.445	60.08	40.0	1.502	61.24	40.0	1.531	61.50	40.3	1.526

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued												Transporation equipment					
	Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$52.10	39.8	$1.309	$48.53	39.2	$1.238	$59.54	40.7	$1.463	$56.06	40.2	$1.395	$61.58	39.0	$1.579	$61.86	38.4	$1.611
1949: Average	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.52	39.5	1.431	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696
1949: February	52.63	39.1	1.346	49.25	38.7	1.272	60.74	39.7	1.530	57.59	39.8	1.447	65.79	39.8	1.653	66.91	39.5	1.694
March	53.08	39.0	1.361	49.70	38.8	1.281	61.15	39.3	1.556	56.28	39.6	1.443	63.19	38.6	1.637	62.96	37.7	1.670
April	52.38	38.4	1.364	48.64	38.0	1.280	61.19	39.2	1.561	54.42	38.0	1.432	63.58	38.7	1.643	64.77	38.6	1.678
May	52.85	38.8	1.362	49.41	38.6	1.280	61.04	39.1	1.561	54.58	38.6	1.414	63.03	38.2	1.650	63.22	37.3	1.695
June	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.42	39.3	1.283	61.50	39.4	1.561	54.49	38.7	1.408	65.49	39.5	1.658	66.94	39.4	1.699
July	51.54	37.9	1.360	47.78	37.5	1.274	60.68	38.8	1.564	55.13	39.1	1.410	66.27	39.9	1.661	68.67	40.3	1.704
August	52.20	38.3	1.363	48.60	38.0	1.279	61.54	39.2	1.570	55.77	39.3	1.419	65.90	39.7	1.660	67.78	39.8	1.703
September	54.44	40.0	1.361	52.12	40.5	1.287	61.90	39.1	1.583	56.79	39.8	1.427	67.13	40.1	1.674	69.33	40.4	1.716
October	55.66	41.2	1.351	53.46	41.6	1.285	62.33	39.4	1.582	57.67	40.3	1.431	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689
November	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432	61.92	37.3	1.660	61.03	36.2	1.686
December	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296	63.12	39.5	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713
1950: January	55.72	41.0	1.359	53.14	41.0	1.296	63.96	39.8	1.607	59.24	40.6	1.459	67.99	40.4	1.683	69.88	40.7	1.717
February	55.49	40.8	1.360	53.30	41.0	1.300	63.67	39.5	1.612	59.75	40.9	1.461	66.16	39.5	1.675	67.05	39.3	1.706

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft and parts			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.21	41.0	$1.493	$60.21	41.1	$1.465	$63.49	40.9	$1.550	$62.13	39.7	$1.565	$63.59	41.0	$1.551	$60.68	38.7	$1.568
1949: Average	63.62	40.6	1.567	62.69	40.5	1.548	65.24	40.7	1.603	66.83	41.0	1.630	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623
1949: February	64.52	41.2	1.566	63.82	41.2	1.549	65.96	41.2	1.601	65.97	40.7	1.621	66.36	41.4	1.603	61.99	38.5	1.610
March	63.41	40.7	1.558	63.07	40.9	1.542	64.00	40.3	1.588	65.81	40.8	1.613	64.04	40.3	1.589	62.98	38.9	1.619
April	60.99	39.4	1.548	60.97	39.8	1.532	64.04	40.2	1.593	64.36	40.1	1.605	64.50	35.0	1.557	62.50	38.2	1.636
May	62.98	40.5	1.555	62.26	40.4	1.541	64.08	40.3	1.590	68.14	41.6	1.638	63.53	40.7	1.561	61.61	38.1	1.617
June	62.94	40.5	1.554	61.90	40.3	1.536	65.52	41.0	1.598	67.89	41.5	1.636	63.52	40.2	1.580	62.82	38.4	1.636
July	62.08	39.9	1.556	60.78	39.7	1.531	63.80	39.7	1.607	69.88	42.2	1.656	65.37	40.3	1.622	61.94	38.4	1.613
August	62.07	40.2	1.544	61.46	40.3	1.525	61.66	39.4	1.565	66.42	40.9	1.624	65.98	40.6	1.625	60.05	37.3	1.610
September	63.58	40.6	1.566	62.26	40.4	1.541	65.72	41.0	1.603	68.60	41.4	1.657	66.83	40.8	1.638	61.00	37.7	1.618
October	63.67	40.5	1.572	62.42	40.3	1.549	64.64	40.2	1.608	65.73	40.5	1.623	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624
November	66.69	41.5	1.607	66.15	41.5	1.594	68.62	42.1	1.630	64.27	39.6	1.623	67.90	41.2	1.648	56.97	34.8	1.637
December	66.41	41.2	1.612	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635	67.16	41.2	1.630	62.86	38.4	1.637
1950: January	65.28	40.7	1.604	64.63	40.7	1.588	66.18	40.5	1.634	68.88	42.0	1.640	67.65	41.0	1.650	62.04	38.2	1.624
February	65.65	40.7	1.613	65.00	40.6	1.601	66.96	40.9	1.637	70.18	41.6	1.687	67.77	41.0	1.653	61.61	37.8	1.630

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Shipbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.22	38.7	$1.582	$62.24	40.0	$1.556	$63.80	39.6	$1.611	$60.82	40.2	$1.513	$58.14	40.8	$1.425	$53.45	40.1	$1.333
1949: Average	61.88	37.8	1.637	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396
1949: February	62.36	38.4	1.624	65.53	40.7	1.610	64.10	39.3	1.631	66.39	41.6	1.596	54.57	38.0	1.436	55.28	39.8	1.389
March	63.61	39.0	1.631	64.76	39.9	1.623	66.35	39.8	1.667	63.40	39.9	1.589	56.07	39.4	1.423	55.18	39.7	1.390
April	62.90	38.1	1.651	62.42	38.6	1.617	66.20	39.5	1.676	59.54	37.9	1.571	55.50	39.0	1.423	54.51	39.3	1.387
May	61.98	38.0	1.631	63.39	39.2	1.617	66.21	39.6	1.672	61.38	38.9	1.578	56.83	39.6	1.435	54.83	39.5	1.388
June	63.18	38.2	1.651	62.71	39.0	1.608	64.48	39.2	1.645	61.34	38.8	1.581	56.87	39.3	1.447	54.61	39.2	1.393
July	62.16	38.3	1.623	60.32	37.7	1.600	63.65	39.0	1.632	58.23	36.9	1.578	54.94	39.3	1.398	54.37	39.0	1.394
August	60.14	37.1	1.621	62.05	38.4	1.616	66.62	38.8	1.717	59.93	38.1	1.573	58.46	40.4	1.447	54.25	39.0	1.391
September	61.24	37.5	1.633	61.84	38.1	1.623	64.44	38.7	1.665	59.87	37.7	1.588	62.85	41.9	1.500	55.26	39.5	1.399
October	59.33	36.2	1.639	62.49	38.5	1.623	65.07	39.2	1.660	60.06	37.8	1.589	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.409
November	57.06	34.5	1.654	63.16	38.3	1.649	66.48	39.2	1.696	59.75	37.3	1.602	59.99	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.413
December	63.31	38.3	1.653	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421
1950: January	62.36	38.0	1.641	61.48	38.0	1.618	63.29	38.9	1.627	59.95	37.1	1.616	58.00	40.9	1.418	56.49	39.7	1.423
February	62.00	37.6	1.649	64.45	39.3	1.640	66.82	39.8	1.679	62.31	38.7	1.610	58.79	40.1	1.466	56.68	39.8	1.424

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$45.54	39.7	$1.147	$58.64	40.5	$1.448	$48.84	40.1	$1.218	$54.78	40.1	$1.366	$50.06	40.9	$1.224	$57.25	43.6	$1.313
1949: Average	47.04	39.6	1.188	59.91	39.7	1.509	49.53	39.0	1.270	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.259	55.06	41.4	1.330
1949: February	46.93	39.6	1.183	60.30	39.8	1.515	49.33	38.9	1.268	56.72	40.0	1.418	50.86	40.3	1.262	56.28	42.0	1.340
March	47.04	39.9	1.179	60.30	39.8	1.515	49.54	39.1	1.267	56.60	39.8	1.422	50.17	40.2	1.248	54.34	41.2	1.319
April	46.61	39.3	1.186	58.80	39.2	1.500	49.34	39.1	1.262	56.03	39.4	1.422	48.95	39.0	1.255	53.76	40.7	1.321
May	47.24	39.7	1.190	58.78	39.4	1.492	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.61	39.7	1.426	48.83	39.0	1.252	51.52	39.6	1.301
June	46.29	38.9	1.190	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.85	39.7	1.432	49.72	39.4	1.262	51.10	39.8	1.284
July	46.57	39.1	1.191	58.84	39.2	1.501	48.15	38.0	1.267	56.13	39.2	1.432	48.75	39.0	1.250	50.00	38.2	1.309
August	45.47	38.6	1.178	58.73	39.1	1.502	48.43	38.5	1.258	56.43	39.3	1.436	48.51	38.9	1.247	50.13	38.5	1.302
September	47.64	39.9	1.194	59.72	39.6	1.508	49.75	39.3	1.266	56.97	39.4	1.446	50.57	40.2	1.258	54.79	41.6	1.317
October	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.26	39.8	1.514	50.69	39.6	1.280	58.17	39.9	1.458	51.44	40.7	1.264	60.29	44.2	1.364
November	47.80	40.1	1.192	62.27	40.7	1.530	51.18	39.8	1.286	57.99	39.8	1.457	51.70	40.9	1.264	61.28	44.6	1.374
December	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0	1.288	58.67	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.69	43.6	1.369
1950: January	46.84	39.2	1.195	61.56	40.0	1.539	49.73	38.7	1.285	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.66	40.3	1.282	55.83	42.2	1.323
February	47.40	39.6	1.197	61.68	40.0	1.542	50.12	39.0	1.285	58.72	40.0	1.468	51.58	40.2	1.283	56.46	42.1	1.341

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$50.47	41.2	$1.225	$62.38	45.4	$1.374	$47.24	40.1	$1.178	$45.36	40.0	$1.134	$50.39	40.7	$1.238	$59.14	46.1	$1.284
1949: Average	51.33	40.8	1.258	58.30	42.0	1.388	47.00	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	60.53	43.1	1.414
1949: February	50.95	40.6	1.255	60.70	43.2	1.405	47.51	39.3	1.209	46.36	39.9	1.162	51.58	40.2	1.283	61.64	45.9	1.343
March	51.92	41.5	1.251	56.42	41.0	1.376	47.62	39.1	1.218	46.06	40.4	1.140	51.02	40.3	1.266	60.00	45.5	1.318
April	50.17	40.1	1.251	56.59	41.1	1.377	45.49	37.5	1.213	45.75	39.2	1.167	49.57	39.0	1.271	62.51	46.0	1.359
May	49.76	39.9	1.247	52.99	39.4	1.345	45.96	38.3	1.200	44.54	38.6	1.154	50.06	39.2	1.277	60.69	44.4	1.367
June	49.92	40.1	1.245	52.02	39.5	1.317	46.25	38.8	1.192	46.93	39.4	1.191	51.07	39.5	1.293	57.27	42.3	1.354
July	48.56	37.8	1.289	50.94	38.5	1.323	44.76	37.8	1.184	46.49	39.4	1.180	50.24	39.4	1.275	60.37	44.1	1.369
August	48.11	38.8	1.240	51.88	38.2	1.358	45.67	38.8	1.177	43.88	37.8	1.170	50.11	39.3	1.275	62.64	46.4	1.354
September	51.09	41.1	1.243	57.53	41.6	1.383	47.60	39.7	1.199	45.90	39.2	1.171	51.75	40.3	1.284	60.98	39.6	1.540
October	54.19	42.7	1.269	65.85	45.6	1.444	48.36	40.3	1.200	47.48	39.5	1.202	51.55	40.4	1.276	58.98	38.3	1.537
November	54.44	42.7	1.275	67.23	46.3	1.452	49.45	40.8	1.212	46.18	39.3	1.175	51.77	40.6	1.275	61.60	40.0	1.543
December	54.44	42.1	1.293	64.13	45.0	1.425	47.98	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.35	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547
1950: January	52.33	41.7	1.255	59.00	43.0	1.372	48.31	39.5	1.223	47.16	39.3	1.200	52.67	40.3	1.307	61.69	39.8	1.550
February	52.14	40.8	1.278	60.89	43.9	1.387	48.07	39.5	1.217	47.59	39.2	1.214	52.51	40.3	1.303	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Local railways and bus lines [9]			Communication											
				Telephone [9]			Switchboard operating employees [10]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [11]			Telegraph [11]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.73	46.1	$1.339	$48.92	39.2	$1.248							$60.26	44.7	$1.348
1949: Average	64.61	44.9	1.439	51.78	38.5	1.345							62.85	44.7	1.406
1949: February	64.18	45.1	1.423	50.84	38.6	1.317							61.94	44.5	1.392
March	64.18	45.2	1.420	50.82	38.3	1.327							62.31	44.7	1.394
April	64.64	45.2	1.430	50.58	38.2	1.324							63.37	45.3	1.399
May	64.48	44.9	1.436	51.84	38.6	1.343							63.69	45.2	1.409
June	66.01	46.0	1.435	51.49	38.4	1.341	$44.30	36.7	$1.207	$68.52	41.6	$1.647	62.96	45.0	1.399
July	65.21	45.1	1.446	51.90	38.5	1.348	44.81	37.0	1.211	69.06	41.6	1.660	63.97	45.4	1.409
August	64.46	44.7	1.442	51.57	38.4	1.343	44.23	36.8	1.202	69.22	41.6	1.664	63.64	45.1	1.411
September	64.55	44.3	1.457	52.61	38.6	1.363	45.37	37.1	1.223	70.10	41.7	1.681	62.83	44.5	1.412
October	64.31	44.2	1.455	53.29	38.7	1.377	46.35	37.2	1.246	70.35	41.6	1.691	62.97	44.5	1.415
November	64.17	44.1	1.455	54.40	38.8	1.402	48.04	37.3	1.288	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	1.420
December	65.10	44.5	1.463	52.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.23	43.7	1.424
1950: January	65.05	44.1	1.475	53.13	38.5	1.380	44.61	36.3	1.229	72.38	42.3	1.711	62.84	44.1	1.425
February	65.53	44.4	1.476	53.73	38.6	1.392	45.82	36.8	1.245	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Trade											
	Other public utilities						Retail trade								
	Gas and electric utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.74	41.8	$1.453	$55.58	40.9	$1.359	$43.85	40.3	$1.088	$33.31	36.6	$0.910	$37.30	37.7	$0.991
1949: Average	63.99	41.5	1.542	57.55	40.7	1.414	45.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	.950	39.31	37.8	1.040
1949: February	62.60	41.4	1.512	56.82	40.5	1.403	45.14	40.2	1.123	34.01	36.3	.937	37.96	37.4	1.015
March	62.54	41.5	1.507	56.88	40.6	1.401	44.95	40.1	1.121	33.68	36.1	.933	37.86	37.3	1.015
April	62.82	41.3	1.521	57.12	40.6	1.407	45.31	40.2	1.127	34.26	36.6	.936	38.80	37.6	1.032
May	63.40	41.3	1.535	57.83	40.7	1.421	45.98	40.3	1.141	34.85	36.3	.960	39.33	37.6	1.046
June	63.64	41.3	1.541	57.49	40.6	1.416	46.45	40.5	1.147	35.62	36.8	.968	39.95	37.8	1.057
July	64.02	41.3	1.550	58.18	40.8	1.426	46.95	40.9	1.148	35.86	37.2	.964	39.79	38.0	1.047
August	63.92	41.4	1.544	57.10	40.7	1.403	46.87	40.9	1.146	35.75	37.2	.961	39.58	37.8	1.047
September	64.75	41.4	1.564	57.35	40.7	1.409	46.58	40.5	1.150	35.17	36.6	.961	39.48	37.6	1.050
October	65.72	41.7	1.576	58.36	40.9	1.427	46.06	40.4	1.140	34.65	36.4	.952	38.90	37.4	1.040
November	65.03	41.5	1.567	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	.945	38.75	37.4	1.036
December	66.04	41.8	1.580	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	.948	42.12	39.7	1.061
1950: January	66.74	42.0	1.589	58.34	40.6	1.437	46.74	40.4	1.157	35.97	36.7	.980	40.02	37.3	1.073
February	65.60	41.6	1.577	58.33	40.2	1.451	46.39	40.3	1.151	35.48	36.5	.972	39.59	37.1	1.067

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade		
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$47.15	40.3	$1.170	$56.07	45.4	$1.235	$39.60	36.5	$1.085	$51.15	42.7	$1.198	$49.37	43.5	$1.135
1949: Average	49.93	40.2	1.242	58.92	45.6	1.292	40.66	36.7	1.108	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189
1949: February	49.12	40.0	1.228	57.15	45.5	1.256	39.79	36.4	1.093	52.36	43.2	1.212	50.87	43.0	1.183
March	48.87	39.7	1.231	56.18	45.7	1.273	39.64	36.3	1.092	52.02	43.1	1.207	51.20	43.5	1.177
April	49.08	40.0	1.227	59.50	45.7	1.302	40.88	36.7	1.114	52.82	43.4	1.217	51.35	43.3	1.186
May	48.99	39.7	1.234	60.00	45.8	1.310	40.92	36.8	1.112	53.29	43.5	1.225	52.48	44.1	1.190
June	50.26	40.4	1.244	59.70	45.5	1.312	40.85	36.7	1.113	53.16	43.5	1.222	51.96	43.7	1.189
July	51.13	41.1	1.244	59.83	45.6	1.312	40.37	36.5	1.106	52.78	43.3	1.219	52.34	43.8	1.195
August	51.00	41.0	1.244	59.55	45.6	1.306	40.52	36.8	1.101	52.82	43.4	1.217	52.40	44.0	1.191
September	50.57	40.2	1.258	59.51	45.5	1.308	41.66	37.1	1.123	53.37	43.6	1.224	52.18	43.7	1.194
October	50.25	40.3	1.247	59.39	45.9	1.294	40.15	36.6	1.097	53.38	43.4	1.230	52.96	44.1	1.201
November	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196
December	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.5	1.195
1950: January	50.59	39.9	1.268	59.21	45.9	1.290	41.40	36.7	1.128	55.57	44.0	1.263	51.47	43.0	1.197
February	50.96	40.0	1.274	58.21	45.3	1.285	40.33	36.7	1.099	54.31	43.8	1.240	51.93	43.2	1.202

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [18]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [14]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion picture production and distribution [15]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1948: Average	$41.51	$66.83	$54.93	$31.41	44.3	$0.709	$34.23	41.9	$0.817	$39.50	41.1	$0.961	$92.27
1949: Average	43.64	68.32	56.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17
1949: February	43.55	67.80	56.88	32.47	44.0	.738	34.90	41.5	.841	39.32	40.0	.983	80.75
March	43.24	66.46	56.67	32.53	44.5	.731	35.07	41.5	.845	39.93	40.5	.986	91.59
April	43.49	67.48	56.48	32.35	44.2	.732	35.24	41.8	.843	42.15	42.4	.994	90.24
May	44.05	67.82	57.26	32.99	44.7	.738	36.04	42.4	.850	43.17	42.7	1.011	90.96
June	43.10	66.12	56.59	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.6	.849	42.17	42.3	.997	94.73
July	43.80	65.70	56.70	32.90	44.1	.746	35.03	41.5	.844	40.43	41.0	.986	95.52
August	43.10	65.30	55.54	32.93	44.2	.745	34.27	40.8	.840	38.63	39.5	.978	92.65
September	43.62	67.29	55.33	32.90	44.1	.746	34.69	41.2	.842	41.28	41.7	.990	92.26
October	43.94	71.25	56.04	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38
November	43.96	72.54	55.89	33.13	44.0	.753	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.9	.977	91.54
December	43.95	74.12	56.52	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39
1950: January	45.17	75.64	57.75	33.03	43.8	.754	35.07	41.5	.845	40.86	41.4	.987	88.19
February	45.57	77.31	57.55	33.38	43.8	.762	34.44	40.9	.842	38.98	39.9	.977	89.58

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series, beginning with January 1947, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Data relate to all construction workers, both on-site and off-site, engaged in actual construction work including pre-assembly and precutting operations. Both privately and publicly financed construction are included. Data are based on comparable but not necessarily identical samples.

[3] Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[4] Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[5] Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

[6] Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

[7] These averages are based on reports summarized in the M-300 report prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to all hourly rated employees who received pay during the month. Most executive, professional, and supervisory personnel are excluded. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. The annual average data include retroactive pay when such payments are made. Monthly data do not include retroactive payments. Beginning with September 1, 1949, data reflect the following changes for nonoperative employees (about two-thirds of the total): (1) scheduled weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 40; (2) hourly rates were adjusted to maintain the former weekly earnings for 48 hours; (3) an additional wage increase of $0.07 an hour was granted.

[8] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and buslines.

[9] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337.

[10] Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

[11] Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

[12] Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[13] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[14] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1948: Average	$54.14	$31.43	$72.12	$41.87	$34.23	$19.87	1949: August	$54.70	$32.21	$49.51	$29.15	$34.27	$20.18
1949: Average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56	September	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33
1949: February	55.20	32.47	73.56	43.27	34.90	20.53	October	55.26	32.60	63.10	37.22	34.57	20.39
March	54.74	32.10	70.54	41.37	35.07	20.57	November	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18
April	53.80	31.51	72.33	42.37	35.24	20.64	December	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63
May	54.08	31.77	72.98	42.87	36.04	21.17	1950: January [2]	56.29	33.52	47.40	28.23	35.07	20.99
June	54.51	31.98	59.90	35.11	35.32	20.70	February [2]	56.37	33.65	48.02	28.67	34.44	20.56
July	54.63	32.23	47.94	28.28	35.03	20.66							

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. See Note, table C-4. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00	1949: February	$55.20	231.3	$48.32	$28.42	$54.06	$31.80
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	March	54.74	229.4	47.93	28.11	53.67	31.47
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	April	53.80	225.5	47.14	27.61	52.88	30.97
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	May	54.08	226.7	47.38	27.83	53.12	31.21
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	June	54.51	228.5	47.74	27.98	53.48	31.34
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	July	54.63	229.0	47.84	28.22	53.58	31.61
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	August	54.70	229.3	47.90	28.21	53.64	31.59
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	September	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	October	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	November	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.49
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	December	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1946: Average	43.74	183.3	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	1950: January [2]	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	February [2]	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87							
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.27	53.83	31.64							

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents: (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. See Note, table C–4. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1948: Average	$1.350	$1.310	207.0	$1.410	$1.366	$1.278	$1.241	1949: August	$1.396	$1.366	215.8	$1.473	$1.440	$1.319	$1.286
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	September	1.407	1.369	216.3	1.482	1.444	1.328	1.290
								October	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287
1949: February	1.401	1.366	215.8	1.466	1.428	1.323	1.291	November	1.392	1.357	214.4	1.457	1.425	1.325	1.289
March	1.400	1.368	216.1	1.464	1.430	1.323	1.294	December	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
April	1.401	1.373	216.9	1.467	1.437	1.321	1.294								
May	1.401	1.371	216.6	1.467	1.437	1.323	1.294	1950: January [2]	1.418	1.380	218.0	1.485	1.445	1.343	1.307
June	1.405	1.373	216.9	1.475	1.443	1.324	1.293	February [2]	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.441	1.350	1.316
July	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.332	1.298								

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C–1 through C–4, are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama			Arizona						Arkansas						California		
	State			State			Maricopa County			State [2]			Little Rock			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	$43.69	39.4	$1.109	$56.73	40.9	$1.387	-------	-------	-------	$38.78	41.7	$0.93	$39.65	43.1	$0.92	$61.09	38.4	$1.591
April	42.18	38.1	1.107	58.16	41.6	1.398	-------	-------	-------	38.92	41.4	.94	40.08	43.1	.93	61.02	38.4	1.589
May	41.84	37.9	1.104	56.14	40.3	1.394	-------	-------	-------	38.35	40.8	.94	39.80	42.8	.93	61.80	38.7	1.597
June	42.29	38.1	1.110	57.83	40.6	1.423	-------	-------	-------	38.82	41.3	.94	40.57	42.7	.95	61.91	38.6	1.604
July	43.08	38.5	1.119	57.49	40.6	1.416	-------	-------	-------	38.35	40.8	.94	41.32	42.6	.97	61.84	38.7	1.598
August	42.88	39.3	1.091	57.72	41.2	1.400	$55.00	39.7	$1.384	38.60	41.5	.93	41.65	42.5	.98	61.58	39.1	1.575
September	44.43	40.5	1.097	58.49	41.2	1.420	56.63	39.6	1.430	38.31	41.2	.93	42.14	43.9	.96	62.73	39.5	1.588
October	43.15	40.9	1.055	58.61	42.8	1.368	56.63	40.2	1.419	40.04	42.6	.94	41.28	43.0	.96	63.12	39.6	1.594
November	43.09	40.5	1.064	57.75	42.6	1.355	56.26	40.1	1.403	39.90	42.0	.95	42.10	43.4	.97	61.12	38.2	1.600
December	*45.49	*40.8	1.115	*55.73	*42.3	*1.319	*53.61	39.3	*1.364	39.33	41.4	.95	41.71	43.0	.97	62.33	38.5	1.619
1950: January	44.61	39.9	1.118	56.08	42.4	1.324	52.64	38.7	1.360	38.88	40.5	.96	39.81	41.9	.95	62.31	38.3	1.627
February	44.85	38.9	1.153	57.46	42.0	1.368	54.02	38.3	1.404	39.70	40.1	.99	41.28	41.7	.99	62.89	38.8	1.621
March	44.74	38.8	1.153	58.15	41.3	1.409	54.71	37.6	1.445	40.20	40.2	1.00	40.70	40.7	1.00	63.06	39.0	1.617

Year and month	California—Continued						Connecticut			Delaware						Florida		
	Los Angeles			San Francisco Bay			State			State			Wilmington			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	*$60.68	38.6	*$1.572	$63.03	38.2	$1.650	$53.02	38.6	$1.37	$49.68	39.3	$1.264	$58.64	*41.1	$1.488	$41.44	43.3	$0.957
April	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652	50.02	36.4	1.38	47.96	38.2	1.257	56.42	39.2	1.444	40.61	42.3	.960
May	60.72	38.7	1.569	63.71	38.4	1.659	51.74	37.9	1.36	47.43	37.7	1.258	56.80	38.9	1.464	41.55	43.1	.964
June	60.91	38.5	1.582	63.09	38.1	1.656	51.72	37.8	1.37	48.55	38.5	1.261	57.93	39.6	1.461	41.38	41.8	.990
July	61.69	38.8	1.590	62.88	38.2	1.646	52.21	38.2	1.37	48.50	38.4	1.264	59.32	39.8	1.488	41.03	40.3	1.018
August	61.58	38.9	1.583	62.91	39.1	1.609	52.32	38.2	1.37	47.63	41.5	1.147	59.70	40.5	1.471	41.16	41.2	.999
September	62.25	39.1	1.592	*64.84	39.9	*1.625	54.77	39.9	1.36	48.53	40.7	1.193	59.28	39.6	1.501	41.59	41.3	1.007
October	62.80	39.4	1.594	64.48	39.2	1.645	55.15	40.3	1.37	45.88	39.0	1.177	54.96	37.8	1.456	41.93	42.4	.989
November	61.53	38.7	1.590	61.68	37.0	1.667	55.78	40.4	1.38	48.10	38.3	1.255	57.45	39.3	1.467	43.40	43.4	1.000
December	62.24	38.8	1.604	64.53	38.5	1.676	56.07	40.6	1.38	*49.53	*38.6	1.283	*58.87	*40.0	*1.470	43.74	43.7	1.001
1950: January	63.06	39.0	1.617	63.99	38.2	1.675	55.29	40.0	1.38	*52.10	39.3	1.327	61.84	41.1	1.505	44.35	44.4	.999
February	62.20	38.9	1.599	64.96	38.6	1.683	55.92	40.4	1.38	50.14	38.6	1.301	57.05	38.6	1.544	43.90	42.1	1.043
March	62.88	39.3	1.600	65.05	38.7	1.681	56.56	40.6	1.39	50.52	38.6	1.308	59.10	40.7	1.449	44.16	41.5	1.064

Year and month	Georgia						Illinois						Indiana			Maine		
	State			Atlanta			State			Chicago city			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	$38.75	38.7	$1.00	$45.45	39.6	$1.15	$58.65	39.7	$1.48	$59.91	39.7	$1.51	-------	-------	-------	$46.13	40.3	$1.145
April	38.06	38.0	1.00	45.98	39.6	1.16	57.83	39.0	1.48	59.00	39.0	1.51	-------	-------	-------	45.46	39.4	1.153
May	37.89	37.7	1.00	46.25	39.3	1.18	58.10	39.2	1.48	59.29	39.2	1.51	-------	-------	-------	45.11	39.5	1.143
June	37.66	37.5	1.00	47.18	39.8	1.19	58.58	39.4	1.48	59.70	39.3	1.52	-------	-------	-------	44.52	*39.0	1.140
July	37.84	37.9	1.00	47.24	40.1	1.18	58.65	39.4	1.49	59.94	39.4	1.52	-------	-------	-------	43.56	38.3	1.138
August	38.92	38.9	1.00	48.39	41.1	1.18	58.80	39.9	1.47	60.29	40.0	1.51	*$59.78	*39.7	*$1.51	44.85	39.7	1.129
September	39.89	39.9	1.00	48.31	41.1	1.18	59.53	39.8	1.49	60.87	40.0	1.52	*60.88	*40.6	1.50	45.36	39.3	1.153
October	40.06	39.9	1.00	46.10	40.4	1.14	59.16	39.9	1.48	60.45	40.1	1.51	59.62	40.3	1.48	47.53	41.0	1.158
November	40.16	39.8	1.01	44.45	38.6	1.15	58.46	39.2	1.49	60.20	39.6	1.52	58.01	39.4	*1.48	44.92	38.8	1.159
December	40.97	40.2	1.02	46.12	39.5	1.17	60.09	40.1	1.50	61.54	40.5	1.52	*60.51	*40.1	*1.51	46.82	40.5	1.157
1950: January	41.17	40.1	1.03	46.84	39.9	1.17	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.52	40.3	1.53	47.39	40.9	1.158
February	41.88	39.6	1.06	46.87	39.5	1.19	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.38	40.2	1.53	48.80	42.1	1.158
March	42.27	39.4	1.07	48.55	40.0	1.21	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.71	40.4	1.53	48.76	41.4	1.177

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota											
	State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	$51.41	.....	.....	$61.60	38.6	$1.600	$55.02	40.2	$1.368	$56.43	39.6	$1.430	$54.51	39.7	$1.373	$56.52	40.0	$1.413
April	50.65	.....	.....	62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.365	55.87	39.1	1.430	53.65	39.1	1.372	55.97	39.5	1.417
May	50.38	.....	.....	60.86	38.1	1.603	53.75	39.5	1.359	55.79	39.1	1.430	54.12	39.3	1.377	54.50	38.6	1.412
June	50.86	.....	.....	63.99	39.6	1.615	54.37	39.8	1.366	55.72	38.4	1.451	55.22	39.7	1.391	55.69	39.3	1.417
July	51.48	.....	.....	64.54	39.3	1.626	54.70	40.4	1.35	55.48	35.0	1.46	55.24	39.6	1.40	56.85	39.7	1.43
August	50.59	.....	.....	64.03	39.7	1.617	55.39	41.7	1.33	56.11	39.4	1.42	55.44	39.6	1.40	56.63	39.6	1.43
September	52.31	.....	.....	65.03	39.9	1.631	55.28	40.3	1.37	55.21	39.1	1.41	57.28	40.8	1.40	58.34	40.4	1.44
October	51.51	.....	.....	64.03	39.7	1.618	56.21	40.9	1.37	53.66	39.4	1.36	57.04	40.6	1.41	57.64	40.0	1.44
November	51.64	.....	.....	59.90	37.4	1.607	55.49	40.3	1.38	52.91	37.9	1.40	55.38	39.5	1.40	58.62	40.4	1.45
December	53.07	.....	.....	61.50	37.8	1.634	57.34	41.0	1.40	54.97	38.9	1.41	56.65	40.2	1.41	59.19	40.8	1.45
1950: January	52.90	.....	.....	65.13	40.0	1.627	57.09	40.3	1.42	58.58	39.5	1.48	56.69	39.7	1.43	58.89	40.0	1.47
February	53.55	.....	.....	65.04	40.1	1.630	57.38	40.6	1.41	59.24	40.0	1.48	56.36	39.3	1.43	60.49	40.9	1.48
March	53.71	.....	.....	66.19	40.5	1.634	56.60	40.1	1.41	58.36	39.3	1.49	57.14	39.8	1.44	60.74	40.8	1.49

Year and month	Missouri			New Hampshire			New Jersey			New York								
	State			State			State			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City		
1949: March	.....	.....	.....	$45.95	39.1	$1.18	$58.68	40.0	$1.467	$58.69	38.6	$1.52	$57.93	39.1	$1.48	$53.46	37.8	$1.41
April	.....	.....	.....	44.12	37.6	1.17	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42
May	.....	.....	.....	44.43	37.7	1.18	57.28	39.2	1.460	56.71	38.0	1.49	57.66	38.8	1.49	52.86	37.4	1.41
June	.....	.....	.....	44.79	38.3	1.17	58.70	39.7	1.467	[2] 55.73	[2] 38.0	[2] 1.47	56.71	38.5	1.47	52.77	37.4	1.41
July	$52.64	39.5	$1.334	45.75	38.5	1.19	58.63	39.6	1.478	56.60	38.1	1.49	57.15	38.9	1.47	53.19	36.9	1.44
August	52.43	39.6	1.326	45.63	38.6	1.18	57.82	39.3	1.469	56.61	37.9	1.49	57.13	38.5	1.48	52.75	36.9	1.43
September	52.25	39.3	1.330	46.57	39.3	1.18	59.32	40.1	1.477	58.24	38.7	1.50	57.66	39.1	1.48	53.24	37.1	1.43
October	51.67	*35.1	1.323	45.02	37.9	1.19	59.00	39.8	1.483	57.60	38.7	1.49	57.18	39.0	1.47	54.78	38.2	1.43
November	50.41	37.9	1.330	44.71	37.7	1.19	59.13	39.9	1.481	56.74	38.4	1.48	57.56	38.9	1.48	54.48	37.6	1.45
December	*51.06	*38.7	1.318	*46.08	39.1	1.18	60.64	40.6	1.494	57.98	38.6	1.50	58.83	39.5	1.49	56.08	38.2	1.47
1950: January	52.44	39.3	1.334	46.76	39.9	1.17	61.01	40.5	1.505	57.64	38.5	1.50	57.40	39.2	1.47	53.99	37.4	1.45
February	52.24	39.2	1.332	47.48	39.9	1.19	60.80	40.5	1.499	57.92	38.7	1.50	59.60	39.7	1.50	53.92	37.1	1.45
March	52.46	39.0	1.345	47.81	40.0	1.19	61.06	40.6	1.503	57.82	38.7	1.49	59.11	39.3	1.50	54.62	37.5	1.45

Year and month	New York—Continued																	
	Buffalo			Elmira			Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse		
1949: March	$60.60	39.7	$1.53	$56.12	39.4	$1.42	$50.97	38.7	$1.32	$63.08	37.5	$1.69	$57.47	39.0	$1.47	$55.87	40.3	$1.39
April	59.77	39.1	1.53	56.82	39.7	1.43	50.05	37.9	1.32	58.96	35.9	1.64	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.86	39.2	1.38
May	60.88	39.5	1.54	57.27	40.2	1.43	51.14	38.4	1.33	59.76	36.9	1.62	56.58	38.5	1.47	53.81	39.0	1.38
June	61.35	39.8	1.54	58.46	41.0	1.43	51.29	38.3	1.34	[3] 56.96	[3] 37.1	[3] 1.54	56.36	38.3	1.47	53.92	39.3	1.37
July	60.76	39.5	1.54	58.75	41.2	1.43	51.99	38.9	1.34	58.24	37.1	1.57	57.10	39.1	1.46	52.64	38.3	1.37
August	61.15	40.1	1.53	55.74	39.8	1.40	51.02	38.4	1.33	57.63	36.7	1.57	56.64	38.8	1.46	54.89	39.7	1.38
September	61.36	40.0	1.53	57.43	40.1	1.43	52.99	39.6	1.34	60.61	38.0	1.58	57.51	39.4	1.46	55.94	40.1	1.39
October	60.62	39.9	1.52	56.07	39.5	1.42	52.58	39.2	1.34	58.83	37.7	1.56	57.53	39.4	1.46	56.15	40.8	1.37
November	61.16	39.5	1.55	56.19	39.4	1.42	52.48	38.8	1.35	57.46	37.5	1.53	58.20	39.6	1.47	54.73	40.2	1.36
December	63.03	40.4	1.56	57.01	39.7	1.44	53.09	39.2	1.36	58.51	37.4	1.56	59.19	39.8	1.49	56.32	40.4	1.39
1950: January	62.92	40.4	1.56	56.10	39.3	1.43	52.24	38.7	1.35	58.50	37.3	1.57	59.20	39.8	1.49	55.92	39.9	1.40
February	63.15	40.4	1.56	55.05	38.8	1.42	52.15	38.8	1.34	58.73	37.5	1.57	58.55	39.5	1.48	57.10	40.4	1.41
March	63.60	40.7	1.56	55.51	39.0	1.42	52.47	38.8	1.35	57.94	37.5	1.54	59.07	39.9	1.48	57.58	40.6	1.42

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	New York—Con.			North Carolina			Oklahoma			Pennsylvania								
	Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			State			State			State			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	$52.19	37.8	$1.38	$39.88	36.5	$1.092	$52.70	40.9	$1.288	$52.58	39.0	$1.349	$52.84	38.2	$1.385	$57.66	39.7	$1.453
April	51.94	37.7	1.38	38.05	35.1	1.086	52.33	40.4	1.296	50.98	37.9	1.344	52.12	37.1	1.406	57.22	39.3	1.458
May	50.12	36.7	1.36	37.77	34.7	1.088	51.52	40.3	1.279	51.48	38.4	1.342	53.00	37.8	1.405	54.70	37.9	1.445
June	51.17	37.5	1.36	39.09	35.9	1.089	52.16	41.2	1.267	50.94	38.0	1.340	50.58	36.6	1.386	54.76	38.2	1.432
July	51.45	37.7	1.37	[3]38.21	[3]36.6	[3]1.045	53.53	41.6	1.288	50.22	37.5	1.338	49.28	35.6	1.389	56.97	40.0	1.424
August	51.76	37.8	1.37	39.89	38.6	1.033	53.61	41.7	1.287	50.74	37.9	1.337	50.03	36.7	1.367	56.46	39.4	1.432
September	52.16	27.9	1.38	40.85	39.5	1.035	53.85	41.2	1.307	51.31	38.3	1.339	51.92	37.6	1.381	59.78	41.8	1.429
October	56.55	40.4	1.40	41.86	40.1	1.040	53.96	42.2	1.279	49.71	38.7	1.285	49.90	38.9	1.275	57.18	40.1	1.425
November	54.99	39.9	1.38	41.89	39.9	1.050	54.67	42.4	1.289	49.78	38.0	1.311	*52.02	37.3	1.390	56.51	*40.1	1.403
December	55.02	39.8	1.38	*42.25	*40.0	*1.056	54.17	42.1	1.286	*52.81	39.2	*1.346	*54.53	*38.8	*1.404	*58.66	*40.7	1.441
1950: January	55.09	39.6	1.39	41.66	39.5	1.056	54.94	41.9	1.311	*52.85	*39.1	*1.353	54.65	39.0	1.405	58.76	40.3	1.459
February	55.71	40.3	1.38	42.33	39.2	1.079	54.02	41.6	1.300	53.09	39.3	1.352	53.12	38.1	1.391	59.67	40.9	1.460
March	------	------	------	42.06	38.9	1.081	54.08	41.4	1.308	51.81	38.4	1.348	54.03	38.2	1.414	64.86	43.7	1.484

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon		
1949: March	*$51.03	39.6	*$1.298	$57.87	38.0	$1.527	$49.33	40.2	$1.225	$57.34	39.3	$1.460	$62.05	39.2	$1.583	$54.26	39.5	$1.380
April	50.19	38.5	1.313	58.56	38.2	1.539	47.20	38.7	1.220	55.51	38.0	1.461	60.84	38.6	1.576	51.42	37.3	1.384
May	50.55	38.9	1.308	57.18	37.5	1.529	48.64	39.7	1.221	56.33	38.6	1.459	60.50	38.6	1.568	52.26	38.2	1.374
June	49.57	38.3	1.303	53.72	35.6	1.513	48.41	39.7	1.220	56.90	38.9	1.463	59.70	37.8	1.578	51.48	37.9	1.364
July	46.16	35.9	1.293	52.05	34.3	1.522	48.67	40.1	1.212	56.58	38.6	1.468	58.02	36.8	1.577	50.79	37.7	1.351
August	47.07	37.2	1.286	51.49	34.0	1.515	47.96	39.7	1.203	56.81	38.7	1.470	59.48	37.8	1.569	52.07	38.4	1.358
September	48.63	38.0	1.284	53.23	35.0	1.519	48.31	40.0	1.205	57.98	39.3	1.474	58.52	36.9	1.587	51.76	38.2	1.360
October	48.37	40.9	1.187	39.79	35.6	1.117	48.90	40.4	1.209	57.56	39.4	1.462	*56.19	36.2	1.551	53.15	39.3	1.356
November	46.66	36.8	1.269	53.76	35.7	1.507	48.35	39.7	1.216	57.13	39.3	*1.454	55.27	35.3	1.568	53.39	38.9	1.375
December	*47.90	*37.9	*1.265	*57.38	*37.7	*1.521	*50.45	40.8	*1.229	*58.02	39.8	*1.459	*62.18	*39.1	*1.589	*53.76	*38.8	*1.389
1950: January	50.16	38.9	1.288	57.50	37.2	1.545	49.10	39.7	1.230	*58.13	39.6	*1.468	62.43	38.9	1.604	52.29	37.7	1.388
February	51.14	39.3	1.302	53.57	35.5	1.508	49.63	40.0	1.235	58.44	39.7	1.471	62.87	39.6	1.585	54.44	39.0	1.397
March	50.37	38.6	1.304	54.09	35.7	1.516	50.29	40.2	1.244	57.85	39.8	1.455	55.84	35.9	1.551	55.14	39.2	1.411

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued						Rhode Island			South Carolina			South Dakota			Tennessee		
	Scranton			York-Adams			State			State			State			State		
1949: March	$41.94	37.7	$1.112	$46.12	40.4	$1.162	$47.72	38.9	$1.227	------	------	------	------	------	------	$43.51	39.2	$1.110
April	40.08	36.4	1.102	43.65	38.6	1.160	47.33	38.3	1.235	------	------	------	------	------	------	43.23	39.0	1.111
May	41.71	37.6	1.111	43.61	38.8	1.137	47.53	38.5	1.235	------	------	------	------	------	------	42.94	38.9	1.104
June	42.05	37.7	1.112	43.40	39.1	1.127	47.65	38.8	1.227	$37.94	36.8	$1.031	------	------	------	43.65	39.5	1.105
July	42.06	37.7	1.117	42.65	39.2	1.113	47.65	38.7	1.232	38.50	37.2	1.035	$52.24	43.6	$1.200	43.77	39.5	1.108
August	41.99	37.8	1.112	43.81	40.1	1.116	46.01	37.5	1.228	39.38	38.2	1.031	53.32	43.7	1.220	43.96	39.5	1.113
September	42.94	38.5	1.118	42.72	39.5	1.106	48.34	39.1	1.236	40.51	38.8	1.044	53.30	43.8	1.216	45.63	40.6	1.124
October	43.22	38.7	1.117	44.96	41.5	1.102	47.27	38.0	1.245	42.15	40.3	1.046	51.72	42.9	1.205	41.97	40.4	1.113
November	42.91	38.7	1.109	44.73	41.3	1.096	48.96	39.3	1.247	42.43	40.1	1.058	55.04	45.2	1.216	44.18	39.8	1.110
December	*43.57	38.7	*1.126	*46.57	41.4	*1.140	50.27	40.2	1.251	42.97	40.5	1.061	57.98	45.1	1.285	*44.54	*40.2	*1.108
1950: January	43.79	38.9	1.125	47.02	41.5	1.149	50.33	40.5	1.243	42.83	40.1	1.068	57.50	44.4	1.295	44.81	39.8	1.126
February	44.73	38.9	1.149	47.18	40.8	1.170	50.37	40.3	1.249	43.38	39.8	1.090	54.94	43.2	1.272	45.15	39.4	1.146
March	46.10	39.0	1.182	47.77	40.4	1.196	49.10	39.3	1.248	43.05	39.6	1.087	54.45	42.6	1.277	45.39	39.4	1.152

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Texas			Utah			Virginia			Washington			Wisconsin					
	State			State			State			State			State			Kenosha city		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	$52.54	41.9	$1.252	$57.12	40.8	$1.40	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$56.52	40.4	$1.400	$60.90	39.1	$1.559
April	52.78	41.4	1.275	57.95	41.1	1.41	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	55.10	39.3	1.402	53.03	34.3	1.547
May	52.96	41.7	1.270	58.23	41.3	1.41	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	56.07	39.9	1.406	58.89	37.9	1.556
June	53.17	42.1	1.263	57.08	40.2	1.42	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	56.69	40.3	1.407	66.97	41.6	1.610
July	53.71	41.6	1.291	54.41	40.3	1.35	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	55.24	40.3	1.372	62.17	39.6	1.570
August	53.42	41.9	1.275	54.77	39.4	1.39	-------	-------	-------	$64.25	39.2	$1.639	54.57	40.0	1.363	59.40	38.2	1.553
September	54.91	42.8	1.283	52.52	40.4	1.30	-------	-------	-------	62.78	38.8	1.618	56.47	40.5	1.395	63.91	40.8	1.568
October	54.23	42.6	1.273	50.96	37.2	1.37	$44.67	40.1	$1.114	63.97	39.1	1.636	57.31	41.0	1.397	62.13	39.9	1.560
November	54.91	42.7	1.286	54.94	40.4	1.36	45.33	40.4	1.122	64.41	38.8	1.660	*56.10	40.2	1.395	*58.71	37.7	1.559
December	54.31	42.2	1.287	*56.68	*40.2	*1.41	45.91	40.7	1.128	65.14	39.1	1.666	57.94	41.1	1.410	65.30	*41.7	1.567
1950: January	55.60	42.7	1.302	56.91	39.8	1.43	46.02	40.3	1.142	59.88	35.9	1.668	58.18	40.7	1.429	63.30	40.5	1.568
February	55.15	41.5	1.329	55.91	39.1	1.43	45.89	39.8	1.153	62.20	37.2	1.672	58.75	41.2	1.426	67.09	42.1	1.594
March	55.24	41.6	1.328	55.95	39.4	1.42	46.21	39.8	1.161	65.49	38.8	1.688	59.42	41.5	1.432	67.53	42.4	1.591

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming		
	La Crosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee county			Racine city			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: March	$56.79	40.0	$1.418	$54.68	39.0	$1.403	$59.44	39.4	$1.510	$63.74	40.2	$1.587	-------	-------	-------
April	55.84	39.4	1.417	53.64	38.5	1.392	58.08	38.3	1.515	61.80	39.1	1.579	-------	-------	-------
May	57.16	39.5	1.448	54.25	38.5	1.410	59.04	38.9	1.519	61.94	39.3	1.576	-------	-------	-------
June	58.86	40.0	1.470	54.22	37.6	1.443	61.15	40.0	1.529	*63.03	40.0	*1.576	-------	-------	-------
July	58.12	40.6	1.431	56.88	39.0	1.457	60.00	39.4	1.524	*63.10	40.1	*1.575	-------	-------	-------
August	59.37	40.9	1.454	54.79	38.2	*1.435	58.9*	38.8	1.521	61.06	39.0	1.567	$64.99	39.2	$1.658
September	61.16	41.5	1.473	52.22	* 36.3	1.437	60.79	39.7	1.530	61.63	39.4	1.565	64.71	37.3	1.732
October	60.13	40.8	1.475	55.04	38.9	1.417	60.97	40.0	1.524	60.95	39.0	*1.564	61.60	37.4	1.647
November	55.60	39.2	1.417	58.20	40.8	1.427	59.43	39.2	1.515	57.75	37.3	*1.547	68.82	42.5	1.620
December	61.68	41.8	1.474	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.50	40.3	1.525	60.93	39.1	1.559	67.99	40.9	1.664
1950: January	63.12	41.3	1.528	58.42	40.5	1.441	62.14	40.1	1.550	62.18	39.4	1.578	67.08	38.1	1.759
February	58.29	39.6	1.470	56.66	39.4	1.437	61.94	40.1	1.544	62.14	39.4	1.578	68.38	39.3	1.742
March	57.67	39.3	1.467	55.97	39.1	1.431	63.75	40.9	1.557	63.75	39.8	1.601	65.95	38.0	1.737

[1] State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A–10.

* Revised series not comparable with preceding data shown.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration [2]				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [3]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	118.3	141.4	112.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(5)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(5)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.6	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
December 15	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: Average	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
March 15	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	96.1	192.5	140.4	193.8	154.4
April 15	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	137.4	96.8	187.8	140.5	191.9	154.6
May 15	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	96.9	182.7	140.1	189.5	154.5
June 15	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	96.9	183.0	140.0	187.3	154.2
July 15	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	96.9	183.1	139.9	186.8	154.3
August 15	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	135.8	97.1	183.1	141.1	184.8	154.8
September 15	169.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	97.1	185.9	141.5	185.6	155.2
October 15	168.5	200.6	186.8	121.5	138.4	97.0	188.3	145.6	185.2	155.2
November 15	168.6	200.8	186.3	122.0	139.1	97.0	190.0	146.6	185.4	154.9
December 15	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	139.7	97.2	191.6	145.5	185.4	155.5
1950: January 15	168.9	196.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15	168.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	97.1	193.2	145.5	185.3	155.1
March 15	167.0	196.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	97.1	194.4	146.6	185.4	155.0

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

[3] The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Mar. 15, 1950	Feb. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1949	Nov. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, 1949	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	169.6	168.8	168.5	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md	170.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	171.8	171.1	171.0	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass	162.0	160.7	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	165.4	165.8	162.6	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	175.8	174.4	173.9	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	170.8	168.8	168.7	170.5	169.1	170.7	170.7	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich	168.3	168.1	168.5	169.1	169.8	168.7	170.4	169.9	170.4	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	171.4	170.4	170.4	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla	174.8	(2)	(2)	175.5	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif	165.9	166.1	166.9	165.4	166.6	166.5	167.1	166.8	167.2	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn	169.4	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis	(2)	167.6	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala	166.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	167.5	166.8	167.1	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	169.6	168.7	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	172.3	172.4	171.9	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine	163.7	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	[3]175.1	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo	167.4	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif	172.3	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	173.0	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	173.4	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	132.2	98.0
Seattle, Wash	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C	(2)	163.6	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	166.0	(2)	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additiona cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

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TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950	Mar. 15 1950	Feb. 15 1950
Average	196.0	194.8	185.0	184.8	122.9	122.8	140.9	140.3	97.1	97.1	185.4	185.3	155.0	155.1
Atlanta, Ga	193.8	190.0	(1)	191.9	(2)	127.1	155.4	155.3	83.4	83.4	(1)	186.5	(1)	159.7
Baltimore, Md	206.5	205.0	179.4	(1)	119.7	(2)	151.9	151.7	128.8	128.8	180.3	(1)	152.9	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	189.8	184.5	194.4	194.8	143.7	143.7	137.8	135.5	79.6	79.6	179.8	179.7	150.0	149.9
Boston, Mass	187.7	184.8	174.2	174.4	118.9	118.5	153.7	153.6	117.7	117.6	179.0	177.8	153.7	153.4
Buffalo, N. Y	193.0	189.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.1	146.5	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill	201.5	198.6	189.0	189.5	142.2	142.1	135.4	135.1	83.5	83.5	168.6	169.6	158.6	159.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	197.9	196.8	183.6	183.5	116.0	115.8	152.1	150.4	101.9	101.9	177.3	175.7	154.6	154.8
Cleveland, Ohio	201.6	201.8	(1)	183.4	(2)	128.6	149.4	148.5	105.6	105.6	(1)	168.4	(1)	151.4
Denver, Colo	198.9	196.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.4	112.2	69.2	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich	199.8	199.4	181.1	180.8	129.8	129.9	151.6	150.3	89.7	89.9	196.6	196.9	166.1	166.3
Houston, Tex	208.3	205.6	195.5	195.6	142.9	142.9	98.4	98.9	81.8	82.4	185.2	185.5	157.9	157.5
Indianapolis, Ind	193.0	191.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	166.0	164.4	86.6	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	201.2	198.7	185.1	(1)	143.4	(2)	149.4	149.2	100.5	100.5	181.9	(1)	162.9	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	183.2	182.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	127.0	126.8	66.9	66.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	197.7	196.3	183.1	181.7	128.6	127.8	100.2	100.2	95.5	95.5	184.3	184.6	152.7	153.6
Manchester, N. H	193.1	189.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.2	152.3	96.5	96.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	202.7	202.2	204.0	(1)	132.1	(2)	140.3	140.3	77.0	77.0	171.5	(1)	143.8	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	198.2	196.6	(1)	185.4	(2)	134.0	145.3	145.5	99.0	99.6	(1)	185.8	(1)	146.9
Minneapolis, Minn	188.1	188.3	190.5	(1)	134.9	(2)	142.4	142.2	79.6	79.6	175.8	(1)	159.5	(1)
Mobile, Ala	198.6	194.8	187.2	(1)	127.1	(2)	129.2	129.2	84.3	84.3	164.4	(1)	145.3	(1)
New Orleans, La	207.9	206.9	(1)	198.8	(2)	115.5	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	(1)	190.4	(1)	145.1
New York, N. Y	195.7	195.3	183.1	182.5	108.9	108.9	140.7	139.6	102.0	102.0	173.3	174.2	158.8	158.8
Norfolk, Va	197.9	195.0	(1)	179.0	(2)	116.5	159.5	159.5	106.4	106.4	(1)	184.5	(1)	154.5
Philadelphia, Pa	191.9	189.5	181.1	181.2	121.6	121.6	143.9	143.9	104.2	104.2	189.4	189.8	152.2	152.2
Pittsburgh, Pa	198.7	198.8	214.0	214.8	121.8	121.8	138.8	138.2	103.2	103.4	189.4	188.3	149.8	149.6
Portland, Maine	190.8	186.7	188.1	(1)	115.2	(1)	149.8	149.8	105.7	105.7	179.0	(1)	152.4	(1)
Portland, Oreg	211.1	211.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.3	132.3	92.9	92.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	190.5	188.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	151.3	149.7	109.4	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	204.5	202.9	188.6	(1)	121.8	(1)	140.1	140.1	88.4	88.4	167.1	(1)	145.5	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	211.6	212.2	181.4	(1)	117.3	(2)	84.5	84.5	74.4	74.4	159.3	(1)	166.9	(1)
Savannah, Ga	200.9	197.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.2	152.2	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa	193.5	191.0	(1)	194.4	(2)	112.3	149.2	147.1	98.3	98.3	(1)	167.7	(1)	143.8
Seattle, Wash	204.2	205.6	(1)	182.5	(2)	126.2	128.8	128.3	91.7	91.7	(1)	187.2	(1)	161.8
Washington, D. C	193.6	193.6	(1)	210.2	(2)	106.6	143.6	143.0	105.5	104.3	(1)	196.8	(1)	156.9

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	178.4	131.5	126.2	178.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	109.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.2	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.8	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.8	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	106.5	138.9	126.8	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	126.8	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.8
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	134.2	134.7	119.9	136.9	148.1	204.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.8
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.8
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	226.2	168.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	208.4	186.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.4
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.8	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	188.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	182.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
March	201.6	170.1	229.6	222.5	230.3	206.4	240.7	198.9	325.9	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6
April	202.8	170.3	234.4	228.5	233.3	209.5	271.0	201.2	321.3	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2
May	202.4	170.1	232.3	228.0	235.2	203.9	275.5	199.5	315.4	182.6	189.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1
June	204.3	169.7	240.6	239.3	247.8	216.0	278.4	184.4	312.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5
July	201.7	169.5	236.0	234.4	245.3	209.8	265.5	182.8	307.7	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2
August	202.6	169.4	239.5	237.3	246.3	221.9	247.8	191.5	308.9	184.9	222.2	201.9	211.4	149.7	229.6	208.8	144.0	176.5
September	204.2	169.7	243.6	242.0	249.9	227.6	254.7	192.5	311.9	185.3	232.6	199.8	209.0	148.0	230.1	211.0	148.3	176.8
October	200.6	169.1	235.1	233.1	248.2	207.7	246.1	184.6	306.8	186.7	227.8	194.5	202.3	147.0	228.8	213.8	144.5	177.5
November	200.8	169.2	229.1	226.4	248.5	189.7	242.0	184.5	300.6	186.4	207.8	202.0	212.7	146.2	224.7	205.3	139.7	178.9
December	197.3	169.2	223.2	220.0	245.2	178.3	236.1	179.5	299.0	186.2	178.0	198.2	208.0	145.1	224.3	202.5	136.7	178.8
1950: January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	200.5	135.2	178.9
February	194.8	169.0	221.6	220.5	241.9	184.0	238.6	165.1	293.7	183.6	141.1	199.1	210.0	142.6	222.4	204.5	133.5	178.0
March	196.0	169.0	227.3	224.5	244.5	188.9	246.7	180.4	302.5	182.4	150.2	195.2	204.8	142.8	222.5	211.6	134.2	176.9

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	204.2	202.6	201.7	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga	193.8	190.0	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	206.9	208.9	198.3	200.5	197.0	197.5	198.3	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	216.4	215.4	211.5	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala	189.8	184.5	185.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	201.9	199.8	198.6	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	197.1	194.6	194.2	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	200.3	198.2	204.8	201.1	200.3	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	198.2	199.5	200.2	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	201.4	200.8	202.1	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	205.2	203.9	203.1	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	148.2	----
Charleston, S. C	186.1	183.3	183.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	193.0	193.9	190.3	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	212.1	209.2	207.4	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	199.7	205.4	201.6	200.5	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	211.1	210.4	208.9	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	187.9	188.2	182.9	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.5	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex	196.3	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	207.0	205.3	204.8	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo	198.9	196.2	196.8	196.2	200.2	198.0	200.2	199.1	204.5	208.2	206.6	208.1	207.0	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	195.5	192.4	197.4	197.2	197.9	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.1	198.7	201.7	201.2	199.3	201.1	197.0	199.4	199.6	138.1	93.4
Houston, Tex	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	212.2	211.6	211.0	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	200.5	199.3	195.7	200.5	197.3	198.7	197.9	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. [1]	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	206.5	204.4	206.0	205.5	207.8	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	150.6	----
Jacksonville, Fla	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	205.9	208.5	206.6	207.0	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo	183.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	190.7	187.2	188.5	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	227.3	226.5	222.3	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	165.6	----
Little Rock, Ark	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	201.4	201.6	196.8	204.2	201.9	201.2	198.0	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.8	202.8	201.7	202.3	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	194.3	192.4	189.4	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	203.3	202.1	200.3	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn	202.7	202.2	203.1	205.9	210.2	209.7	213.0	214.3	217.1	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	203.7	208.0	201.6	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	192.8	190.1	190.6	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala	198.6	194.8	198.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	207.0	206.6	205.8	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	201.2	198.5	198.5	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	[2] 198.4	197.9	198.3	194.2	194.7	198.5	194.3	194.3	193.6	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La	207.9	206.9	209.6	211.7	213.2	210.0	215.5	214.4	214.0	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.0	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	205.8	204.1	204.1	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	208.9	206.1	202.0	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	197.9	196.4	196.2	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	214.4	214.9	214.6	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa	191.9	189.5	191.3	193.5	196.8	197.9	199.9	198.3	195.2	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	208.0	207.9	205.3	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	193.8	194.8	194.7	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.8	209.7	211.1	211.6	213.6	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	210.9	209.0	209.7	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	202.4	200.7	195.8	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	198.1	198.6	197.5	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	211.6	210.6	206.8	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	190.3	188.8	189.1	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	196.5	199.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	201.0	204.9	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	213.7	209.9	212.6	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	218.3	212.5	210.2	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	208.3	206.1	202.7	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash	204.2	205.6	205.8	203.1	207.4	205.0	208.0	205.5	205.8	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	209.6	210.1	208.4	214.0	207.8	206.0	207.5	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	203.8	203.5	200.4	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. [1]	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	211.8	211.9	210.7	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	154.4	----
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.8	197.5	200.6	200.6	198.9	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	145.3	----

[1] June 1940=100.

[2] Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for December 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Haven.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Mar. 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat ..... 5 pounds	48.5	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.6	186.3	184.8	184.2	183.6	183.9	184.9	188.3	188.0	186.3	82.1
Corn flakes ..... 11 ounces	16.7	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.0	179.0	178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	92.7
Corn meal ..... pound	8.4	175.8	175.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	179.8	182.2	182.4	181.7	181.7	184.6	184.7	185.1	90.7
Rice [1] ..... do	16.4	92.2	92.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	98.4	103.3	106.1	104.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	(2)
Rolled oats [3] ..... 20 ounces	16.1	146.2	146.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	148.1	148.4	149.0	149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	(2)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white ..... pound	14.0	163.9	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	93.2
Vanilla cookies ..... do	44.3	189.6	190.0	189.9	190.6	190.4	190.1	193.2	191.3	190.8	190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	(4)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak ..... do	85.4	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	260.2	264.7	263.1	264.6	246.8	240.7	254.5	102.7
Rib roast ..... do	68.9	239.4	237.0	238.5	242.1	244.2	243.7	241.7	237.8	237.0	239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	97.4
Chuck roast ..... do	55.8	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	253.8	248.1	249.6	252.0	256.6	257.3	255.0	97.1
Hamburger [5] ..... do	51.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	168.0	167.2	167.2	168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	(4)
Veal:															
Cutlets ..... do	104.6	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	254.6	252.6	249.7	254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	101.1
Pork:															
Chops ..... do	69.4	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	264.0	253.6	234.6	232.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	90.8
Bacon, sliced ..... do	59.0	155.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	177.6	173.5	169.4	168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	80.9
Ham, whole ..... do	58.2	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	195.1	208.5	233.0	232.7	222.5	218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	92.7
Salt pork ..... do	31.7	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	181.8	176.1	171.3	169.5	163.1	161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg ..... do	71.0	250.6	242.4	238.1	239.9	245.8	250.1	248.7	251.7	269.7	282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	95.7
Poultry ..... do	.....	180.4	165.1	158.9	179.5	184.5	184.6	192.5	191.5	182.8	184.4	190.5	201.2	198.9	94.6
Frying chickens: [6]															
New York dressed [6] ..... do	45.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	(4)
Dressed and drawn [7] ..... do	59.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	(4)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [8] ..... do	(9)	281.2	265.1	272.2	267.1	266.4	268.4	260.1	254.4	251.1	252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	98.8
Salmon, pink [8] ..... 16-ounce can	43.5	332.1	345.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	428.8	434.1	439.0	454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter ..... pound	73.0	200.6	201.5	201.8	201.9	201.3	200.4	200.1	198.5	192.9	193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	84.0
Cheese ..... do	52.0	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	230.2	228.6	225.8	226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered) ..... quart	20.3	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	171.3	172.3	169.8	169.8	168.4	167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery) ..... do	19.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	174.1	174.6	172.2	171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	96.3
Milk, evaporated ..... 14½-ounce can	12.5	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	176.3	177.3	177.5	179.2	180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh ..... dozen	52.0	150.2	141.1	152.3	178.0	207.8	227.8	232.6	222.2	204.1	198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples ..... pound	10.8	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.8	165.0	184.7	192.1	248.1	309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	81.6
Bananas ..... do	16.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	277.9	273.9	271.4	275.0	280.7	284.3	274.1	272.8	276.2	97.3
Oranges, size 200 ..... dozen	50.2	177.1	176.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	195.3	183.4	200.1	215.5	209.0	194.2	173.2	178.8	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green ..... pound	19.7	[10]180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	156.4	154.1	168.5	175.0	186.8	209.4	194.3	61.7
Cabbage ..... do	6.8	178.2	169.6	173.9	164.0	143.0	147.9	168.1	176.3	164.2	170.0	214.3	197.8	211.9	103.2
Carrots ..... bunch	9.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	197.0	191.3	187.2	188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	84.9
Lettuce ..... head	12.9	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	264.7	209.3	156.5	131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	97.6
Onions ..... pound	6.4	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	204.9	191.9	179.3	160.3	186.6	204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	86.8
Potatoes ..... 15 pounds	70.5	195.4	195.6	196.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	208.4	222.1	233.5	259.7	271.6	246.5	237.2	91.9
Spinach ..... pound	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	206.8	193.0	177.2	143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	118.4
Sweetpotatoes ..... do	10.9	209.5	205.5	205.6	195.8	182.6	183.0	206.1	270.8	322.6	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	115.7
Tomatoes [11] ..... do	21.5	141.4	157.4	165.3	175.4	168.8	[12]100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Canned fruits:															
Peaches ..... No. 2½ can	26.8	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	149.8	152.4	155.5	158.3	161.6	163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	92.3
Pineapple ..... do	37.8	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	180.9	183.0	183.7	182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ..... No. 2 can	17.3	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.7	156.9	158.8	159.8	88.6
Peas ..... do	15.0	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	112.3	112.9	113.5	113.8	113.8	115.0	115.3	89.8
Tomatoes ..... do	14.3	159.3	157.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	158.8	161.4	171.8	174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	92.8
Dried fruits: Prunes ..... pound	23.7	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	231.3	230.2	228.9	226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans ..... do	14.9	202.9	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	224.4	224.7	223.1	223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	83.0
Beverages: Coffee ..... do	78.1	311.0	303.9	298.9	291.9	264.8	213.4	210.6	208.4	207.8	207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard ..... do	16.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.3	130.4	133.9	129.4	120.1	121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [13] ..... do	30.5	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	158.5	159.1	159.3	158.9	163.7	165.4	167.1	174.9	176.9	90.9
Salad dressing ..... pint	33.3	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.3	140.9	142.6	139.3	140.2	143.0	145.9	149.2	151.6	(4)
Margarine ..... pound	28.5	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	171.8	163.0	157.7	159.0	161.3	170.5	181.9	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar ..... 5 pounds	47.7	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	177.7	177.4	177.1	177.4	176.9	177.1	176.5	95.6

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] Index not computed.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Not priced in earlier period.
[5] New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.
[6] Priced in 29 cities.
[7] Priced in 27 cities.
[8] 1938-39=100.
[9] Average price not computed.
[10] Discontinued October 1949.
[11] October 1949=100.
[12] First inclusion in Retail Food Price Index.
[13] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [3]	All commodities except farm products [3]	All commodities except farm products and foods [3]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	185.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	168.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	129.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.6	161.6	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.3	118.6	145.2	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.5	147.3
March	158.4	171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	115.7	167.3	156.9	154.1	155.3	150.7
April	156.9	170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	132.0	171.8	196.5	117.7	147.0	115.6	165.8	153.1	153.0	153.7	148.9
May	155.7	171.2	163.8	179.2	140.5	130.1	168.4	193.9	118.2	146.2	113.5	165.9	149.4	151.5	152.1	146.8
June	154.5	168.8	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	167.5	191.4	116.8	145.1	111.0	164.5	146.5	150.7	151.2	145.6
July	153.5	166.2	161.3	177.8	138.0	129.9	167.9	189.0	118.1	143.0	110.3	163.2	146.0	149.7	150.5	145.0
August	152.9	162.3	160.6	178.9	136.1	129.7	168.2	188.2	119.7	142.9	109.8	161.3	147.9	149.4	150.6	145.0
September	153.6	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.6	130.0	168.2	189.4	117.7	142.9	109.6	162.0	147.8	150.1	151.2	145.3
October	152.2	159.6	159.6	181.3	138.0	130.5	167.3	189.2	116.0	143.0	109.0	160.3	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0
November	151.6	156.8	158.9	180.8	138.0	129.9	167.3	189.6	115.9	143.4	109.7	160.4	145.1	148.1	150.2	144.9
December	151.2	154.9	155.8	179.9	138.4	130.5	167.8	190.4	115.3	144.2	110.7	159.5	144.7	148.0	150.2	145.5
1950: January	151.5	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	•144.7	110.0	159.8	•144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February	152.7	159.1	•156.7	179.0	138.2	•131.3	168.6	•192.8	•115.2	145.0	110.0	162.4	•144.3	•149.0	151.1	145.9
March	152.6	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.4	168.4	193.9	116.3	145.3	110.7	162.7	144.0	148.8	150.9	146.0

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials; and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices foward in each computation through September 1946.

• Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1950			1949										1948	1939
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June	Aug.
All commodities[2]	152.6	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.6	152.9	153.5	154.5	155.7	156.9	158.4	112.9	78.0
Farm products	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	156.8	159.6	163.1	162.3	166.2	168.8	171.2	170.5	171.5	140.1	61.0
Grains	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	156.4	155.3	156.4	150.4	154.1	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	169.6	177.7	186.6	186.3	188.5	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	137.4	66.0
Livestock	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	207.5	208.6	209.4	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	143.4	67.7
Other farm products	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	148.2	148.8	149.8	150.1	155.0	156.7	160.8	160.0	158.6	137.5	60.1
Eggs[3]	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	158.3	146.4	138.7	126.9	125.2	124.4	116.1	97.3	47.5
Foods	155.5	•156.7	154.8	155.8	158.9	159.6	162.9	160.6	161.3	162.4	163.8	162.9	162.9	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	153.5	152.7	149.2	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	143.7	142.8	146.1	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	134.9	•138.2	•134.3	132.5	130.8	128.1	126.9	130.3	145.4	157.5	167.3	158.1	161.7	136.1	88.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	200.0	•201.6	•194.5	193.5	198.9	205.0	215.1	210.7	212.2	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	110.1	73.7
Meats	213.6	•216.3	208.3	206.5	212.9	219.6	230.4	224.4	227.3	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	116.6	78.1
Other foods	129.8	•129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	137.5	136.5	130.5	127.8	128.5	127.6	126.6	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	179.6	179.0	179.3	179.9	180.8	181.3	181.1	178.9	177.8	178.8	179.2	179.9	180.4	122.4	92.7
Shoes	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	183.8	183.8	183.8	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	199.5	205.6	204.8	194.5	184.7	186.0	188.2	183.4	181.8	121.5	77.2
Leather	177.9	176.6	177.6	178.1	177.0	176.5	175.5	173.7	175.4	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	142.4	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	118.2	97.1
Textile products	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	138.0	138.0	139.0	138.1	138.0	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.6	108.2	67.8
Clothing	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	144.8	144.8	144.8	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	120.5	81.5
Cotton goods	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	174.8	170.2	167.3	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	76.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	41.6	41.6	30.2	28.5
Silk	49.1	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	145.1	150.4	152.6	157.6	159.7	159.7	160.9	161.8	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.0	175.6	181.5	180.9	178.8	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	131.4	•131.3	131.4	130.5	129.9	130.5	130.0	129.7	129.9	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	138.6	135.9	135.4	134.2	133.7	135.0	137.9	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	198.0	•196.7	196.2	194.1	192.2	191.2	190.5	188.8	188.9	188.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	132.8	96.0
Coke	224.7	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.1	222.0	222.0	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	68.9	69.6	70.3	70.1	68.9	68.5	70.0	68.9	68.2	67.9	67.9	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	87.4	85.0	87.2	88.3	87.8	89.3	88.9	89.5	90.1	90.9	92.3	92.8	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	109.1	109.7	110.2	110.4	110.7	113.3	118.9	84.0	51.7
Metals and metal products[2]	168.4	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	168.2	168.2	167.9	167.5	168.4	171.8	174.4	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	143.2	•143.1	•143.0	143.1	143.3	143.8	143.9	144.1	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.2	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	145.7	•145.7	•145.7	145.7	145.9	146.4	146.5	146.6	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	168.8	168.7	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	164.0	163.8	164.2	164.7	165.1	166.2	168.3	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles	175.1	175.6	176.5	176.7	176.7	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.2	177.1	175.0	175.8	175.2	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	185.2	185.7	186.7	186.7	186.7	187.0	187.0	187.0	187.0	185.3	182.4	183.3	182.5	142.8	95.6
Trucks	132.8	133.0	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	141.0	142.0	142.1	142.4	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	127.2	128.1	128.6	129.2	127.7	131.5	135.7	135.9	132.1	128.8	138.2	156.4	168.4	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	103.0	79.3
Building materials	193.9	•192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	189.2	189.4	188.2	189.0	191.4	193.9	196.5	200.0	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	163.2	•163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.8	161.5	161.5	160.8	160.8	160.8	162.4	121.3	90.5
Cement†	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.5	134.5	133.0	133.0	133.6	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	102.6	91.3
Lumber	295.9	•292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	281.9	279.7	277.4	277.4	280.7	285.2	290.6	294.7	176.0	99.1
Paint and paint materials	137.3	138.6	139.0	139.3	139.9	141.1	143.9	143.8	145.2	158.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	99.3	92.9
Paint materials	138.7	141.4	142.2	142.9	144.1	146.7	152.5	152.3	155.3	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	191.6	191.6	191.6	185.2	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	171.8	171.1	170.5	169.2	168.6	168.1	168.9	167.3	168.8	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	116.3	•115.2	115.7	115.3	115.9	116.0	117.7	119.7	118.1	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.6	115.2	115.5	117.4	118.0	118.1	116.9	116.9	117.2	118.4	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	121.9	121.4	121.5	121.6	123.0	123.1	125.0	125.0	124.7	124.3	123.6	123.0	142.4	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.3	120.2	120.4	121.8	120.7	117.5	118.9	119.7	119.6	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	103.5	•103.5	104.9	106.5	107.0	107.0	108.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.3	118.6	118.4	120.3	118.5	116.9	127.0	121.2	129.3	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	145.3	145.0	•144.7	144.2	143.4	143.0	142.9	142.9	143.0	148.1	146.2	147.0	148.9	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	152.2	151.8	•151.5	151.2	149.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	150.9	151.9	152.4	153.9	114.5	90.0
Furniture	138.1	138.1	137.8	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.6	136.6	136.6	139.3	140.3	141.6	142.1	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	110.7	110.0	110.0	110.7	109.7	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	113.5	115.6	115.7	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	62.5	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6	62.1	64.5	64.6	64.6	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	193.7	177.3	179.3	192.3	184.9	182.1	190.3	197.9	204.7	199.3	213.8	231.9	209.2	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	155.5	155.6	155.9	156.0	156.5	156.5	158.5	156.8	156.8	159.6	163.3	165.1	167.2	118.6	80.9
Paperboard	147.3	147.3	147.3	147.5	147.1	146.4	146.4	146.2	146.4	146.9	149.3	153.9	155.5	115.6	66.2
Paper	150.3	150.5	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.4	151.5	152.9	155.7	156.6	158.4	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	184.3	183.8	183.8	183.8	189.7	190.5	190.5	190.5	190.5	205.4	216.8	219.2	223.7	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	41.3	41.1	39.1	37.8	35.4	34.8	37.2	35.6	35.1	34.5	37.4	38.9	40.0	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.1	121.2	121.3	121.2	121.1	121.6	121.9	122.4	124.2	125.6	101.0	81.3
Soap and synthetic detergents	122.9	123.0	123.1	126.5	126.6	127.0	127.0	126.3	129.6	131.3	131.3	134.9	140.4	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. • Corrected. ◦ Revised.

† Revised indexes for dates prior to August 1949 available upon request.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1949: March	289	436	490,000	520,000	3,460,000	.45
April	360	531	160,000	208,000	1,880,000	.27
May	449	678	231,000	309,000	3,430,000	.49
June	377	632	572,000	673,000	4,470,000	.61
July	343	603	110,000	249,000	2,350,000	.35
August	365	643	134,000	232,000	2,140,000	.27
September	287	536	507,000	603,000	6,270,000	.87
October	256	475	570,000	977,000	17,500,000	2.49
November	197	388	56,600	914,000	6,270,000	.93
December	170	323	45,500	417,000	1,350,000	.19
1950: January [2]	225[3]	340	185,000	300,000	2,600,000	.38
February [2]	210	325	75,000	515,000	7,850,000	1.27
March [2]	260	400	80,000	530,000	3,750,000	.49

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1950				1949									1949	1948
	Apr.[2]	Mar.[2]	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$1,697	$1,540	$1,393	$1,496	$1,612	$1,767	$1,879	$1,922	$1,903	$1,833	$1,735	$1,576	$1,370	$19,329	$18,778
Private construction	1,254	1,155	1,008	1,139	1,225	1,295	1,343	1,368	1,343	1,301	1,229	1,108	989	14,059	14,563
Residential building (nonfarm)	720	650	590	650	690	715	715	710	675	650	600	530	445	7,025	7,223
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	244	243	246	252	261	266	261	263	264	269	268	257	251	3,178	3,578
Industrial	70	69	70	69	68	68	68	70	71	72	76	82	89	974	1,397
Commercial	74	74	75	77	84	86	82	83	85	91	92	83	78	1,001	1,224
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	22	22	25	26	26	25	22	22	24	24	24	23	23	294	323
Stores, restaurants, and garages	52	52	50	51	58	61	60	61	61	67	68	60	53	707	901
Other nonresidential building	100	100	101	106	109	112	111	110	108	106	100	92	86	1,203	957
Religious	27	27	28	29	30	32	31	31	31	30	28	26	24	338	236
Educational	19	19	20	22	23	23	23	22	22	21	20	19	19	255	239
Social and recreational	16	16	17	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	22	20	19	245	211
Hospital and institutional [6]	26	25	24	23	24	23	22	21	19	17	15	14	12	199	116
Remaining types [7]	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	13	12	165	155
Farm construction	30	19	12	11	15	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	450	500
Public utilities	260	243	220	226	239	289	317	330	329	322	311	281	263	3,406	3,262
Railroad	28	25	23	25	31	34	35	36	36	37	36	34	31	389	379
Telephone and telegraph	48	46	41	40	42	43	45	47	47	48	52	51	52	575	713
Other public utilities	184	172	156	161	186	212	237	247	246	237	223	196	180	2,442	2,170
Public construction	443	385	327	357	387	472	536	554	560	532	506	468	381	5,270	4,212
Residential building	25	24	20	24	22	24	27	27	29	20	17	15	14	215	85
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) [8]	160	151	140	142	142	151	158	155	152	148	144	141	134	1,665	1,057
Educational	80	78	75	77	77	78	80	76	74	72	71	70	68	850	567
Hospital and institutional	46	44	40	40	41	44	47	45	43	40	39	36	34	455	219
All other nonresidential	34	29	25	25	24	29	31	34	35	36	34	35	32	360	271
Military and naval facilities	10	9	9	10	9	12	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	120	137
Highways	110	80	50	70	92	145	185	200	215	200	185	160	100	1,670	1,585
Sewer and water	50	47	44	45	46	50	51	52	52	51	51	49	46	570	481
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [9]	10	9	7	6	6	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	95	108
Conservation and development	60	50	45	48	56	65	74	77	77	75	74	67	56	745	897
All other public [10]	18	15	12	12	14	17	18	20	20	19	18	18	14	190	162

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations, except for private residential building which covers new construction only.

[5] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[6] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program distributed about as follows: 1949, first quarter, $1 million; second quarter, $2 million; third quarter, $4 million; fourth quarter, $6 million; 1950, January, February, March, $2 million each, and April, $3 million.

[7] Hotels and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

[8] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[9] Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

[10] Covers construction not elsewhere classified such as airports, navigational aids, monuments, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Building								Conservation and development			Highways	All other [8]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential						Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [4]	Hospital and institutional			Administrative and general [5]	Other nonresidential					
							Total	Veterans	Other							
1935	$1,478,073	(7)	$442,782	$7,833	$434,949	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$438,725	$158,027	$280,698	$381,037	$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1943	2,506,786	243,443	1,698,079	375,471	1,322,608	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675
1944	1,297,602	110,872	875,002	101,491	773,511	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	902,265	41,219	617,001	53,133	563,868	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926
1946 [9]	1,450,312	15,068	564,743	445,647	119,096	14,664	$14,281	$9,032	$5,249	$9,713	$80,438	290,153	149,870	140,293	534,653	45,685
1947 [9]	1,208,015	25,075	278,698	51,309	227,389	47,750	101,992	96,140	5,852	32,550	45,097	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902
1948 [9]	1,722,157	55,877	358,809	8,355	350,454	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	55,808	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,460	45,440
1949 [9]	1,937,110	49,317	638,628	30,317	608,311	1,041	353,671	123,967	229,704	88,856	164,743	591,937	189,183	312,754	690,469	56,759
1948: [9] January	119,951	892	14,684	149	14,535	306	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	3,310	84,115	4,876	49,239	47,696	2,564
February	165,435	1,586	47,132	860	46,272	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	2,592	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	1,404
March	149,480	5,679	66,262	60	66,202	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	5,299	22,439	6,639	15,800	51,582	3,522
April	161,316	3,850	10,245	562	9,683	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	2,027	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	4,086
May	120,771	5,634	26,538	463	26,075	468	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,869	1,955	10,495	4,738	5,757	75,645	2,459
June	146,665	4,930	43,918	790	43,128	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	14,100	24,564	8,887	15,677	68,569	4,684
July	147,509	5,251	17,405	272	17,133	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	3,827	41,947	1,327	40,620	76,428	6,478
August	136,447	6,616	13,770	119	13,651	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	2,140	22,505	4,269	18,236	91,310	2,245
September	134,778	8,142	27,699	66	27,633	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	5,707	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,975	3,771
October	146,999	3,678	44,369	785	43,584	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	3,956	37,158	19,371	17,787	55,747	6,047
November	118,263	3,792	21,751	2,374	19,377	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,572	35,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	5,339
December	174,543	5,531	25,038	1,855	23,181	0	17,199	460	16,739	1,659	4,323	67,041	22,558	44,483	74,095	2,840
1949: [9] January	94,454	5,520	37,817	101	37,716	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,008	4,368	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511
February	98,637	242	42,397	1,979	40,427	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	4,422	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966
March	176,245	4,288	38,304	1,773	36,531	0	26,663	9,612	17,051	1,747	8,121	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,665
April	131,007	4,212	31,620	2,899	28,721	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	6,402	39,899	18,778	21,121	52,099	3,177
May	238,444	7,233	51,993	6,245	45,748	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	8,411	89,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913
June	296,661	12,262	114,534	14,955	99,579	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	24,030	80,530	26,603	53,927	80,348	8,987
July	140,007	4,818	35,218	821	34,397	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	9,613	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,408
August	233,211	3,385	95,088	49	95,039	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	50,386	62,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414
September	173,519	1,902	79,526	446	79,080	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	22,417	25,059	14,559	10,500	63,035	3,997
October	102,474	3,413	35,576	672	34,904	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	15,567	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661
November	116,346	790	25,964	9	25,955	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	3,987	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,306
December	136,105	1,252	50,591	377	50,214	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	7,019	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754
1950: January [9]	122,600	4,383	42,803	86	42,719	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,805	2,293	25,578	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836
February [9]	111,613	2,899	34,865	127	34,738	138	30,676	17,302	13,374	1,052	2,872	25,537	7,087	18,450	42,357	5,955
March [10]	190,200	(7)	22,235	1,014	21,221	20	18,398	14,267	4,131	1,043	1,760	100,665	69,797	30,868	60,965	6,395

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: $23,810,000), and for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: $11,238,000).

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Revised.

[10] Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building[1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes[2]	New residential building					New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Nonhousekeeping[3]			Total	1-family	2-family[4]	Multifamily[5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units			Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family[4]	Multifamily[5]								
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	98,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	8,100
1948	6,971,576	3,422,937	2,745,219	181,493	496,225	139,326	38,034	2,366,730	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,113
1949[6]	7,379,860	3,717,215	2,839,222	132,332	745,661	285,419	39,727	2,400,693	936,845	374,190	412,656	26,415	135,119	32,140
1949: February	387,181	153,593	118,452	6,507	28,634	23,439	1,626	147,725	60,798	24,839	18,331	1,345	5,163	2,480
March	586,940	272,325	222,811	11,915	37,599	39,602	2,529	192,648	79,836	42,229	32,905	2,381	6,943	4,162
April	635,111	322,063	264,245	13,782	54,036	24,021	6,397	199,181	83,449	50,800	37,538	2,862	10,400	2,738
May	665,644	359,364	284,546	13,446	91,372	30,497	3,084	186,151	86,548	54,199	36,563	2,580	15,056	3,110
June	748,046	356,816	256,544	10,547	89,725	28,782	3,850	259,474	99,124	55,331	36,947	2,131	16,253	3,373
July	598,943	307,631	231,617	8,711	67,303	22,342	2,937	181,367	83,666	48,425	34,324	1,765	12,336	2,791
August	683,898	368,133	278,286	11,004	78,843	12,889	3,074	207,335	92,467	57,051	40,340	2,282	14,429	1,507
September	722,055	401,433	302,263	12,119	87,049	17,825	3,144	215,605	84,049	63,318	43,982	2,316	17,018	2,116
October	678,549	376,556	297,200	13,893	65,463	18,987	3,635	196,076	83,286	57,320	41,794	2,747	12,779	2,254
November	619,910	353,262	292,227	10,626	50,409	18,482	2,662	181,081	64,423	52,357	41,562	2,095	8,700	2,037
December	559,540	276,820	218,851	9,838	48,131	10,350	4,669	212,214	55,487	43,363	31,349	1,984	10,030	1,287
1950: January[7]	558,374	315,529	243,446	11,354	60,729	8,564	2,421	166,233	65,627	49,128	36,041	2,287	10,800	868
February[8]	573,745	353,739	282,970	11,888	58,881	1,506	2,972	155,974	59,554	52,886	40,179	2,377	10,330	177

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Totals for 1949 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[7] Revised.

[8] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1950		1949											1949 [3]	1948
	Feb.[4]	Jan.[3]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
All types	$155,974	$166,233	$212,214	$181,081	$196,076	$215,605	$207,335	$181,367	$259,474	$186,151	$199,181	$192,645	$147,725	$2,400,693	$2,366,730
New England	16,761	17,361	13,095	6,467	7,178	12,194	10,192	6,683	13,859	8,485	15,672	8,026	6,229	113,834	148,039
Middle Atlantic	20,050	32,357	57,507	35,105	35,337	33,338	37,961	28,468	35,246	26,378	28,400	26,843	16,777	434,807	393,374
East North Central	28,472	23,663	39,623	29,005	50,274	46,910	41,852	38,706	55,772	38,941	37,251	46,191	21,264	491,550	511,794
West North Central	10,674	6,977	18,094	15,327	14,153	34,351	17,666	17,824	19,736	12,255	17,178	15,663	8,535	209,493	173,182
South Atlantic	22,110	23,464	21,362	24,630	25,963	23,330	19,614	19,436	28,287	31,208	26,963	22,220	29,188	306,418	269,427
East South Central	11,888	12,586	9,124	11,748	8,027	13,155	15,638	8,279	16,128	8,807	9,621	10,231	8,048	129,686	100,715
West South Central	16,080	23,529	16,804	18,419	24,130	19,598	29,701	30,554	33,808	14,088	19,910	20,537	21,203	269,915	274,663
Mountain	5,740	3,078	10,478	13,789	5,344	10,256	7,676	6,847	17,729	7,360	6,647	7,042	3,510	102,208	83,458
Pacific	24,249	23,219	28,737	26,591	25,670	22,476	27,033	24,381	38,938	38,450	37,537	32,860	23,001	348,780	412,108
Industrial buildings [5]	11,856	14,008	14,852	10,896	18,792	17,160	15,617	15,645	16,473	14,358	19,829	15,836	16,855	202,440	299,286
New England	328	190	321	209	202	706	352	350	367	623	972	1,019	858	6,357	19,839
Middle Atlantic	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	5,111	2,201	2,743	5,650	2,281	2,410	4,416	3,478	3,862	40,367	65,911
East North Central	4,706	4,455	8,442	3,909	5,462	8,275	5,674	3,826	6,959	4,889	5,009	4,012	4,568	77,037	100,035
West North Central	984	709	785	792	956	2,328	1,150	780	1,995	1,122	2,053	1,112	1,746	18,689	15,993
South Atlantic	482	864	1,149	841	2,529	942	1,389	718	910	1,241	2,475	2,088	2,682	18,132	27,776
East South Central	885	416	753	170	180	796	1,145	773	612	570	1,664	644	600	8,736	9,054
West South Central	783	1,262	308	406	1,117	249	495	645	533	703	560	537	557	6,859	15,864
Mountain	90	133	113	320	242	345	100	142	329	994	493	439	197	4,264	2,770
Pacific	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,999	2,994	1,319	2,369	2,764	2,489	1,806	2,177	2,506	1,785	24,999	42,044
Commercial buildings [7]	55,539	61,799	52,095	39,305	67,403	73,899	70,047	57,349	65,896	65,882	64,539	61,786	57,527	781,264	926,551
New England	1,379	1,785	2,094	1,849	2,953	5,513	3,041	2,137	3,195	2,956	3,878	2,845	3,117	36,564	55,560
Middle Atlantic	10,039	22,522	10,388	9,618	9,125	14,596	13,905	7,720	8,333	9,318	14,109	8,068	6,699	127,033	133,219
East North Central	9,930	7,558	10,119	9,991	16,635	15,951	14,542	11,229	13,037	12,616	11,625	13,340	8,205	147,620	177,322
West North Central	3,454	3,185	5,818	5,014	4,170	4,604	4,732	3,139	4,240	4,541	4,802	4,955	3,437	52,907	72,808
South Atlantic	10,331	5,411	6,365	9,434	8,420	9,291	9,502	8,344	12,883	10,092	8,447	8,528	8,965	105,106	121,552
East South Central	2,803	2,747	2,457	2,756	2,879	1,976	3,231	2,833	3,268	3,207	4,949	4,333	2,129	36,020	39,391
West South Central	6,290	10,096	5,207	9,399	11,640	10,522	9,022	11,453	9,705	5,594	6,777	6,424	9,888	101,025	126,064
Mountain	4,070	1,483	1,214	1,446	1,393	2,167	3,059	1,467	2,436	2,688	1,827	2,829	1,936	25,094	35,274
Pacific	7,154	7,103	8,433	9,800	10,148	9,278	9,013	9,529	8,798	14,853	8,124	10,461	12,451	119,895	165,361
Community buildings [8]	70,835	68,718	105,286	74,737	73,706	98,681	96,164	83,691	138,831	68,573	71,780	89,276	34,679	1,005,378	788,601
New England	14,544	14,515	4,622	3,110	586	4,783	5,385	3,129	8,203	3,445	3,171	3,077	487	42,343	47,255
Middle Atlantic	7,245	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,109	13,731	15,845	11,236	19,215	10,360	7,427	12,506	3,717	176,009	153,423
East North Central	9,967	10,150	15,451	10,110	21,923	16,018	15,428	19,317	30,333	14,273	13,376	23,532	5,323	200,974	154,846
West North Central	4,458	2,503	4,438	7,201	6,609	23,380	7,823	9,451	11,976	4,649	8,274	5,531	2,900	100,396	54,207
South Atlantic	8,144	15,470	7,344	6,942	7,464	10,224	7,050	8,783	12,159	8,007	9,172	10,261	3,493	101,126	80,384
East South Central	7,734	5,392	5,613	5,609	4,116	9,422	10,887	4,371	6,748	4,488	2,688	4,517	2,247	67,423	36,344
West South Central	6,728	7,061	8,613	6,451	7,499	7,074	18,432	16,192	18,617	6,706	10,766	12,042	9,902	135,128	105,203
Mountain	1,142	746	7,692	8,852	2,940	5,452	3,722	4,350	14,205	2,351	3,768	2,446	1,245	58,773	34,577
Pacific	10,874	9,137	7,512	6,011	8,461	8,600	11,592	6,860	17,374	14,299	13,138	15,364	5,365	123,204	121,360
Public buildings [9]	4,114	2,490	16,223	12,790	9,689	3,904	2,761	5,270	12,643	13,277	11,045	6,654	22,843	150,075	74,414
New England	0	158	2,040	185	154	128	18	282	702	55	431	340	138	4,803	5,966
Middle Atlantic	52	552	264	747	3,851	107	409	620	991	575	453	145	457	33,568	8,680
East North Central	177	268	2,792	332	1,816	175	534	381	211	1,149	111	17	50	8,156	11,382
West North Central	300	192	1,571	284	441	178	440	1,105	283	55	74	4,317	0	9,532	5,438
South Atlantic	1,778	369	1,748	5,567	1,377	937	538	1,418	803	10,712	2,103	194	22,028	50,094	8,878
East South Central	0	0	18	0	0	500	0	28	5,120	0	0	268	0	6,257	8,936
West South Central	71	126	146	243	774	229	292	361	1,731	42	75	0	8	5,041	6,132
Mountain	56	54	799	2,059	28	1,371	5	121	55	39	82	276	3	5,327	3,965
Pacific	1,682	771	6,845	3,372	1,249	280	526	954	2,746	649	7,716	1,097	158	27,297	15,070
Public works and utility buildings [10]	5,153	8,968	15,474	11,724	11,424	6,527	10,045	8,808	13,928	16,635	20,304	7,963	10,540	139,642	148,681
New England	187	430	3,615	345	2,135	33	702	129	778	790	6,459	131	729	16,010	11,438
Middle Atlantic	307	823	544	599	513	319	3,467	1,988	2,743	2,127	274	1,053	1,225	39,494	16,651
East North Central	2,112	361	920	2,031	390	1,828	1,839	1,309	1,813	1,158	3,714	2,726	2,420	22,303	35,809
West North Central	977	150	1,735	922	329	1,994	2,004	442	208	569	745	953	234	11,337	13,018
South Atlantic	765	204	4,070	1,108	5,484	1,031	459	1,039	799	645	3,889	535	1,383	22,706	21,480
East South Central	0	638	41	2,326	491	112	70	0	20	402	24	98	2,575	7,223	3,750
West South Central	292	3,982	1,663	1,034	1,357	700	499	1,234	2,431	287	1,021	789	383	11,944	12,792
Mountain	73	333	121	126	138	219	164	243	177	838	40	494	0	2,866	2,055
Pacific	440	2,049	2,765	3,232	586	270	840	2,128	4,960	3,850	4,138	1,164	1,292	26,059	31,721
All other buildings [11]	8,478	10,249	8,284	11,629	15,061	15,435	12,701	10,903	11,704	13,446	11,684	11,134	5,282	131,896	129,197
New England	324	283	404	768	1,147	1,010	694	657	613	616	761	610	200	7,757	7,981
Middle Atlantic	1,002	1,195	808	1,438	2,628	2,382	1,592	1,256	1,683	1,591	1,721	1,589	817	18,336	15,490
East North Central	1,531	871	1,809	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,836	2,733	3,420	4,857	3,416	2,565	699	35,480	32,430
West North Central	501	238	747	1,115	1,647	1,867	1,517	907	1,035	1,319	1,221	1,796	218	13,634	11,691
South Atlantic	611	1,146	685	738	689	906	677	1,737	703	601	879	614	607	9,254	9,390
East South Central	375	3,393	241	883	362	349	304	271	360	230	296	370	196	4,027	3,240
West South Central	1,916	1,092	957	887	1,703	825	961	670	793	787	710	764	467	9,918	7,608
Mountain	309	327	538	985	604	703	627	823	526	450	437	558	129	6,184	4,817
Pacific	1,909	1,704	2,004	2,177	2,233	2,728	2,492	2,146	2,571	2,996	2,244	2,268	1,948	27,326	36,552

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Totals for 1949 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Revised.

[6] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordinance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[7] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[8] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[9] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[10] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[11] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925 [3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [5]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [6]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948 [7]	931,800	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949 [7]	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1948: [7] First quarter	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(8)	383,634	374,984	8,650
February	50,100	29,100	21,000	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,100	100	368,985	359,420	9,565
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(8)	562,668	562,208	460
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,287,624	2,252,961	34,663
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,976	736,186	12,790
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,369	758,635	10,734
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,496	2,065,770	47,726
July	95,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	720,523	703,066	17,457
September	82,300	44,300	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(8)	641,996	624,045	17,951
Fourth quarter	190,000	111,600	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,400	7,100	300	1,486,712	1,413,637	73,075
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(8)	573,950	560,347	13,603
November	63,700	38,100	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,400	2,300	100	498,296	471,336	26,960
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,466	381,954	32,512
1949: [7] First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640	97,588
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(8)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	288,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,208	21,181
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(8)	768,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,097	704,220	18,877
December	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: January	80,000	(9)	(9)	79,100	(9)	(9)	900	(9)	(9)	581,799	573,402	8,397
February [10]	80,000	(9)	(9)	79,300	(9)	(9)	700	(9)	(9)	579,909	574,846	5,063

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 80,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] Revised.

[8] Less than 50 units.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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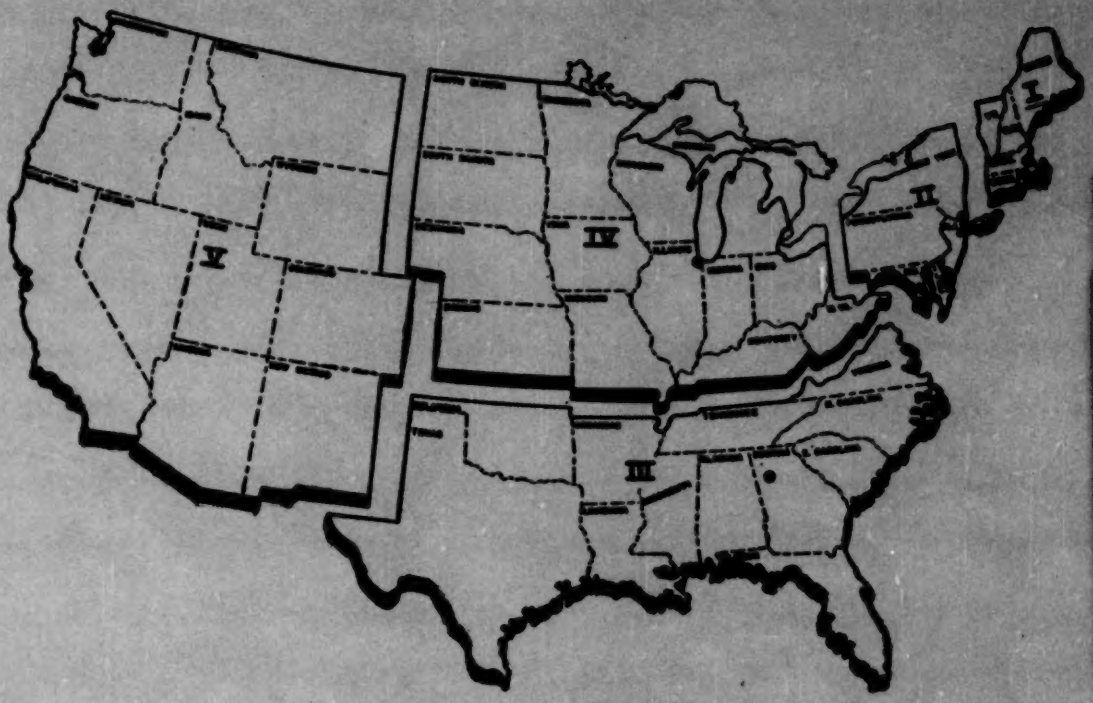

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